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PRESS CANAPRESS NYK

1830A PAT APPOINTMENT THREE NEW POLISH CABINET  
MINISTERS ANNOUNCED IN DECREE SIGNED BY PRESIDENT  
RACZKIEWICZ ON RECOMMENDATION SIKORSKI

PROFESSOR WACLAW KOMARNICKI WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED  
BRITAIN EXRUSSIA APPOINTED JUSTICE MINISTER SUCCEEDING  
LATE DOCTOR HERMAN LIEBERMAN. DOCTOR MARJAN SEYDA AND  
JAN KWAPINSKI NAMED MINISTERS WITHOUT PORTFOLIO

21830 KOMARNICKI EXPERT ON INTERNATIONAL LAW FORMER  
PROFESSOR WILNA UNIVERSITY AND PROMINENT MEMBER NATIONAL  
DEMOCRATIC PARTY. SEYDA WHO RESIGNED EXGOVERNMENT YESTERJULY  
POSTSIGNING OF POLISH SOVIET AGREEMENT IS LEADER NATIONAL  
DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN POSNANIA

KWAPINSKI PROMINENT SOCIALIST LEADER PRESENTLY IN RUSSIA BUT  
EXPECTED BRITAIN SHORTLY. HELL REPRESENT POLISH SOCIALIST  
PARTY IN CABINET

# Two More Ships Torpedoed Off East Coast; U.S.

# Regains Bataan Line; Nelson Ends O.P.M.

## Latvian Ship Also Attacked

Two Vessels Torpe-  
doed Off Carolinas  
— 5,269-ton City of  
Atlanta Sunk.

2 ON OTHER SHIP  
DEAD; 21 SAVED

3,779-ton Steamer Torpe-  
doed Amidships, Aban-  
doned in Sinking

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21  
(AP) — Two more ships in Amer-  
ican coastal waters — the  
5,269-ton City of Atlanta and  
the 3,779-ton Latvian steam-  
er Ciltvaira — and 45 more  
seamen were added today to  
the known toll of enemy sub-  
marines prowling off the At-  
lantic shore.

The vessels were beset  
early Monday morning off  
the Carolina coast and the  
Navy made public the de-  
tails today when the 33 sur-  
vivors reached port. The City

of Atlanta was sunk; the  
Ciltvaira, torpedoed amid-  
ships, was abandoned by her  
crew in a flooded and sink-  
ing condition.

### Navy Communique

After reporting recent attacks on  
four tankers off the Atlantic coast,  
three of which were sunk, the  
Navy Department announced in a  
communique yesterday that those  
sinkings "have been accompanied  
by attacks on other vessels within  
the territorial limits of the United  
States," referring to the "Atlantic  
area."

Whether the City of Atlanta and  
the Ciltvaira completed the roster  
of these "other vessels" subjected  
to attack was not stated.

The two developments brought  
the enemy score to at least four,  
and probably five, ships destroyed  
in its recent campaign in Amer-  
ican waters, with one other dam-  
aged.

Twenty-one members of the Cilt-  
vaira's crew were set ashore at  
Charleston, S. C., by an American  
tanker. Nine officers and crew-  
men aboard a second rescue vessel,  
the S. S. Bury of Brazil, were en-  
route to port. Two men of the  
Ciltvaira's crew were reported  
dead.

The Navy reported later that  
the Bury had docked in New York  
with the survivors.

Line operators of the City of At-  
lanta said in New York that a  
dead man, whose body was brought  
here yesterday, was John York of  
Clayton, Ga. The line said that its  
information indicated that of the  
46 crew members, 42 were missing,  
one was known dead and three  
were known survivors, of whom  
two were injured.

About 95 per cent of the crew,  
the line said, came from Savannah.

Casualties Increased to 75  
Today's report of casualties  
raised to 75 the number of dead  
and missing in the week-long raids  
by Axis submarines off the Atlan-  
tic coast. Previously four ships had

been attacked, three being sunk  
and one damaged with a loss of  
29 dead and missing.

The Navy described the City of  
Atlanta as a steamer 377.5 feet long  
and 49 feet in the beam. She was  
built at Chester, Pa., in 1904 and  
was operated by the Ocean Steam-  
ship Corporation with Savannah,  
Ga., as home port.

The Ciltvaira was described as a  
3,779-ton ship owned by the Lat-  
vian Shipping company with home  
port at Riga, Latvia. She was built  
in 1905 at Sunderland, England,  
and was 347 feet long.

### 21 Rescued By Tanker

The 21 members of the Ciltvaira  
crew who arrived at Charleston  
yesterday were said by the Navy  
to have been brought in aboard  
the tanker S. S. Socony Vacuum,  
owned by the Socony Vacuum Oil  
company of New York city.

The two men who lost their lives  
in the torpedoing of the ship were  
named as Rolf Saemelin of Finland  
and Karl Gustafsson of Sweden,  
both firemen.

Although the Navy Department  
indicated there were only two sur-  
vivors in the crew of 46 aboard  
the City of Atlanta, C. E. Seaman,  
marine superintendent of the  
Ocean Steamship Co. said in New  
York three survivors were landed  
at Hoboken, N. J. yesterday by a  
rescue vessel.

He said they were G. B. Tavelle,  
second officer; and R. E. Fennell,  
an oiler, who were injured slightly  
and taken to St. Mary's hospital,  
Hoboken; and Earl Dowdy, able-  
bodied seaman, who was not injur-  
ed. All are from Savannah.

Fennell and Dowdy were found  
clinging to wreckage 12 miles from

where the ship was attacked. The  
third naval district at New York  
said the City of Atlanta left New  
York last Saturday for Savannah  
and was sunk by a torpedo at 2:15  
a. m. (E.S.T.), Monday in the vicin-  
ity of Wible Shoals.

The submarine, which was not  
sighted until after the torpedo  
struck, then rose to the surface and

played searchlights while the crew of the ship sought to keep it afloat. A futile attempt was made to launch lifeboats, the navy said. The three survivors were picked up by the Seatrain Texas.

#### No Time To Launch Boats

Frank Williams, chief steward on the Texas Seatrain, which rescued the three survivors, said they told him the freighter sank so fast there was no time to launch lifeboats.

Williams said the general alarm bell sounded on his ship at 7:57 A. M. Monday and that Capt. Albert A. Dalzell ordered all the oil nozzles lit for smoke screen, declaring that there was a vessel "in action ahead."

"Around us, on the horizon, were other ships," Williams said. "I should say there were two freighters and a tanker. They were hove to, several miles off. Smoke and haze were over the whole horizon. The skipper sighted a man on a raft. After some difficulties, we got him aboard from a wooden ladder lowered over the stern."

Gustave Carlson, 56, boatswain of the Seatrain, told of the rescue of Earl

Dowdy, seaman, and R. E. Fennell, oiler.

#### Clinging To Piece Of Box

"Dowdy was clinging to a big piece of box, some splinters and a hunk of the chartroom door," Carlson said. "He was shoeless, but he was grinning and smiling and waving. There was nothing the matter with him. When we hauled him aboard, he offered to take an oar."

Carlson added that Dowdy informed him that two explosions shook the City of Atlanta from stern to stern. Dowdy said he was asleep in the fore-castle when the torpedo struck, but grabbed a lifebelt the instant he was awakened and rushed up on deck. He jumped into the water, he told Carlson, and found the floating debris to which he clung until he was rescued.

"The sub first came up cautiously," Fennell was quoted by Carlson. "Just its conning tower was showing. You could see it in the glow of its own spotlight. Later, its whole hull emerged. It cruised around for five or ten minutes—someone from the conning tower calling out again and again."

#### Riga, Latvia, Home Port

The Ciltvaira was described as a 3,779-ton ship owned by the Latvian Shipping Company with home port at Riga, Latvia. She was built in 1903 at Sunderland, England, and was 347

feet long.

The twenty-one members of the Ciltvaira crew who arrived at Charleston yesterday were said by the navy to have been brought in aboard the tanker Socony Vacuum.

The two men who lost their lives in the torpedoing of the ship were named as Rolf Saemelin, of Finland, and Karl Gustafsson, of Sweden, both firemen.

#### Began To Break Up

Crew members reported that the vessel, en route from Norfolk, Va., to Savannah, Ga., with a half load of undisclosed cargo, began breaking up shortly after it was attacked, forcing those aboard into lifeboats.

For an unexplained reason, the navy said, the radio apparently was out of commission immediately after the attack.

Seamen in one lifeboat returned to the Ciltvaira yesterday morning, hoisted a distress signal and Latvian flags, removed the log and ship's papers and left the vessel with its engine room and No. 3 hold filled with water.

#### Broken In Middle

Leon da Salva, a mess boy, said: "The ship was broken in the middle with a ghastly hole and the engine and stoker rooms below deck were fast filling with water."

"About 9 o'clock, four hours after the torpedo struck us, we were picked up by the American tanker. Another tanker passed us first and signaled

to the Socony Vacuum tanker to come to our rescue."

"After the torpedo plowed into our side," said Radio Operator Rudolph Musts, "I jumped from the bunk where I was sleeping, but found myself locked in. The door had been jammed, everything was blacked out and hot steam was enveloping the entire ship. I managed somehow to force open the door of the small cabin and make my way to one of the lifeboats."

#### Crew Had No Time To Launch Lifeboats

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—(AP)—Crew members of the Texas Seatrain, rescue ship which picked up three survivors from the torpedoed 5,269-ton freighter City of Atlanta, said today the survivors told them the freighter sank so fast there was no time to launch lifeboats.

Frank Williams, chief steward aboard the Texas Seatrain, aided in pulling George B. Tavelle, the City of Atlanta's second officer, from a raft on which Tavelle made his escape from the sinking vessel.

There was a man's body on the

raft with Tavelle," Williams said. "Tavelle told us it was that of York, the second engineer. We rushed Tavelle to the ship's hospital and I rubbed him with turpentine, put hot salt on his feet. He was in bad shape, but he came around fast."

Williams said the general alarm bell sounded on his ship at 7:57 a. m. Monday and that Capt. Albert A. Dalzell ordered all the oil nozzles lit for a smoke screen, declaring that there was a vessel "in action ahead."

"Around us, on the horizon, were other ships," Williams said. "I should say there were two freighters and a tanker. They were hove to, several miles off. Smoke and haze were over the whole horizon. The skipper sighted a man on a raft. After some difficulties, we got him aboard from a wooden ladder lowered over the stern."

#### Big Sub Reported Routed By Whaler

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—(AP)—A Norwegian whaler put to flight a large submarine which was about to attack an American tanker last

Monday off Cape Hatteras, an oiler aboard the tanker said today.

A. E. Boyce, a member of the tanker's crew, said she was three miles away from the tanker Malay when the Malay was shelled and torpedoed. (The Malay made port, severely damaged.)

Then, he said, his tanker picked up a message from a Norwegian whaler saying "Submarine attacking us!" Ten minutes later came another message from the whaler. "We are chasing submarine."

Immediately afterward a large submarine appeared 300 yards off the tanker's stern, Boyce said.

"It turned to get abeam of us and then we saw the whaler coming after it," he said. "The big sub turned and fled out to sea. I think they were afraid the whaler might ram 'em, or that it might have been a disguised raider."

Boyce a seaman 25 years, was born in Rochester, N. Y., and now makes his home in New York City.

#### Ships Attacked Thus Far

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 21—The list of ships announced officially as attacked off the Atlantic coast in the past week follows:

**Norman**, Panamanian tanker, 9,577 tons, sunk January 14 off the eastern tip of Long Island; 2 dead.

**Coimbra**, tanker of Allied nation, 6,768 tons, sunk off Southampton, Long Island, January 15; no loss of life reported.

ported.

**Allan Jackson**, American tanker, 6,635 tons, sunk off North Carolina, January 18; 22 of 35-man crew believed lost.

**Malay**, American tanker, 8,207 tons, attacked but not sunk off North Carolina January 19; one dead, four missing.

**City of Atlanta**, American freighter, 5,269 tons, sunk January 19 off North Carolina; 1 dead, 42 missing.

**Ciltvaira**, Latvian freighter, 3,700 tons, attacked January 19 and probably sunk in undesignated location; 3 dead.

## M'Arthur Recaptures Positions From Japs

### Invader Driven Back in Fierce Counter-attacks — MacArthur's Guerrillas Stage Savage Raid on Enemy Air Field.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—A smashing counter-attack which drove the Japanese with heavy losses out of the positions they had won from General Douglas MacArthur's main force, and a daringly successful lunge by Filipino guerrillas against an enemy airport were added today to the saga of the Philippine defense.

#### Heavy Losses Inflicted on Japs

One of General MacArthur's guerrilla bands swept out of the mountains of northern Luzon in a savage raid on the airport at Tuguegarao in the Cagayan Valley. Taken completely by surprise, the Japanese fled in confusion, leaving 110 dead on the field. About 300 others were dispersed, said a War Department communique, and only slight losses were suffered by the attacking force.

On MacArthur's principal front on the Batan Peninsula, American and Philippine regulars launched a fierce attack against Japanese

who, by infiltration and by frontal assaults on the center, had succeeded in penetrating the defending forces' lines.

Describing the fighting in this sector as particularly savage, the communique said that MacArthur's forces hurled the enemy back, recapturing all the positions they had lost to the Japanese, and inflicting very heavy losses on the invaders. Casualties among the Americans and Filipinos were relatively moderate, the department reported.

the island of Luzon.

Made up of Filipinos who have had a minimum of five months of intensive training under MacArthur's direction, these groups are equipped with Army rifles, and now apparently are sufficiently organized to start the irregular guerrilla fighting at which the Filipinos long ago proved themselves to be particularly adept. Many of these bands may be in daily, or at least frequent, communication by radio with MacArthur's headquarters.

The pattern of Filipino guerrilla warfare is expected to be less like that of the Russians, where the entire civil population has plagued and harassed the Germans from behind the invaders' lines as they advanced, than like the system made famous by Lawrence of Arabia in 1916-18, and by that Filipino master of irregular warfare, Emilio Aguinaldo.

Aguinaldo, one of the leaders of a Philippine revolt against Spain toward the close of the last century, continued his insurrection when the United States took over the islands and withheld recognition from the native republic which Aguinaldo and his associates had proclaimed. He directed the operations of his army, made up of guerrilla bands, from the mountains north of Manila until his capture in 1901. It was not until the following year that the insurrection finally ended, three years after the United States entered the islands.

Tuguegarao, where MacArthur's guerrilla band struck, is about 60 miles south of Aparri, the port on the north coast of Luzon where the Japanese made one of their first landings in the assault on the Philippines.

It is more than 220 miles north-east of MacArthur's front line on Batan Peninsula, from which it is separated by ranges of mountains, the highest in the Philippines, which are crossed only by the crudest trails—or by planes.

## Army Honors Ex-grid Star As Luzon Hero

### Major Thomas J. H. Trapnell Awarded Distinguished Service Cross.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The award of the Distinguished Service Cross to Major Thomas J. H. Trap-

nell for extraordinary heroism in action in the Philippines was announced today by the War Department.

The department said General Douglas MacArthur reported that Trapnell, a former football star at West Point, won the decoration while his cavalry unit was engaged in rear guard operations at Rosario in La Union Province on December 22.

The department announced the award in its communique No. 69, up to 5 p. m. Eastern Standard Time today. No reports on current military operations in the Philippines were included in the communique.

#### Text of Communique

The text of the communique follows:

"1. Philippine theatre: "From his field headquarters in the Philippines General Douglas MacArthur today announced the award of the Distinguished Service Cross to Major Thomas J. H. (Trap) Trapnell, Cavalry, for extraordinary heroism in action. Major Trapnell, who is a former football hero of the United States Military Academy, matched his brilliant gridiron career with outstanding exploits on the battlefield."

"The action for which Major Trapnell was decorated took place at Rosario in La Union Province on December 22, 1941, while his cavalry unit was engaged in rear guard operations. During concentrated enemy fire from tanks and infantry, Major Trapnell remained between the hostile force and his own troops and set fire to a truck on a bridge. He waited under fire until the bridge was in flames before leaving the scene in a scout car. He then retired slowly with the rear elements of his organization, picked up wounded soldiers and rallied his men."

"With complete disregard of his personal safety, Major Trapnell delayed the hostile advance and set an inspiring example to his entire regiment."

"Major Trapnell, who is 39 years old, was born in Yonkers, New York. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy from New Jersey, and was graduated in 1927. His athletic career, begun so auspiciously at West Point, continued after graduation. He has been active in a number of sports and is one of the Army's outstanding polo players."

"2 There is nothing to report from other areas."

## Trapnell's Wife Thrilled to Hear of Him; Her First Word of Him Since War Broke Out

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 21 (P)—Mrs. Alice Snow Trapnell said today it was nice to hear that her husband was an Army hero but that it was even nicer to learn where he was.

Information that her husband, Major Thomas J. H. Trapnell, had won the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism in action in the Philippines, Mrs. Trapnell said:

"I'm thrilled and proud, of course—but the greatest relief is to hear of him and know where he is. I hadn't heard from him since war broke out."

Mrs. Trapnell has been living with a sister at Newport for two months. She had been with her husband in the Philippines until last May, when "the Army wives were evacuated."

She has been doing work for the Red Cross here.

Major Thomas J. H. Trapnell, 39-year-old cavalry officer, cited in an Army communiqué yesterday for "extraordinary heroism in action" in the Philippines, is a younger brother of Lieut. Comdr. W. S. K. Trapnell of the United States Navy, who is now on duty with the fleet.

A cousin, Lieutenant Frederick M. Trapnell, a Navy flier, took part in a mass flight of eighteen bombing planes from San Diego, Calif., to Honolulu in 1938 in what was then the greatest over-ocean formation flight ever made.

Major Trapnell was born in New York Nov. 23, 1902. His family came from Western Maryland and Charles Town, W. Va. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy from New Jersey in 1923, when the family was living at Chatham.

At West Point, Cadet Trapnell was a football player and captain of the lacrosse team. After his

graduation in 1927 he became a second lieutenant of cavalry, and after attending a cavalry training school he was made a first lieutenant in 1933 and a captain in 1937.

While stationed in San Francisco he was married, in 1930. He has been in the Philippines for about a year.

Major Trapnell's mother is now living in Richmond, Va. His father is dead. Two other brothers and a sister live in Baltimore.

## Vanguards of AEF's On Way to Far East

### Roosevelt Admits Reinforcements and Supplies En Route to South Pacific War Zone—Chinese Heartened.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (P)—The vanguards of new American expeditionary forces were en route to far-flung battle lines or already in action today. The size of the troop movements and their destination in various parts of the world were military secrets.

#### Disclosure by President

The same held true for the supplies that went with them. But together they represented a trickle, at least, of the great flood to come, and the news enheartened the other United Nations, particularly the Dutch and Chinese.

The first official disclosure that the "Yanks are coming" originated with the Commander-in-Chief himself, Franklin D. Roosevelt. Acknowledging that re-enforcements and supplies were being sent to the South Pacific war zone, the President reported excellent progress in this exacting operation to his press conference yesterday.

The President's remarks on the Pacific theatre were in response to a specific question, but earlier the Chief Executive assured the reporters that the United States already was contributing to the war against the Axis in every part of the earth.

Omitting any details that would be of value to the enemy, he added that staff talks were covering the offensive, all the continents and seas, war supplies, and the movements of things, ships and human beings from one part of the world to another.

Official confirmation that fresh American troops were battle-bound engendered no false optimism or expectations of major victories overnight in a capital settling down for a long, hard war.

However, the military activity which President Roosevelt mentioned so sparingly backed up his promise to Congress on January 6 that no defensive spirit would govern the fight against the foe. In a unique last night which said that stand his pledge was: "We shall hit him and hit him again, wherever he is, and whenever we can reach him."

## Japanese Ship Is Sunk In Daring Navy Exploit

### JAN 22 1942 New Yorker Pilots Torpedo Boat Through Heavy Enemy Fire in Raid on Binanga Bay in Philippines

Washington, Jan. 21—(AP)—For a daring exploit brilliantly accomplished, the navy wrote a new name on the roll of its war heroes today and added one more ship to Japanese losses for the Philippines invasion.

The name belonged to 30-year-old Lieut. John D. Bulkeley of Long Island City, N. Y., who rocketed a swift motor torpedo boat into enemy-held Binanga bay and torpedoed a 5,000-ton Japanese vessel, despite a storm of enemy fire.

Thus did the navy's new "P. T." boat make its spectacular debut in the Pacific war theater and the action undoubtedly heralded many similar attacks in the future.

The nocturnal assault, suggesting anew the steadily wider operations of Admr. Thomas S. Hart's Far East command, was reported by the Navy Department in a communiqué last night which said that Bulkeley "has been commended for executing his commission successfully."

#### Nine Manned Boat.

Bulkeley had eight seamen, as yet unidentified, in his crew, but the matter-of-fact navy statement hardly hints at the peril of their mad dash. It reports merely that "this small boat carried out its difficult task while under fire of machine guns and three-inch shore batteries."

The greatest protection the men had was the speed of their powerful craft, whose 4,200 horsepower engine is capable of producing a maximum of about 70 knots, or 84 miles an hour.

Besides speed, there was the element of surprise in the night—surprise increased by the fact that Binanga bay, tucked away inside Subic bay on Luzon island, is far from any known base of Allied operations in the Far East. The Japanese might reasonably have expected American submarines in that vicinity but they apparently were not on guard against a lightning attack by a lone small boat.

That was the enemy's mistake, for American navy men have turned such risky tricks before. During the Revolutionary war John Barry and some stout-hearted men in four small craft actually captured a British man-of-war and four supply ships in the Delaware river.

In the war with the Barbary pirates, Commodore Stephen Decatur and a little group of bluejackets slipped into the pirate stronghold of Tripoli one black night in a native ketch and burned a frigate which would have assured the

enemy of superior power in a naval fight.

Today's mightily powered naval motorboats are a far cry from Barry's frail craft and Decatur's borrowed ketch but now as then the story in such instances is essentially one of the iron courage of a few men willing to take the long chance to perform an important task.

#### Import Not Revealed.

What Lieut. Bulkeley's stab into Binanga bay accomplished in a strategic sense is yet to be disclosed. Some naval experts viewed it possibly as a harassing action against the Japanese. Other observers noted that the bay lies near the embattled American army's left flank on Batan peninsula and suggested the blow might have been struck primarily in support of the army.

That more such raids were in store for the Japanese was seen in indications that many "P. T." boats have been assigned to the Far East force. The navy reported that Bulkeley is commander of a torpedo boat division, making it clear that while he led the one-boat Binanga attack, he has many more of the craft under his command.

### Wife Not Surprised By Bulkeley's Feat

New York, Jan. 21—(AP)—"I expected him to do a thing like that," Mrs. Hilda Alice Bulkeley said proudly today. "He's that kind of a man."

The small blonde 29-year-old wife of the navy's newest hero was discussing the amazing feat of Lieut. John Duncan Bulkeley, 30, who in a tiny motor torpedo boat braved a rain of enemy fire to sink a 5,000-ton Japanese vessel in Binanga bay in the Philippines.

"Yes," agreed the lieutenant's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Bulkeley, "that's just like him."

But while Bulkeley may be a terror in a torpedo boat, he's just like any other father around his Long Island City home.

On the day the United States declared war against Japan, Mrs. Bulkeley received a letter from her husband in which he said "the situation is tense out here—and no fooling. Our decks are cleared."

And yet in that same letter, Bulkeley, complaining of some trouble with his teeth, said he didn't want his 16-months-old daughter, Joan Isabel, to have to undergo a similar experience when she grew older.

"Joan must have lots of milk and calcium in her diet—and no candy. Give her natural sweets, such as honey," wrote the man who worried more about his daughter's teeth than machinegun bullets.

He asked about Bunky, his small white dog, and Jasper, the family's orange-and-white cat.—"Get an extra 15 cents worth of liver for Jasper as a Christmas present."

## Japs Say Direct Attack On Singapore Imminent

TOKYO, Jan. 21. (P)—Official broadcast recorded by A.P.—Japan's Malayan armies are moving into battle position for direct assault on Singapore with their spearhead now six miles from Johore Strait connecting mainland and island fortress, a Domei war roundup said tonight.

(The British sources indicate the Japanese are no closer than 60 miles from Singapore.)

The roundup, quoting so-called Ankara and San Francisco radio reports for part of its information, also said main units of the invading forces were pushing back British and Australians south of the Muar river in West Malaya with heavy losses to the defenders.

The Japanese right wing was said to have smashed a "large body of British mechanized troops" on the southern bank of the Muar while the left wing on the east coast "swept from the vicinity of Endau." However, fierce hand-to-hand fighting was said to have been raging for two days in northern Luzon.

A report published by the newspaper Asahi said United Nations' warships were operating in the Malacca Strait and pounding the advancing Japanese.

Domei said continuous Japanese raids on Singapore "taxed all the fighting resources of the British stronghold." (Actually the raids appear to have become indiscriminate bombing of the civilian population.)

From the Burma front Japanese troops were said to have followed up the capture of Tavoy with a heavy offensive, supported by bombers and artillery, in the direction of Moulmein, on the Gulf of Martaban 170 miles above Tavoy. (A Bangkok dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio acknowledged that this second thrust across the lower Burmese panhandle from Thailand

was a joint Japanese-Thai operation).

Earlier Domei announced that the Soviet ambassador, to Tokyo, Constantin Smetanin, would start for Moscow Saturday "on various matters as well as to recover his health."

## Direct Attack Near: Japs

(Tokyo, Jan. 21 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—A Domei war roundup claimed today that Japanese advance detachments were within six miles of the Strait of Johore, water barrier to fortified Singapore, and said large Japanese forces were moving up for direct assault on the British stronghold.

The newspaper Asahi said the Japanese advance was being made under the pounding of Allied warships which had been brought into action in the Strait of Malacca along the west coast.

(The Strait of Malacca lies between the Malay Peninsula and the Netherlands East Indies island of Sumatra.)

The Japanese claimed gains in Southern Burma and said artillery and dive bombers were supporting heavy offensive operations aimed at Moulmein and Rangoon.

#### Claim Foe Pushed Back

Domei said British and Australian defense forces south of the Muar river in Southwestern Malaya were being pushed back toward Singapore and were suffering heavy losses in their desperate resistance.

Singapore itself was said to be under virtually continuous attack by Japanese planes.

The Japanese bombers also were said to have attacked Moulmein and Myawaddi on the Burma-Thailand border sixty miles northeast.

#### Report Fires Started

The Japanese claimed that their light bombers started seven fires in an attack on a British airplane assembly plant near the Seletar air base on Singapore Island.

They said fighter planes escorting the bombers shot down seven of ten British fighters which tried to break up the raid.

Domei, the Japanese news agency, claimed that Japanese forces striking into lower Burma had made new gains in the south and were advancing east of Moulmein.

A communiqué by the Imperial Headquarters said that Japanese troops annihilated defense forces in a fight near Cowmeander, sixteen miles northeast of the captured port of Tavoy, last Saturday night.

Imperial Headquarters said that Japanese forces which occupied the Tavoy air base in southern Burma Monday cap-

tured 151 enemy troops and ten motor cars, as well as large quantities of weapons.

The Asahi article, written by a correspondent in Malaya, said that Japanese forces took Segamat, ninety-five miles north of Johore Strait, yesterday after a seven-day attack against positions heavily fortified to a depth of thirty-five miles.

It said the positions were defended by the Eighth Australian Division and that withdrawal of this division had been cut off by Japanese forces landed January 17 at Bandar Manargari.

## JAP DIET GETS REPORT ON WAR

### Parliament Hears Premier Promise Victory.

JAN. 22 1942

Tokyo, Jan. 21 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.).—The Japanese Premier, Gen. Hideki Tojo, told the Diet (Parliament) today that Japan, acting in close co-operation with Germany and Italy, plans increasingly vigorous operations in the Pacific and would go on fighting until the United States and Great Britain are brought to their knees.

"Japan intends to strengthen further her solidarity with her allies in military, diplomatic, economic and various other spheres and to go forward toward the attainment of a common purpose," he declared.

Japan would "gladly enable the Philippines to enjoy honor and independence," he continued, provided the Filipinos show what he called a genuine willingness to collaborate in achieving common prosperity. As for Australia and the Dutch East Indies, he declared: "If they continue their present attitude of resisting Japan, we will show no mercy in crushing them."

#### Throws Out Hint to Rio.

Domei, the official Japanese news agency, said that the Premier made "virtually no mention of Japanese relations with the Soviet Union," adding: "He merely said that against the Chungking regime, too, we have increasingly strengthened our pressure, while our defenses in the north are adamant."

Incidentally, Domei reported

today that Constantin Smetanin, the Russian Ambassador to Tokyo, will leave for Moscow Saturday. "Smetanin is returning to report to his Government on various matters as well as to recover his health," the agency said. "He has been in poor health since last year."

Earlier today Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo told the Diet that Japan was paying close attention to the Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro, and that the Government was prepared to maintain cordial relations with the South American nations "so long as they are not misled by American machinations and do not adopt a hostile or unfriendly attitude toward Japan."

"It is only the Anglo-American design to dominate the whole world which Japan regards with hostility," Togo added.

#### Claims Naval Control.

The Navy Minister Vice-Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, reviewing Japanese naval operations for the benefit of the Diet, repeated the claim that the American aircraft tender Langley was sunk on January 8 southwest of Johnston Island and that the aircraft carrier Lexington was destroyed on January 12 west of Hawaii.

[Washington has dismissed these and various other Japanese claims of sinkings as "fishing expeditions" designed to elicit information concerning the whereabouts of American ships.]

Shimada asserted the Japanese Navy now "virtually commands the Pacific from Malaya and the Indies to the west coast of the United States," and claimed the following achievements:

Warships sunk by Japanese—Seven battleships, two aircraft carriers, two cruisers, six destroyers, eighteen submarines and twenty-six other naval craft, such as gunboats and minesweepers.

Warships damaged—Four battleships and six cruisers, one sea-plane tender, three destroyers.

Merchantmen sunk, 35.

Merchantmen damaged, 28.

Aircraft damaged or destroyed, 977.

#### Minimizes Jap Losses.

Shimada also claimed that Japanese submarines operating off the coast of the United States had sunk ten vessels aggregating 70,000 tons, heavily damaged three others totaling 30,000 tons, and damaged less seriously five others totaling 40,

000 tons. He put Japanese naval losses since the start of the war at four destroyers, four minesweepers, three submarines, four transports and sixty-seven aircraft, and said that one cruiser had been slightly damaged.

[The United States Army and Navy alone have reported the sinking of forty-one Japanese warships and merchant vessels, including one battleship, two cruisers, six destroyers, five submarines and fourteen transports.]

In operations in the Philippines alone, Shimada said, the Japanese navy has shot down or destroyed on the ground 336 planes, sunk four destroyers, seven submarines and five merchantmen, and damaged many other vessels.

## British Artillery Fire Halts Japs in Malaya

### Invader Cut Down By Point-Blank Shelling, Singapore Reports—Tokyo Says Allied Warships Bombarding Jap Troops.

SINGAPORE, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—British artillery firing point-blank over open sights appeared tonight to have beaten the Japanese offensive to a halt in northeast Johore state, and Singapore's AA batteries and fighter planes shot down at least 13 enemy raiders in the best day's work yet for the defenders of this base.

#### RAF in Effective Action

The RAF, too, was in heavy and effective action against the invader's principal air bases, Kuantan and Kuala Lumpur having been especially hard hit and left alight with flames.

Only on the eastern, and far less critical, side of the Malayan Peninsula was there evidence of Japanese progress of consequence. There, the British command acknowledged that the imperial outpost at Endau, about 85 miles above Singapore, had fallen back before superior enemy force.

On the western anchor of the British line, however, British headquarters reported that there had been only slight contact with the Japanese in the area of Batu Pahat about 60 miles north of Singapore, the farthest previous point of enemy penetration.

In the area of Bukit Payong, a hill 9 miles north of Batu Pahat and below the Muar River, said the British communique, "our artillery inflicted heavy casualties on

the enemy at short range over open sights."

#### Allied Warships Reported in Action

Heavy fighting continued there and in the nearby Bakri vicinity.

(A Japanese newspaper reported that Allied warships were operating in the Malacca Strait along the West Malayan coast, bombarding Japanese troops. The Japanese news agency Domei claimed that advanced Japanese units stood within six miles of the Strait of Johore, which separates Singapore from the mainland.)

(Informed sources in London said the Japanese "as usual are fishing for information" by reporting that Allied warships were active in Malacca Straits. They declined to

confirm or deny that any British warships were in that vicinity.)

The struggle in northwestern Johore was a wild medley of artillery, aerial and infantry action, Japanese dive bombers heavily assaulting the British forward troops.

British bombing attacks were delivered twice overnight on Japanese-occupied Kuantan. Fires were set off in Japanese hangars and direct hits were scored on enemy aircraft. At Kuala Lumpur at least three Japanese planes were left aflame. In these three raids only a single British plane was lost.

#### Singapore's Air Defense

Singapore's sharply improved aerial defense was in large part attributed to anti-aircraft batteries, which brought down nine enemy planes to four destroyed by British fighters. Others were damaged.

Again, as on Tuesday, the Japanese loosed their bombs alike on residential areas and fortifications in indiscriminate attacks; the details of the damage were not immediately made known.

Tuesday's raids on the city—made by ninety heavy bombers escorted by fighters—killed 64 persons and wounded 154.

## R. A. F. DOWNS 13 JAP PLANES AT SINGAPORE

### Fighter Pilots Get Four and Guns Fell Nine of Raiding Flight.

#### AIRPORTS BLASTED BY BRITISH

### Heavy and Successful Assaults Are Made on Foe's Flying Fields in Malaya.

(Singapore, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Singapore's defenders blasted thirteen raiding Japanese planes out of the skies over this island citadel today, while R. A. F. bombers were reported to have carried out smashing attacks on Japanese-held airdromes in Malaya and heavy land fighting continued in the northwestern portion of Johore state.

The Japanese raiders dropped

scores of bombs during their long attack on Singapore's fortifications and residential districts, but British fighter patrols were credited officially with shooting down four enemy aircraft and damaging others, while the anti-aircraft batteries had nine to their credit.

The chief targets of a heavy and successful R. A. F. operation were the airfields at Kuantan and Kuala Lumpur. At Kuantan, planes, hangars and airdrome buildings were attacked twice, causing considerable destruction, while at Kuala Lumpur direct hits were scored on at least three grounded planes which burst into flames and hangars also were set on fire.

On the land front, the Japanese again supported their troops with low dive-bombing and machine-gunning attacks on advanced British positions, but here, again, the Japanese encountered strong opposition from R. A. F. fighter squadrons which, in the course of offensive sweeps, shot down at least one Japanese bomber and forced an entire formation to jettison its cargo.

#### Few Details in Communique.

The communique gave few details of the land operations, but said that in the Bukit Payong area of northwestern Johore, British artillery inflicted heavy casualties on the Japanese troops in short-range firing over open sights. The heaviest fighting was reported in the Bukit Payong and Bakri sectors, where the main effort was being directed at wiping out and preventing Japanese infiltration along the west coast.

[Neither place is shown on maps, but apparently they are in the coastal strip between the Muar River and Batu Pahat, which is sixty miles from Singapore.]

#### Withdrawal At Endau

Only slight action was reported around Batu Pahat.

At Endau, on the east coast eighty-five miles from Johore Strait, a British outpost was reported withdrawn in the face of stronger Japanese forces.

There was no immediate explanation of the increased effectiveness of Sin-

gapore's air defenses, which heretofore have accounted for comparatively few of the attackers who caused 64 deaths and injured 154 persons in a severe raid yesterday.

(Japanese newspaper accounts said

united nation naval forces were operating in the narrow Malacca Straits apparently to prevent further Japanese landings.

(It was admitted that the Japanese were exceedingly active along a road running southeast of Muar, ninety miles from Singapore, toward Batu Pahat, which cuts inland toward Kluang on the central Johore railway.

#### 50 Miles From Island

(This road is south and to the rear of the Labis-Yongpeng area where Japanese press dispatches yesterday claimed a large Australian force was trapped. Kluang is fifty miles north of Singapore.)

Dispatches of correspondents with the Australians, who have been given the task of mopping up infiltrations in the Muar area, said the Japanese flanking effort there was due to the check they received in a frontal clash with the Australians last week on the central front at Gemas.

The Japanese are inactive on the central front, it was reported, but it was admitted some of their patrols had been encountered along the road south of Gemas.

Warfare at the front was described as a twenty-four-hour-a-day business, with the Japanese constantly attempting to slip through the lines, fell trees across roads, cut communications

wires and snipe at Australian patrols and repair parties.

Other reports from the battle zone indicated that the Japanese were applying heavy pressure on the entire front, but the danger that the invaders might be able to repeat their sea-borne flanking tactics caused most concern here.

#### Fighting Along Coast

Bitter fighting raged all day yesterday along the narrow coastal strip between the mouth of the Muar River and Batu Pahat, some thirty miles to the south, with imperial troops attempting to mop up Japanese forces which already had gained a foothold.

Japanese planes flew low over the area, bombing and machine-gunning in an effort to clear a path for their troops trying to filter southward through the jungles to menace British supply lines.

On the east coast, Japanese patrols succeeded in penetrating to Endau, about seventy-five miles from Singapore, but the pressure in this area was not so great as on the opposite side of

the peninsula.  
It was disclosed, meanwhile, that Japanese air raiders which blasted at Singapore yesterday, doing some damage to military targets as well as residential areas, had caused civilian casualties of 50 killed and 150 injured.

## Allies Cut Down Foe In Malaya With Terrific Artillery Fire

**JAN 22 1942**  
**Nipponese Invaders Beaten To A Halt By Britishers In Furious Fighting As 13 Raiders Are Destroyed By Singapore Defenders**

By C. YATES McDANIEL  
With The British Forces On The Malayan Front, Jan. 21 (Delayed) (AP)—British artillery roared into action at 2 p. m. today as infantrymen moved forward to attack a strongly-reinforced Japanese Army which is threatening the Western flank of the Imperial defenses in Northern Johore.

They sought also to relieve the remnants of an Indian and two Australian battalions cut off for three days below the Muar River 70 miles north of Singapore.

Generals spread their maps on the ground in the shade of a rubber tree at a war council which sent British, Australian and Indian units into action to dislodge the Japanese from strong positions in Northern Johore, where the battle probably will be decided.

When the conference broke up, the Generals said the counter-attack just decided upon was not intended to mop up the new hundreds of infiltrating Japanese but to smash the spearhead of the entire forces the Japanese have succeeded in moving into the

Muar River district in the last few days.

## Aussie 'Human Decoy' Traps Jap Snipers

**JAN 22 1942**  
By Ian Fitchett  
Official Australian War Correspondent

With the Australian Forces in Malaya, Jan. 21 (Delayed) (Associated Press to AP)—The present struggle between Australian and Japanese forces in western Malaya might well be described as "the battle for the roads" and has brought to light an example of ultra-heroism among the defending forces.

A Japanese flanking movement in the Muar-Batu Pahat area is an attempt to gain access to the roads, and if the enemy achieves that objective, it will control the road leading across the mainland to Kluang on to Mersing, in the vicinity of Singapore. The Japanese are exerting strong pressure and are being fiercely resisted at all points.

### Fighting Is Remote

Much of the fighting is remote, and twenty-four hours a day Australian patrols sweep through the rubber jungle, cleaning up Japanese infiltrations. The example of heroism came

Monday when a body of Australians was being worried by snipers.

A private volunteered to expose himself as a target by walking along a road while his comrades crept along through rubber trees on each side of the road armed with small machine guns. They blasted each tree that snip-

ing fire came from and mopped up the nuisance area.

### Hero Wounded

The heroic private fell wounded from one of the last enemy shots, but the injury proved not serious and he has remained with his unit.

In general, wherever the Japanese have tried strong frontal attacks against the Australians, they have been hit hard. When this happens the enemy puts out feelers in an attempt to find another route. A Japanese move down the coast is a direct result

of a heavy blow dealt them a week ago near Gemas.

In that area there has been little activity beyond patrol encounters with our troops covering the main road south of that area, but other troops in the Muar section have been hard at it the past three days.

### Ambush Avoided

There is little detail available on the latest fighting in this area. Small enemy parties succeeded in moving some distance behind the main front and their habit of felling trees across roads to block communications and supplies has been well in evidence. Also, constant bombing and machine

gunning of roads is setting Allied signallers a hard task, but line-repair parties are working unceasingly. One such party yesterday narrowly escaped ambush by Japanese who had cut a communications wire. A resourceful linesman immediately tapped another wire some distance back, and sent through a message describing the location and size of the enemy group.

### Pressure Below Muar

(London, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Japanese troops in Malaya are exerting strong pressure along a highway running southeast from the Muar region, some ninety miles north of Singapore, and their planes have been very active in that sector, British military quarters reported today.

They said the main Japanese thrust below the Muar was directed against British communications running north and south along the peninsula.

Small forces of Japanese continued during the past twenty-four hours to land along the coast ahead of the main Japanese army to harass the British west flank, these quarters conceded.

## Jap Air Blows Seen Menace To Australia

**Attacks on Islands Off Mainland May Be Invasion Prelude.**

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 21 (AP)—Mass Japanese air attacks for the second straight day on Allied islands off the Australian mainland—the usual prelude to landing attempts—caused Prime Minister Curtin to warn his countrymen tonight that the peril was "nearer, clearer, and deadlier than ever."

Forty Japanese bombers, escorted by 20 fighters apparently operating from aircraft carriers, attacked Kavieng on the northern rim of the Bismarck Archipelago. Others sprayed bombs on the cities of Madang, Salamaua, Bulolo and Lae on the East New Guinea coast. Although details of these latest assaults were lacking, the Australian

3024 14305  
ian Air Command announced that "the enemy has displayed considerable strength . . . and major attacks in this area can be expected."

### Australians Fear Invasion

To Australians this meant only one thing—Japanese parachutists and landing parties at any time—and official dispatches from Batavia telling of the complete Japanese occupation of Minahassa Peninsula in northern Celebes Island gave a grim picture of what the Australian defenders may face.

More than 100 Japanese planes roamed at will over the Australian island fringe some 500 miles northeast of the mainland today, following up the 100-plane assault yesterday on Rabaul, New Britain island.

In the attack on Rabaul, only three Japanese raiders were shot down whereas the defenders lost five planes. Rabaul also counted eleven persons killed and six injured. A merchant ship and wharves were damaged.

"Anybody in Australia who fails to perceive the immediate menace

to Australia which this attack constitutes must be lost to all reality," Curtin declared.

Japanese possession of the islands would dominate the United Nations supply routes from the east.

Dutch dispatches said the Japanese "paid dearly" in conquering northeastern Celebes, but gave this outline of Japanese invasion technique:

After days of heavy bombings and machine-gun attacks to terrorize civilians, a force of 6,700 Japanese troops landed from a strongly-protected convoy near Menado. Other units landed near Temkena, a small port across the narrow peninsula from Menado.

### Japs Use 500 Parachutists

More than 500 Japanese parachutists also floated down on Temkena and Kakas, a small inland village between the two major landing points. After that additional landings were effected at five or six places along both coasts of the narrow peninsula.

The units were equipped with light machine guns, grenades, and small radio sets with which they directed the bombarding fire of warships off shore.

"Many troopers who took part in the first secret landings," the agency Aneta said, "were dressed, after

the German example, in civilian dress, in the hope of confusing the defenders."

American-built Lockheed and Hudson bombers used by the Australians and Dutch repeatedly attacked the invaders "with heavy casualties to the Japanese, direct hits on two Japanese cruisers, and

near misses' on a destroyer and two transports."

The Dutch military spokesman who gave this summary of how Japanese air superiority turned the tables both at Minahassa and at Tarakan Island off northeastern Borneo again appealed for more Allied planes to counter the Japanese on this 3,000-mile island front.

As for today's military developments in the Netherlands East Indies, a communique reported that three persons were killed and a number of planes damaged by Japanese attacks on Belawan, near Medan, Sumatra, and on an airdrome in Dutch Borneo.

The Dutch said they lost "some aircraft" in a raid over Malaya where they are assisting in Singapore's defense.

A flying boat also was lost, but its crew was reported safe.

[By the Associated Press]

Melbourne, Australia, Thursday, Jan. 22—Australian Air Minister Arthur Drakeford declared today that a Japanese landing in the New Guinea area may be attempted today.

It is obvious that the Japanese have more than one aircraft carrier in the Bismarck Archipelago, supported by covering naval forces and shore-based aircraft.

(The British radio, in a broadcast heard in New York by both NBC and CBS, quoted Drakeford further as saying a full-scale attack on New Guinea might be aimed at getting bases from which to attack the Australian mainland.)

## Jap Planes Raid New Guinea; Reaching Close to Australia

**Attack on Anglo-Dutch Isle Last for Hours—More Parachute Troops Reported Landing in East Indies.**

**JAN 22 1942**  
Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Japanese bombers raided the key ports of eastern New Guinea and

the Bismarck Archipelago for hours today and in such force as would suggest, the Australian Air Command said, that "major attacks in this area can be expected."

The raiders' principal targets were Kavieng, at the North Cape tip of New Ireland, where the Bismarck Archipelago juts closest to the Japanese-mandated Caroline Islands; and the east coast New Guinea cities of Madang, Salamaua, Bulolo and Lae.

The bombers were supported by strong fighter groups.

Forty bombers escorted by twenty fighters attacked Kavieng in the first of the raids, early this morning, the Australian communique said. A short time later three raiders bombed Madang.

#### Menace to Australia.

Prime Minister John Curtin said that the mass attacks showed that the peril to Australia was "nearer, clearer and deadlier than ever."

"Anybody in Australia who fails to perceive the immediate menace to Australia which this attack constitutes must be lost to all reality."

W. C. Wurth, former chairman of the New South Wales Public Service Board, was appointed Director-General of Manpower, heading an organization under which every man, woman and child will be enrolled for war service of some kind.

Strong Japanese aerial forces were sighted at a number of other places along the northern coast of New Guinea and over the Bismarck Archipelago. More than fifty Japanese bombers and fighters were observed flying in the direction of Salamaua, south of Madang, and shortly after noon a small group of raiders attacked Salamaua airdrome.

"The extent of damage and casualties in these raids has not been reported," the communique said, but added that from the strength of the forces the Japanese had put into the air, "major

attacks in this area can be expected."

[This apparently represents an extension of operations instituted yesterday against the Australian-mandated island of New Britain. The Bismarck Archipelago links New Britain and New Guinea.]

The defenders of Rabaul, the New Britain base, were reported, meanwhile, to have shot down three of 100 Japanese planes which struck there yesterday. Rabaul's casualties were eleven

persons killed and six injured.

The communique acknowledged the loss of five British planes and said that one merchant ship and wharves were damaged. Rabaul, the principal city of New Britain, is about 500 miles northeast of Australia and about 3,500 miles east of Singapore. The planes participating in the raid were said to have come from shore bases as well as an aircraft carrier.

## Foe 'Paid Dearly' For Conquest, Dutch Say

JAN 22 1942

(By the Associated Press)

Batavia, N. E. I., Jan. 21—Japanese first landing of Japanese troops from landing forces, heavily supported by the sea and within two hours landings parachute troops and equipped with were being made in force in five or radio sets to direct the fire of their six places.

Japanese planes, a communique said, staged three bombing attacks yesterday—on Belawan, seaport for the town of Medan, on the east coast of Sumatra; against a lightship in Malacca Strait, near Medan, and on an airdrome in Dutch Borneo.

#### Dutch Aid Singapore

Three persons were reported killed and seven wounded in the raid on Medan, while an unspecified number of planes were damaged in the assault on the airdrome. The bombing and machine-gunning attack on the lightship, carried out by three planes, was said to have caused no damage.

#### Jap Ships Attacked

Within a few hours the Japanese were landing at five or six places, according to these accounts.

American-built Hudson bombers of the Australian air force and Dutch naval planes attacked the invaders constantly, and were credited with direct hits on two Japanese cruisers, near misses on a destroyer and two transports and destruction of several Japanese planes. Four of the Australian Hudsons were lost.

The general attack on Minahassa was said to have been preceded by a series of air raids directed chiefly at the airdromes. The parachutists began to arrive at the same moment as the

On the alert against any new southward drive by the Japanese from their present footholds in Celebes and at Tarakan, off Borneo's northeast coast, the Dutch announced they had taken measures to guard against any surprise attack on the important oil center at Balikpapan, on the east coast of Borneo, 315 miles airline south of Tarakan. Today's communique revealed

for the first time that a submarine of the Indies Fleet, which had put into Tarakan for repairs on the eve of the Japanese attack, had been able to reach the open sea and return safely to her base. Because of engine trouble, the High Command said, the submarine had not been able to assist the Tarakan defenders.

The communique acknowledged the loss of a naval flying boat as the result of enemy action, but said the crew was safe.

The invaders used parachute troops in their attack on the narrow peninsula, it was announced through Aneta, the Dutch news agency.

## British Throw Planes Into Battle in Burma

Heavy Fighting Rages as Jap, Siamese Invade JAN 22 1942  
Toward Burmese Gulf.

(By the Associated Press)

RANGOON, Burma, Jan. 21 (AP)—Burma's air and ground defenders effected a strong coordinated defense tonight in heavy fighting against mixed Japanese and Thai invaders who had struck almost a third of the way across lower Burma toward the Gulf of Martaban.

Invaders Checked for Time  
An intense struggle raged on the mountain slope near Kawkaireik, 20 miles inside the Burma-Thailand border and about 45 miles east of the city of Moulmein, on the tide-swept gulf almost directly opposite Rangoon.

British aircraft were in the battle itself and British bombers with fighter escorts struck hard at Thailand's Rohaing (Raheng) airdrome east of the battlefield. No British planes were reported lost.

This second major enemy incursion into southern Burma was first reported yesterday, and for a time the British held the invaders in check near Myawaddi, border town in the Dawna Mountain range. But the enemy finally swarmed through the mountain passes, striking down the road to Kawkaireik.

Thai troops first attacked an Indian outpost at Palu just south of Myawaddi while other Japanese-Thai units stabbed at British mountain positions northwest of Myawaddi in attempt to penetrate between Mt. Lwekhaw and Mt. Thagya, 3,000-ft. peaks, and gain the Salween River which flows southward to Moulmein.

Japanese planes dive-bombed and machine-gunned for six hours be-

and presents considerable problems in defense.

"The presence of tracks westward across the border has always

laid the defense open to being cut off. This forced on the defense the need for early withdrawal as soon as the threat supervened.

"In fighting about Myitta the enemy is known to have suffered heavily. It is not yet possible to estimate our casualties.

"Our forward outposts in Tenasserim are now moving back, so as to achieve a greater measure of concentration."

Myitta is the border point where the Japanese were first encountered in their drive on Tavoy.

The Thais and their Japanese associates struck with no warning. The belief here was that Thailand had received a promise of territorial booty on the Tenasserim coast, the Burmese panhandle that has already been severed by the Japanese by their capture of Tavoy.

#### Japanese Develop Tavoy

Tavoy, it appeared, was being developed by the Japanese as a base for a second probable thrust upon Moulmein. The master Japanese scheme apparently is to undertake piecemeal occupation of exposed Southern Burma areas, while the British command's main task is that of marshaling an offensive and not a defensive army. [An eventual British thrust from Burma at the Japanese flank in Thailand to relieve Malaya is generally expected.]

Moulmein is only fifteen minutes' flying time from three Japanese air bases in Thailand.

During the day it was announced that the total casualties in Rangoon air raids of Dec. 23 and Dec. 25 were 1,102 killed and 1,650 wounded.

#### 1,102 Killed In Rangoon

London, Jan. 21 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from New Delhi, India, today said 1,102 persons were killed and 1,650 injured in Japanese air attacks on Rangoon, capital of Burma, December 23 and December 25.

## Moulmein Seen Jap Objective

By Daniel Deluce  
(By the Associated Press)

Rangoon, Burma, Jan. 20 (Delayed). Moulmein, ringed by the jungle and the sea at the entrance to the tide-swept Gulf of Martaban, today appeared to be the Japanese army's next objective in its attempted conquest of southern Burma.

There was no indication yet as to where the British and Burmese troops would elect to make a decisive stand against the enemy, which split the Tenasserim coast—Burma's "panhandle" along the western Malay Peninsula—by capturing Tavoy with a numerically superior force.

Moulmein, at the head of the Tenasserim coast, was endangered from two directions: from the Thai border, 70 miles to the west, and from Tavoy, 170 miles to the south, to which it is linked by a combination railway and highway route.

#### Difficult Defense Problem

Admittedly, with the British army here still being forces into an eventual offensive weapon, the Japanese strategy of piecemeal occupation of exposed areas in southern Burma poses the most difficult type of defense problem.

Moulmein is less vulnerable than Tavoy but hardly would be an ideal Burmese Verdun. It is about fifteen minutes' flying time from three strong Japanese air bases just over Thai border due east. Swamps and bridgeless rivers separate it from Rangoon or other strong points to which the Moulmein garrison, if outnumbered, might be ordered to withdraw.

#### Bombing Tactics Switched

The Japanese also have switched their bombing tactics, apparently conserving their aircraft for attacks on the South Burma front.

Rangoon had three alerts in the last twenty-four hours, but the enemy did not get this far. Moulmein now appears to be the chief target, although Allied fighter planes are offering a stout defense.

## MORE CHINESE GO TO BURMA FRONTIER

**JAN 22 1942**  
Troops **March 1,000 Miles, Dragging Their Artillery, to Defend Lofty Gorges**

### CHINA LISTS MANY GAINS

Chungking Press Appeals for Convoys to Rush Aid From U. S. and Britain

RANGOON, Burma, Jan. 21 (AP)—Mud-stained and tattered, but proudly carrying new rifles and dragging machine-guns and heavier pieces, veterans of China's four-and-a-half-year war have trudged 1,000 miles to take up positions defending Burma in the lofty gorges of the eastern frontier.

Their commander is slim, determined General Liu Kwan-lung. He led the army from South Kwangsi province to Burma's jungled highlands. His men marched long distances daily without a truck or even a mule to carry their weapons and supplies.

"Our Generalissimo decided to send us to Burma as a token of his faith in the ABCD alliance [American, Britain, China and Dutch] and his determination to throw all China's weight into the struggle against tyranny," said General Liu after a conference with the British High Command somewhere in the Shan States of Eastern Burma. "If Burma should ask for more assistance, thousands of our soldiers will immediately be sent here."

The mountain artillery the Chinese brought is well suited to the terrain to which they were assigned by the British commander in Burma, Lieut. Gen. T. J. Hutton. General Liu conferred with General Hutton, Major Gen. V. Bruce Scott and Lieut. Col. J. H. Wilkinson, general staff officer from New Delhi, India.

General Hutton declared he was satisfied with the outcome of the conference, that the Chinese forces in Burma's defenses now were considerable and that many more were likely to arrive to participate

in the United Nations' campaign in this area.

General Liu said that he was under General Hutton's command and that all other Chinese reinforcements would so serve in the future.

### Heavy Fighting Near Moulmein.

Rangoon, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—A British headquarters communique reported heavy fighting tonight in the Kawkaireik area, forty-five miles east of Moulmein, between Moulmein and the border of Japanese-occupied Thailand. "Our forces, fighting throughout the day in the Kawkaireik area, have been resisting strongly," the communique said. "Heavy fighting is still in progress."

A force of Allied bombers, with fighter escort, successfully attacked Rohaing airdrome, and other aircraft operated with the ground forces in the Kawkaireik battle, the communique said.

### Burma Drive Checked.

Rangoon, Burma, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Thai-Japanese forces which launched a thrust from the Thailand border yesterday in the direction of the important port of Moulmein in southern Burma have been checked near the frontier town of Myawaddi, a communique said today.

## Chinese Stab Deep Into Japanese Lines

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Jan. 21—Local Chinese offensives scattered across four provinces were announced today in a communique which told of intensified frontal assaults and raids deep into Japanese lines.

Even as the fight for southeastern

China developed, Chiang Kai-shek's forces were still more active on a road to bolster defenses in British Burma already manned by experienced Chinese soldiers.

The Chinese air force with its American volunteers was said to be keeping the north Burma area under constant patrol.

### Torpedo Boats Sunk

The communique said "off the coast

of Kwangtung two enemy motor torpedo boats have been sunk," but did not specify by what means.

One Chinese raiding force was said to have struck at the Japanese in Chungshing, on the south Kiangsi province front, and mobile raiding parties were reported making successful attacks on Japanese positions at Suihsien and Yingshaw, cutting Japanese communications lines in Northern Hupeh province.

The Chinese disclosed that they

broke through Japanese lines in Hupeh province in a heavy attack last week and destroyed sections of the Fancheng-Chungshiang Railway northwest of Hankow.

The Japanese garrison at Hwaiyang in eastern Honan province, is under continued assault, the communique declared. It said the Chinese had intensified their attacks upon that Japanese stronghold, inflicting heavy casualties on the defense forces.

### Chinese Ask Help at Once.

Chungking, China, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—The Chinese press appealed today to the United States and Britain to institute a convoy system to rush huge quantities of war materials to China and also to extend credits to the Chungking Government to facilitate its war effort.

At the same time an apparently inspired article appeared, declaring that statements by American leaders in recent days had dispelled Chinese fears that the

United States might not put forth her best effort in the Pacific, in order to concentrate on smashing Germany.

"American statesmen apparently see eye-to-eye with Chinese leaders that no effort should be spared to inflict heavy losses on the Japanese Navy in order to hasten Japan's total defeat," the article said.

Chinese quarters previously had been critical of an address by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox in which he asserted that Adolf Hitler was America's main enemy.

## GERMANS SENT TO INDIA

East Indies Internees Taken to Safe Place under Treaty Provision

Batavia, N. E. I., Jan. 21—(AP)—Germans interned in the Netherlands East Indies have been sent to British India, it was learned today on good authority, in order to conform with a treaty of Geneva provision under which civilian internees as well as prisoners of war must be quartered outside danger zones.

The internment camp at Koeta Tjane, in northern Sumatra, did not meet with these conditions.

The only German internees still in the Indies are those who could not be transferred because of age or health.

## Berlin Radio Announces 'Italian' Loss in Malaya

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—NBC's listening post tonight reported the following appalling moment for the announcer on the Berlin radio's "News in English" program:

"In the course of heavy fighting in Malaya," said the German announcer, "the Italians lost considerable ground. . . . I beg pardon, the Australians lost the ground!"

## Bombing of Volcanoes Suggested in Australia

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 21—(AP)—A suggestion by Bernard Cronin, Australian author, that several tons of explosives be dropped by plane in the craters of Mount Vesuvius in Italy and Fujiyama in Japan "to persuade Mother Earth to kick up against the Axis" was published by newspapers here today.

Vesuvius is an active volcano but Fujiyama, the almost perfect cone 60 miles southwest of Tokyo, has been inactive since 1707.

## Hull Says He Warned Often Of Pacific Threat

Secretary Asserts He Frequently Called Cabinet's Attention To Situation In November

Washington, Jan. 21 (AP)—Secretary Hull today said the record would show that during the critical weeks of November he had repeatedly directed at-

tention to the very precarious nature of the situation in the Pacific and had conferred during that time with army and navy officials.

The Secretary was asked at a press conference about reports he had warned his Cabinet colleagues of the danger of a surprise attack by Japan somewhere in the Pacific. He said he was not in position to discuss such reports as the Pearl Harbor attack was under official investigation.

Hull said he persistently had tried at his press conferences to impress upon the country the seriousness of the Japanese situation and the necessity of being prepared for anything.

## Eyewitnesses Tell Of Midway Island Attack

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, Jan. 21—An account of Japanese naval shells shattering the peace of a tropical moonlight night on Midway Island was told tonight by the first group of refugees to arrive from the mid-Pacific island.

It was the story of valiant defense by United States naval and Marine Corps shore batteries that sent two attacking Nipponese naval raiders scurrying out to sea, one badly battered.

The attack came shortly after 8 P. M., last December 7, the date of the Japanese surprise on Pearl Harbor.

### Few Civilian Casualties

From accounts of several-score civilian defense workers on the island, the Nipponese raiders did not readily find their range and few civilian casualties were reported during the attack and for several days thereafter.

Charles H. Kelly, 29, a plumber's helper from Nampa, Idaho, described the night exchange of shells between United States shore guns and Nipponese naval batteries as "quite a show."

### Eyewitness' Story

This was his story:

"I was working at a bench in the plumbing shop. The night was nice and quiet and there was a big full moon. I heard a couple of sharp explosions and thought our own guns were firing night practice rounds.

"Pretty soon the shells started to

whistle overhead and the other fellows and myself ran out into a clearing. We saw flashes out on the water every few seconds, but the Japanese were too far off to see.

"Most of the incoming shots seemed to be wild, way over our heads. We kept out in the clearing away from the buildings. The only fellow who got it was one of the boys who stayed around the buildings too long. He died right around the corner from where I was working.

"Our Boys' Find The Range. "After the first twenty minutes or so, our boys seemed to find the range, for there was no more shelling for about an hour, when the Japanese started again."

"That first bunch of shells was the worst, though. We weren't bothered much after midnight, and by daybreak, all was quiet again.

"That's all there was to it. A lot of fireworks and noise—no excitement or running around."

The two Dembroski brothers, Roman, 25, and Bernard, 34, of Milwaukee, told a similar story as they crowded around the Red Cross worker handing out coffee to scores of workers from Johnson, Palmyra, Guam, Wake and Midway islands.

### Defenders "Right On Toes"

Roman, a deck hand on a seagoing tug, was the only one of the group who thought he saw an actual hit on one of the invading vessels.

"We were tied up at East Island when we started to see gun flashes from out at sea. After we started firing back, I saw a tracer bullet strike what looked like a ship way out with its lights off. There was a bright flash like flood lights being turned on for a minute, then an explosion. The ship didn't fire for a long time after that."

"All I can say," spoke up Bernard, a truck driver on Midway, "is that our navy and marines were right on their toes after the attack started."

"What we'd like to do now"—and his brother assented with a broad grin—"is to get a couple months rest and go back—only this time we'll be in uniform."

## JAPAN OUTCLASSSED IN RAW MATERIALS

Despite Balance in Favor of

This Country We Must Pull Belts Tighter, Says OEM

JAN 22 1942

CAN'T PUT ALL-IN FAR EAST

Today's Shortage of Aluminum and Magnesium to Be Offset by New Plants Soon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—America's aluminum production will be doubled and the magnesium output will be increased fivefold by expansion programs already under way to meet the heavy bomber schedule, the Office for Emergency Management disclosed today in a survey of natural resources.

It listed many acute material shortages but declared that "the clear superiority of the United States in raw materials is encouraging" in the world struggle which gives natural resources a major role.

The report set 1941 aluminum production at 600,000,000 pounds. It said that because of the demands for construction of heavy bombers, which use 30,000 pounds a plane, as compared with 5,000 pounds for a fighter, new aluminum plants designed to double the output already were under construction.

Production of magnesium was about 33,000,000 pounds in 1941, and "next year we expect to produce five times as much," the report said.

#### Restrictions Are Helpful

Restrictions on rubber and tin, while they inconvenience Americans more than Germans or Japanese not accustomed to constant motoring or lavish supplies of canned foods, were opening for this country "a vast storehouse of materials no other nation possesses."

Figures supplied by the Bureau of Research and Statistics of the Office of Production Management gave these estimated comparisons between the United States and Japan in basic industrial output for 1940:

Industrial Electricity—Japan, 21,000,000,000 kilowatt hours; United States, 82,000,000,000 kilowatt hours.

Machinery and Tools—Japan, \$1,000,000,000 value (at 1940 exchange value of the yen); United States, \$5,000,000,000 value.

Steel Ingots—Japan, 9,000,000 short tons; United States, 68,000,000 short tons.

Coal—Japan, 80,000,000 short tons; United States, 505,000,000 short tons.

Crude Oil—Japan, 10,000,000 barrels; United States, 1,300,000,000 barrels.

The Japanese figures, OPM said, were based on maximum estimates and included the output of Manchukuo, as well as the Japanese islands, proper.

Despite the general impression of Japanese inferiority, officials said America could devote only part of its output to the Far Eastern front; other fronts will demand an enormous share.

Although this country produces nearly half the world's supply of industrial raw materials and regularly consumes as much as the rest of the world combined, the OPM report said, the nation would have to pull its belt tighter in the effort to conserve materials vital to war, and would have to salvage every usable bit of waste.

"Every scrap of metal, every piece of paper, every bit of rubber is of vital importance in this mightiest of wars," the report concluded. "We must produce all we can, save all we can and work as hard as we can to keep democracy moving forward."

#### Where U. S. Stands Well

OEM placed on the credit side of the war ledger this country's production of 33 per cent of the world's iron ore, 40 per cent of its steel and iron, 25 per cent of its coal, 67 per cent of its oil, 37 per cent of its copper, 29 per cent of its zinc and 24 per cent of its lead.

On the debit page—meaning that normal imports have been cut off completely or seriously curtailed by the war—were these items on which the United States depends heavily on distant parts of the world:

Rubber and tin, at the top of the sorely needed list; hemp (ropes for the navy and merchant marine, cordage for packaging war supplies); chromite, tungsten and manganese (alloys essential for armor plate, ship hulls, guns, tanks, special steels); cork and asbestos (insulation and fireproofing); mica, jute, palm and coconut oils and a score of lesser materials.

The report said that the steel expansion program would boost output from 86,000,000 tons to 99,000,000 tons; with an accompanying 16,000,000-ton increase in pig iron output to relieve the scrap shortage; copper production was about 1,000,000 tons in 1941 and is expected to go to 1,800,000 tons in 1942.

## COLIN KELLY IS HONORED

Junior Chamber Gives Posthumous Award to Flier

CHICAGO, Jan. 21 (AP)—To Captain Colin P. Kelly Jr., who sank the Japanese battleship Haruna, was presented posthumously tonight the 1941 Distinguished Service Award of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The award is given annually to the man under 35 years old who has rendered the most significant service to the nation. Captain Kelly was 26.

In tribute to the flying hero, Walter W. Finke, president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, told an NBC radio audience that Captain Kelly sent the spirit of the American people "to a new high of national courage and determination."

The award was accepted on behalf of the widow by Colonel Albert L. Sneed, commander of Maxwell field, Ala.

## RUSSIANS ROLL NAZIS 7 MILES FROM MOZHAISK

JAN 22 1942

Heavy Casualties Said To Be Inflicted On Three Divisions

Battle Cry For Full Victory Declares Moscow Battle Is Ended

By ROBT. MATIDUFF [By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Thursday, Jan. 22—The exultant Red army early today had rolled the remnants of three or more German divisions seven miles beyond recaptured Mozhaish, dealing out heavy casualties and intent on giving the enemy not a moment to entrench.

Flanking attacks also were pressed from both north and south of the city. Twenty-five settlements were retaken on the north wing alone, in the Kalinin sector.

Cry For Full Victory

The battle cry was:

"The battle of Moscow is over; the road to full victory lies ahead!"

The remnants of the Seventh German Infantry Division, the Third Motor Division, the Three Hundred and Twenty-first Infantry Regiment and the One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Infantry Division were being pushed back westward by the victorious Russians, today's communique said.

"The Germans are suffering heavy losses, particularly in the south," the bulletin added.

#### List Equipment Taken

In recapturing Mozhaish, holdout bastion of the German advance on Moscow from the west and a point at which the Germans had erected their strongest type of fortification, the Russians captured at least twenty guns, seventy-six motor vehicles, three warehouses with munitions and other equipment, according to "incomplete preliminary data" given in the communique.

On the Southwestern front a series of violent German counter-attacks were repulsed with the aid of cavalry and artillery, other dispatches stated.

The Soviet Information Bureau' official communique said that the Red army was "inflicting heavy blows" on the Germans and that it was continuing its advance, having occupied "several inhabited localities." The Germans suffered heavy losses the communique said.

#### Fierce Cold Continues

Fierce cold maintained its grip on a huge area both North and South of Moscow, but it failed to chill the enthusiasm of the Red army on any sector of the vast front, dispatches indicated. A 40-degree-below temperature was reported yesterday.

Five of six trains filled with frozen and wounded German soldiers rolled westward every day from Mozhaish in the last days of the German defense of that key city, taken yesterday by the Red army, Mozhaish railway workers said tonight.

Russian soldiers entering Mozhaish found it marked with new German cemeteries, well filled with the bodies of soldiers and officers.

#### Not Badly Damaged

The town itself, however, was not so badly damaged as some others which the Germans have occupied and then lost.

Front-line reports said the Russians found orders by which the Germans planned to take a large proportion of the Mozhaish population with them in their retreat, but the sudden-

ness of the final Soviet attack prevented this.

#### Attack From Three Sides

The culminating assault on Mozhaish was made from three sides and the Nazis finally broke in panic, leaving but a few covering units which were quickly exterminated.

All reports stressed the artillery role in the attack. Artillery units under Commanders Berestov, Kuzmin and ~~Atamanov~~ blazed away before the final charge, concentrating particularly on a sector near the railway section. As the fire heightened in fury, Soviet troops gained the station and ran up the Red flag. They took two factories and two other large buildings in the same rush.

These all-important cannon were dragged into position on hand-drawn sleds by Red Army men often wallowing chest-deep in snow.

The temperature was always far below zero, but the big guns blasted at the Nazis day and night, never giving them a rest.

Finding the roads heavily mined northeast of Mozhaish, the Russians suddenly shifted the weight of their attack to the west, almost at the point where the Germans first entered the town, and drove in a wedge which took the suburban village of Chertanovo.

## Reds Chase Foe Past Mozhaish

London Hails Capture of Nazi Base as Soviet's Greatest Victory—40 Below at Moscow.

Moscow, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Russia claimed the ruins of Mozhaish today, and remnants of a German Army blasted out of that pivotal salient, fifty-seven miles west of Moscow, were reported beating westward on the icy, pincer-threatened highway of Smolensk.

It was 40 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, in Moscow today.

At noon today Lieut.-Gen. Leonid Gorove, Russian conqueror of Mozhaish, was quoted by the Moscow radio as saying that the shattered German forces have already been driven back another six miles beyond that city which Adolf Hitler's invasion forces had occupied three months ago.

The outcome of a battle pointing up the Russians' whole central front campaign—a battle marked by street fighting in the glare of burning buildings—was announced by the Soviet Information Bureau in four words: "Our units captured Mozhaish."

[Berlin today announced that the Russians yesterday broke through the German lines in the upper Donets Basin in Ukraine. The Germans added, however, that they were able later to drive the Russians back again and close the breach. The capture of Mozhaish was hailed in London meanwhile as the strongest Russian blow of the campaign.]

The road of retreat was insecure, flanked by Red Army spearheads for more than half the distance to Smolensk, site of a German field headquarters on the Dnieper 230 miles west of

Moscow. Borodino, Gzhatsk, Vyazma, Durovo, Yartsevo—these were potential way stations of interception and ambush.

The Moscow radio said that Mozhaish—normally a town of 8,500 population reported to have been made the base of German forces totaling as many as 100,000 men—fell at 8:30 A. M. on Monday.

Wounded and frost-bitten Germans were reported to have been moving to the rear at a rate of from five to six trains daily be-

fore the fall of the town.

Tass, the official Soviet news agency, supplied details of the final drive against this last of an arc of invasion bases which once menaced the capital from areas as close as twenty miles.

A Tass dispatch broadcast by the Moscow radio said Red Army troops outflanked powerful defense lines on the approaches to Mozhaish, but encountered earth and timber forts from fifty to hundred yards apart, mines and barbed wire one and a half miles east of the town.

"The heroic Soviet infantry, by powerful blows, overcame the line of fortifications," the news agency said. "Devastating fire from Soviet artillery inflicted colossal losses on the Germans."

"Soviet foot soldiers converging from various directions moved relentlessly toward the center of the town, driving out or killing numbers of automatic riflemen in their hideouts," it added. "The dead piled up in cellars, attics and stairways and spilled through doorways."

#### Line of Retreat Threatened

The road of retreat was insecure, flanked by Red Army spearheads for more than half the distance to Smolensk, site of a German field headquarters on the Dnieper 230 miles west of Moscow. Borodino, Gzhatsk, Vyazma, Durovo, Yartsevo—these were potential way stations of interception and ambush.

A Russian spearhead which recently by-passed Rzhev to capture Selizharovo, on the upper Volga, 175 miles northwest of Moscow, was reported to have moved ahead twenty miles to take Ostashkon, on Lake Seliger about half way between the capital and Leningrad.

On the Karelian front, Soviet troops captured the large town of "N" after heavy fighting in which 500 of the defenders were

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killed, Tass said.

Today's midday communique said that the Red Army "continued active operations against the German Fascist troops" overnight. Recounting recent operations by four units, the communique told of the capture of twenty-two German tanks, twenty-four trucks and forty-nine guns. In two of the actions, a total of 3,330 invaders were reported killed.

## 300,000 Nazis Slain By Reds

Since Dec. 6

JAN 22 1942  
25 Towns Retaken and  
Foes Rolled Back  
Seven Miles

Will Strike Major Blow

By NOLAND NORGAARD  
London, Jan. 21 (AP)—The elimination of the Mozhaishk salient before Moscow has put the Russian Army in position to strike its next major blow along a front running from Kharkov South to the Sea of Azov, informed British sources said tonight.

The outbreak of savage Red Army thrusts in the important Donets Basin was seen as the signal for this long-delayed counter-offensive. Ready for instant action anywhere, Soviet quarters pointed out, are vast numbers of fresh troops which have been in training for months.

Other sources foresaw a renewal of the offensive along the entire front from Leningrad to the South, and declared the Russian reserve strength ran to hundreds of thousands—on call, as they expressed it, to help the High Command "utilize its present advantage to the utmost."

The fall of Mozhaishk was hailed by these sources as the starting point for a "titanic continuation of the battle," which they predicted would develop within the next six weeks. British military experts estimated that up to 300,000 Germans were seeking to retreat from Mozhaishk westward toward Smolensk through the narrowing gap of the

Red Army's pincers' drives from north and south.

**Crack Nazis Rushed to Crimea**  
Most expert observers in London long have contended that the Russian Winter offensive must have as major objectives the recovery of the Crimea and the Donets Basin to be able to withstand the expected new German attack in the spring.

One source declared that the Nazi claim to have recaptured Feodosiya "bears out what we've heard before—that the Germans sent some of their best troops to the Crimea to hold it throughout the Winter at all costs."

The presence of such crack troops in the Crimea was one of the factors seen here as making a Russian counter-offensive in the south a difficult undertaking. It also was pointed out that, while weather conditions on the southern front are severe, they give the well-clothed Russians not nearly so great an advantage as they have over the Nazis in the bitter-cold battle zone farther north.

The Moscow radio tonight broadcast the latest Soviet recapitulation of German losses, for the period of Dec. 6 to Jan. 17, declaring the Nazis had lost more than 300,000 officers and men in killed alone, as well as more than 1,100 planes.

Other figures were 4,801 guns, 3,071 mortars, 8,000 machine guns, 15,000 automatic rifles, 1,760 tanks, more than 200,000 mines, and 30,000,000 rifle cartridges.

## Red Reserves Set For Battle

[By the Associated Press]  
London, Jan. 21—Having driven the Germans out of their last remaining "anchor" with the capture of Mozhaishk, the Russian Army now has hundreds of thousands of completely fresh reserves ready to press forward in a giant offensive along the entire line from Leningrad south to the Black Sea, Soviet sources in London declared today.

These sources saw the fall of Mozhaishk as the signal for a "titanic continuation of the battle," which they predicted would develop some time before March. With front-line troops already pursuing the Nazis on the frozen highways leading from Mozhaishk west toward Vyazma, the reserves were expected to be thrown

into action without delay.

**300,000 In Retreat**  
London military observers estimated that 300,000 Nazi troops had been forced to retreat toward the narrowing Vyazma gap as a result of the Soviet recapture of Mozhaishk.

The Soviet sources said:  
"The Russian high command will utilize its present advantage to the utmost, and besides some of our front-line troops probably are tired and need rest."

**Second Reserve Assembly**  
"There has been no general replacement since our counter-offensive halted and then forced back the German advance to the Moscow approaches. At that time the first group of reserves took over from the armies which had been in the field against the Germans since the start of the war."

"The second assembly of reserves soon will get their chance to see action."

**Break-through Imminent.**  
Berlin, Jan. 21 (Official broadcast recorded by A. P.)—Russian forces broke through the German lines on the upper Donets River yesterday, but were repulsed by counterattacks, the German High Command declared today.

The number of prisoners reported seized at Feodosiya, the Crimean sea port, was boosted to 10,605. In addition, the Germans were said to have taken eighty-five tanks and 177 guns which the Russians had moved there in recent landing operations. The High Command reported on Monday that the Germans had recaptured Feodosiya.

The Donets Basin fighting was described as bitter. "In these operations the Russians lost 1,100 dead, several hundred prisoners, nineteen guns and thirty machine-guns," the communique said.

Continued Russian assaults in the central and northern sectors were acknowledged, but Russia was declared to have "again suffered the heavier losses in men and material."

A destroyer and a merchantman were reported sunk by a U-boat attacking a convoy in the Arctic Sea and one other destroyer and two freighters were listed as damaged by torpedo

**Finnish Air Force Active.**  
Helsinki, Jan. 21 (A. P.)—Russian staff headquarters on the Karelian Isthmus were attacked effectively by Finnish airmen, and horse-drawn and motor vehicles were destroyed in the Soviet rear south of the Svir River yesterday, the Finnish High Command said today. The Murmansk Railway was reported damaged in new bombing attacks.

Anti-aircraft fire was said to have beaten off small formations of Russian airmen who raided Helsinki. There was no damage and one Russian plane was shot down, the High Command said.

While conceding increased Russian patrol activity on the Leningrad front, the communique said that all attempts to pierce the Finnish lines were repulsed and that Finnish artillery fire silenced one Russian battery and a Russian propaganda loud-speaker.

## Germans Deny Russ Victory

Berlin, Jan. 21 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—The German radio broadcast the following today (while Russia was acclaiming the recapture of Mozhaishk):

"The German line on the eastern front, reaching from the Sea of Azov to encircled Leningrad, is intact in spite of many and heavy Soviet attacks."

"These attacks resulted in heavy losses being suffered by the Soviets, but without achieving the occupation of any important points."

## Typhus Hits More Nazis, Eden Says

London, Jan. 21 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today there has been "a marked increase of typhus on the German side of the Russian front and in eastern and south eastern Europe."

"No statistics as to the number of cases can be obtained, however," Eden added. "The German authorities, from motives which will be understood, prefer to keep these figures secret."

## Bitter Cold Cannot Dim Red Glee Over Victory

Associated Press Writer Describes Moscow's Reaction  
To Driving Foe From Mozhaishk

By EDDY GILMORE  
Associated Press Correspondent

Moscow, Jan. 21 (AP)—and a lot of discomfort. You can find a front-row seat to one of the greatest come-backs in military history.

The capital of Russia, although gripped in a cold of 40 degrees below zero, glowed today over the Red Army's newest triumph at Mozhaishk, where the Nazi spearhead thrust deep into the heart of Russia had been turned back.

On getting off the ice-covered train which took six nights and five days of severe traveling to reach here from Kuibyshev, the first thing we heard was Red army soldiers warmly passing the word, "we've taken Mozhaishk."

**Civilians In Second Place**

Ten dollars and eighty cents was the price of a ticket on the train, which, after all, did what it was supposed to do—get you here, closer to the fighting.

It didn't go fast. But perhaps that is a tribute to the Russian war effort. Civilians simply come second, third, or even fourth, when it's freight that may win the war.

You don't get hilarious in 40-below weather, but you definitely feel the lift of victory in this capital of the Russians.

There are smiles on people's faces, there is laughter amid the lower depths of the mercury.

**Cars And Busses Filled**

Streetcars, busses and subways are filled with people cheerfully going about their business.

Two things are most evident today—the Germans are going and terrible temperatures have arrived.

I know.  
Five nights on that train were like five nights in an ice box. Last night I slept under two light blankets that were furnished, plus a fur-lined overcoat, fur hat, sweater, shirt, heavy underwear, an extra pair of pants and fur-lined boots.

Still I was cold.  
Ice formed on the window and I never could see out.

The thing that kept us going was

the thought, "The only thing worse than this is fighting in this cold."

Undoubtedly, the cold played a big role at Mozhaishk, where the Germans, besides being pummeled by the Red army, caught it in the neck when the winds howled over the steppes.

The citizens of Moscow eagerly grabbed newspapers telling how the Red army encircled Mozhaishk and then marched in from the west—the same direction from which the Germans came in.

**On Lenin Anniversary**

It was a significant day for such a story to hit the capital—for this was the eighteenth observance of the death of Soviet Russia's enshrined leader, Nikolai Lenin.

One dispatch from the front said flatly that the battle for Moscow is over. Mozhaishk was the final curtain on the Germans' final offensive to take the capital.

Muscovites who have been living within two hours' automobile ride of where the Nazis were dug in at Mozhaishk also learned delightedly of how the Red army had captured prisoners and a wealth of war material there.

**Like Fighter's Comeback**

Despite cold and other conditions, which produced among other things a frost-bitten nose, the entire trip to the capital at this moment of the Mozhaishk victory and the throwing of the Germans back from the gates of the city was like riding into the camp of a fighter who has staged a comeback.

At a city between here and Kuibyshev we ate a hot, well-prepared meal last night and only a few weeks ago the Nazis were but thirteen miles from where we carved a suckling pig.

The meal was actually laid in a building which a bomb hit. The whole incident was testament to how the Russians react—or rather fail to react—from bombing threats by the enemy.

## Storms Delay Libya Drive

[By the Associated Press]  
Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 21—The worst

sand and rain storms seen in Libya in 10 years are hampering the movements of British land and air forces attempting to strike at Gen. Erwin Rommel's Axis forces along the Gulf of Sirte, British headquarters said today.

As a result, much of the region has been rendered impassable, a communique said, and the Axis forces have taken the opportunity to mine heavily the restricted areas over which the British might press the advance.

**5,026 Prisoners Taken**

This has made operations doubly difficult, the bulletin declared.

The announcement said, however, that collection of equipment in the Halfaya (Hellfire) pass sector along the Libyan-Egyptian frontier wrested from the Axis last week was continuing and that the final count of prisoners captured there was 5,026.

The prisoners were said to include fifty-seven German officers and 2,069 men. One hundred and seventy-eight officers were listed among the Italian captives.

Captured equipment, the British said, included sixteen German and forty-four Italian field pieces "in first class condition" and large quantities of other arms, munitions and supplies of all kinds.

## British Bomb Area In Greece

Rome, Jan. 21—(Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—British air raiders attacked the Eleusis area northwest of Athens Monday night but caused only slight damage to civilian buildings, the Italian high command said today.

(Rome, Jan. 21 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.)—Land operations on the Libyan front yesterday were limited to artillery activity, the Italian High Command said today, but Axis planes attacked British motorized columns and the ports of Tobruk and Derna "with good success." Two British fighter planes were shot down in air battles, the communique added.

## AXIS CLAIMS SHIP AT MALTA

Rome says German, Italian fliers also set another afire

Rome, Jan. 21.—(Official broadcast recorded by AP).—The Italian high command reported today that German and Italian planes had sunk a ship in the harbor of Valletta in a continuation of raids on Malta.

The sunken ship was described as a medium-sized merchant vessel. One other merchantman was reported set afire.

## Rommel Awarded Medal

London, Jan. 21 (AP).—Adolf Hitler has awarded Gen. Erwin Rommel, commander of German forces in Libya, the Oak Leaf with Swords to be added to his Knight's Cross of the Order of the Iron Cross, the Berlin radio announced today.

## EMDEN BATTERED BY R. A. F. BOMBERS

### British Report Many Fires in German Naval Base.

London, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—The Royal Air Force made another assault last night on the big German naval base at Emden, repeatedly a target of R. A. F. attack during the last ten days, the Air Ministry announced today. Many fires were started in the port area, according to the announcement, which also acknowledged the loss of four British planes.

Early last night a German raider dropped bombs near the Coast of East Anglia, but caused only slight damage and no casualties, the Government announced earlier today.

Berlin, Jan. 21 (Official broadcast recorded by A. P.).—DNE, the official German news agency, said today that four British bombers were reported shot down during a raid last night on the northwest coast of Germany. Residential quarters in Emden were hit by bombs, it said.

The High Command said that there was some damage to

houses as "weak enemy aircraft formations dropped bombs on the coastal area of northwest Germany." German bombers were said to have hit British harbor installations, a large industrial plant on the east coast and a radio station in southeast England.

London, Thurs., Jan. 22

—(AP)—RAF bombers were over enemy territory last night, it was authoritatively reported today.

## All 10 Aboard Killed As London-Cairo Plane Falls Near Gibraltar

Algeciras, Spain, Jan. 21 (AP).—A British four-motored plane carrying passengers and mail between London and Cairo crashed today near Algeciras shortly after taking off from Gibraltar, killing the ten occupants.

Spanish authorities said the plane exploded when it struck the ground. Spanish ambulances took the victims, burned beyond recognition, to Gibraltar tonight. An examination of their clothing indicated most of them were military men.

## Subversive Movement Found In South Africa

Bomb Factory Discovered As 300 Johannesburg Policemen Are Arrested

Pretoria, Union of South Africa, Jan. 21 (AP).—Existence of a "dangerous subversive movement" in the Union of South Africa was disclosed to the House of Assembly by Colin Steyn, Justice Minister, tonight following the arrest of more than 300 Johannesburg policemen who belonged to an extremely nationalistic semi-military organization unsympathetic to the Government.

Steyn said illegal bomb factories were discovered and that bombs and other weapons were found in possession of many policemen detained in a swift roundup yesterday in Johannesburg, capital of the Transvaal.

The organization, as described by Col. G. R. Baston, commissioner of federal police, was the semi-military *Osserwarbrandwag*, an anti-British movement embracing extreme nationalism.

## 349 POLICE SEIZED

### South Africans May Face High Treason Charges.

Pretoria, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Documents seized along with weapons and bombs in a roundup of South African police showed that the men were members of a semi-military organization whose aim at the very least was to embarrass the Government, Col. G. R. Baston, South African Commissioner of Police, announced today.

Now under detention and to be interned at Johannesburg are forty-three warrant officers and non-commissioned officers and 271 constables. Seventeen non-commissioned officers and eight constables previously detained are being held pending an investigation into possible allegations of high treason.

## BOER COPS ARRESTED

### 300 Policemen Are Seized in Johannesburg.

Johannesburg, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Some 300 Johannesburg policemen and detectives suspected of subversive activities were detained for investigation today after a swift roundup carried out by the department with the aid of the National Volunteer Brigade (Home Guard).

The roundup was executed yesterday without incident.

## VICHY CONDEMNS FOUR

### Officers Confined Captain while British Seized Freighter

Vichy, Jan. 21.—(AP).—The Admiralty announced today that four officers of the 2,166-ton French freighter *Formigny* had been condemned to death in absentia on a charge of confining the captain while Britons seized the ship December 12.

The vessel was taken off the coast of Portugal, a communique said, and investigation disclosed the four officers "caused capture of the vessel in paralyzing the captain's activity by force."

The condemned men were listed as first mate Buttafuoco, chief engineer Tavard, chief stoker Brunot and third engineer LE GROSSO.

## 33 French Miners Killed in Accident

Vichy, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Thirty-three miners were killed and thirty injured today in a fire-damp explosion in a coal mine at St. Etienne, only important coal-mining town in unoccupied France.

## 2 Frenchmen Ordered Executed By Germans

Vichy Admiralty Also Condemns In Absentia Four Officers Of Ship Seized By British

Vichy, Jan. 21 (AP).—The Nazi-ordered execution of two French citizens accused of aiding the enemies of Germany was announced in the Paris press today. The men were Pierre Fillol, of La Rochelle, and Albert D'Alenne, of St. Ouen, Paris.

## Bullitt and Lyttleton Return to Cairo

Cairo, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—William Bullitt, President Roosevelt's envoy, and Capt. Oliver Lyttleton, British Minister of State, returned to Cairo yesterday from a visit with British imperial forces in Libya, where they inspected towns and fortified positions wrested from the Axis.

## Food Riots Reported In 4 French Cities In Marseille Region

Bern, Jan. 21 (AP).—The food situation in France was reported tonight to have led to riots in at least four cities.

In the Mediterranean city of Sete, between Marseille and the Spanish border, dockworkers seized the city hall after some demonstrators had been arrested. They withdrew only when the Mayor promised to release the prisoners and do all he could to relieve the food shortage.

Other demonstrations occurred in Nimes, Montpellier and Agde, all in the Marseille area. Details were not available, but Vichy authorities were reported seriously concerned lest the disorders spread.

## VATICAN FINDS AXIS INCORRECT

Vatican City, Jan. 21 (Andi Agency to A. P.).—The Vatican City newspaper *L'Osservatore Romano* said today:

"Several (Fascist) papers have published reassuring news on the situation of the Catholic Church in Germany. We are very sorry to have to declare that we cannot agree with or confirm these views."

## Pan American Line To Eire

London, Jan. 21 (AP).—Pan American Airways has been authorized to extend its service from Lisbon to Foynes, Eire, an official announcement said today.

The announcement did not say when the service would be inaugurated, but a spokesman declared the air line apparently had encountered no difficulties in making its arrangements with the Dublin Government.

## Churchill To Give Review Twice

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 21.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, with his finger on the pulse of the House of Commons, withdrew today his own motion to permit an electrical transcription for later broadcasting of the chamber's forthcoming review of the war in the Pacific.

After he had counted Parliamentary noses overnight, the Prime Minister announced good-naturedly:

"Since there seems to be such a difference of opinion about this motion, I don't intend to stress it."

### Democratic Gesture

Leslie Hore-Belisha, former Secretary of War, and other critics called it a democratic gesture. Parliamentary observers suggested Churchill was making a strategic move in deferring to the members' wishes.

The objection to the motion was that the Prime Minister's recording would get the lion's share of the radio time, with little or none for his critics.

Churchill had wished to have his own remarks recorded so that by electrical transcription they could be broadcast to the nation, the dominions

and the United States, and thus spare him the necessity of repeating his speech in a special broadcast.

### Offers Explanation

In withdrawing his motion, the Prime Minister explained:

"My reluctance to do the same thing twice over on the same day arises less from fatigue than from a certain in-artistic quality naturally inseparable from such a rehash."

It was noted that Churchill's broadcast proposal was made immediately after his return from North America, where he made a great hit with speeches before Congress and the Canadian Parliament.

## Dr. Lang, Archbishop Of Canterbury, Resigns

### Foe of Edward VIII Calls for Younger Man To Take His Place—Archbishop of York Likely Successor.

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP).—The Most Reverend Cosmo Gordon Lang, stern primate who was perhaps the most powerful single factor in the abdication of King Edward VIII, resigned today as Archbishop of Canterbury, calling for a younger man to take his place and prepare the Church of England for its tasks in post-war reconstruction.

### To Leave Office March 31

In crimson robe, the 77-year old lord archbishop, highest peer in the realm save for the royal family, made the announcement from the dais of the medieval college hall of Westminster Abbey to the convocation of Canterbury.

He set the date for his resignation as March 31. It was considered likely in some quarters that the King would designate 60-year-old Dr. William Temple, present Archbishop of York, to succeed him. Dr. Temple, outspoken and intellectually vigorous, is deeply concerned with social welfare.

Dr. Lang, in recent years a snow-haired, somewhat stooped figure of penetrating eye and severe visage, reached the highest

office of the church in 1928, rising from the parish church of Leeds which is, traditionally, a nursery for those who attain high position in the Anglican hierarchy.

Before and after he became archbishop, Dr. Lang worked diligently to close the gap between the common man and what he called "the frozen respectability of the church," but nothing he ever has done gained him the world attention that was focused on him in December of 1936.

### Supported Baldwin

Then he stood behind Prime Min-

ister Stanley Baldwin in an inextinguishable demand that Edward VIII, now Duke of Windsor, leave the throne because of Edward's determination to marry the U. S.-born divorcee, Wallis Warfield Simpson.

Two days after the crisis he poured out the depths of his conviction in a broadcast speech in which he said that Edward "disappointed hopes so high, abandoned a trust so great, and sought his happiness in a manner inconsistent with Christian principles . . . in a social circle whose standards and ways of life are alien to the best instincts and traditions of his people."

On the floor of the House of Commons one member, the Left Wing Jock McGovern, called this "kicking a man when he is down."

But the archbishop's stand received almost unanimous approval, otherwise, from Parliament, pulpit and press. The Dean of Exeter said Dr. Lang had saved the crown from "a scandal which would have cheapened the coronation and poisoned its sacredness."

On May 12, 1937, the archbishop placed that crown on the head of Edward's brother, George VI.

Since the war, Dr. Lang has stood staunchly behind the British war effort and has urged support of Soviet Russia.

He never has married, explaining once that he could not change a wife, if dissatisfied with her, as

he could a curate. He has, now-  
ever, given frequent advice to mar-  
ried couples, telling wives to exert  
"infinite patience in dealing with  
husbands. . . . They may be poor  
things but they are your own and  
you've got to make the best of  
them."

## Archbishop of Canterbury, Foe of Edward VIII, Resigns

### Primate Appointed of Younger Man Who Can Plan and Carry Out Church of England's Post-war Program.

(London, Jan. 21 (A. P.).) The resignation of the Arch-  
bishop of Canterbury was announced today by No. 10  
Downing Street, official residence of the Prime Minister.

The Most Rev. and Right Hon. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Primate of All England and a central figure in forcing the abdication of King Edward VIII, had stated earlier that he would resign on March 31 to make way for a younger man.

Head of the State Church of England, the Archbishop of Canterbury is ex-officio the first peer of England, next to the Royal Family.

Dr. Lang was 77 years old on October 31 and has held office since July 27, 1928.

He said he was relinquishing his lofty church office to make way for "some one younger in years and more vigorous in mind and spirit, who will be better able to prepare now for post-war plans."

The only other Archbishop of the Church of England is the Archbishop of York.

It was considered likely in some quarters that the present Archbishop of York, the 60-year-old Dr. William Temple, would become Dr. Lang's successor.

After the abdication of Edward VIII, brought about by Dr. Lang's fight to keep England from having a King married to a divorcee, the venerable Archbishop placed the crown on the head of King George VI, Edward's successor.

#### Notifies Convocation.

His decision to resign his position was made known to the Convocation of the Province of

bury to resign since St. Augustine held the office more than thirteen centuries ago.

Dr. Lang assured Convocation that his health was excellent but said that his duties increasingly fatigued him. He has held archiepiscopal office since 1910, when he became Archbishop of York.

Early in his career his abilities as a parish priest impressed Queen Victoria, who appointed him an Honorary Chaplain to the Court. Later he became one of her favorite preachers. It was said that on one occasion the Queen asked him why he did not get married, to which he replied: "If I have a curate who doesn't suit me, I can change him for another, but I couldn't do that with a wife."

Dr. Lang has never married. Once he told an audience of women: "Infinite patience is needed in dealing with husbands. They may be poor things but

they are your own and you've got to make the best of them."

As Primate, Dr. Lang has taken a conspicuous part in State as well as church affairs. He officiated at the weddings of the dukes of Gloucester and of Kent, brothers of the King; at the Silver Jubilee service of King George V in St. Paul's Cathedral in 1935, and at the latter's funeral.

After the abdication of Edward VIII—who became the Duke of Windsor and married the American-born Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson—Dr. Lang made a broadcast which provoked much criticism. This was on December 13, 1936. He declared that it was "strange and sad" that Edward "should have disappointed hopes so high and abandoned a trust so great."

"Even more strange and sad it is," he went on, "that he should have sought his happiness in a manner inconsistent with the Christian principles of marriage, and within a social circle whose standards and ways of life are alien to all the best instincts and traditions of his people."

This castigation drew considerable comment and the subject was aired on the floor of the House of Commons.

The Archbishop crowned the present King on May 12, 1937, in Westminster Abbey.

Since the new Anglo-Russian

alliance, following Germany's invasion of Russia, Dr. Lang has urged British support of the Russian war effort, declaring this to be a part of civilization's battle against the dictators.

#### Approved by the King.

The announcement issued at Prime Minister Churchill's residence said that the resignation had been approved by King George VI. The text of this statement follows:

"The King has received with great regret information from the Archbishop of Canterbury that he is desirous of resigning his high office."

"His Majesty, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, has by Royal Warrant appointed a commission consisting of the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Durham and the Bishop of Winchester for the purpose of receiving the resignation. The commission have reported their acceptance of the Archbishop's resignation to take effect on March 31 of this year, and this has been approved by his Majesty."

## 21 Nations In Solid Front At Rio Parley

### Two Reluctant Powers Fi- nally Accept Anti-Axis Resolution.

#### AGREEMENT IS HAILED BY U. S. OBSERVER

### Argentina's Acceptance, However, Must Be Rati- fied By Argentine Congress.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan.

21 (A. P.)—A solid western hemisphere front of 21 nations was lined up against the Axis tonight when, after a week

of informal and formal discussion, Argentina and Chile agreed to break off diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy and Japan.

These two nations, which had stood out against such support of the United States in its defense against Axis aggression, finally got into line—with minor reservations at a five-nation conference. The other nations represented were the United States, Brazil and Peru.

The text of a resolution was agreed upon for presentation to the full conference of Pan American foreign ministers.

All of the remaining 16 nations already had agreed tacitly to a resolution similarly worded. Of the 16, all already have declared war on the Axis or broken Axis relations except Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Uruguay. These already have expressed complete solidarity with the United States.

The wording of the all-important agreement, however, indicated that Argentina's acceptance nevertheless would have to be ratified by the Argentine Congress.

It was recalled that the Argentine foreign minister said even before the conference began that any agreements he made would have to be approved by his Congress.

Chile's Foreign Minister Juan Bautista Rossetti, however, made the reservation that he would have to consult his government. From the start he had insisted that Chile's special geographical situation affected her position.

A four-point statement was threshed out in a series of talks among the conference leaders, the climax being a session in the office of Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil, at which adherence of the two reluctant powers finally was won.

Besides Aranha and Rossetti, those attending were U. S. Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, Argentine Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu and Peruvian Foreign Minister Alfredo Solís Muro.

#### Aggression Against All

The first two points of the formula reiterate the long-standing declarations that any act of aggression against an American republic by a non-American state is an act of aggression against all

of them and that all twenty-one nations will cooperate for their mutual protection.

The third and fourth points, embodying the question which has occasioned all the negotiations with Argentina and Chile, are:

"The American republics consequently declare that in the exercise of their sovereignty and in accordance with their constitutional institutions and powers, provided that these are in accord, they cannot continue diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy, since Japan has attacked and the others have declared war upon us."

Unanimous Action  
"The American republics finally declare that before they reestablish relations referred to in the previous paragraph, they will consult together in order that their decision may be collective and unanimous."

Despite the Chilean reservation and the careful wording of the third article, backers of the diplomatic rupture were elated. An American observer commented, "it is a real achievement," and that the conference already could be called a success, even though it had four working days remaining.

The agreement still required the approval of the foreign ministers or chief delegates of 16 other American nations, assembled at this third consultative Pan-American conference.

These included the sponsors of the original rupture resolution—Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela—but approval by all was not expected to be difficult.

For example, Alberto Guani, foreign minister of Uruguay, had said before the agreement was reported that a unanimous rupture of relations with the Axis "must not be delayed too long."

Not All Welles Wanted  
The agreement, with its qualification, was not all that was wanted by Welles and the bloc of northern countries solidly behind the United States.

They would have preferred a flat agreement for an immediate severance of relations with the Axis, but what they got was considered much better than nothing. It was regarded as going a long way toward showing the world in general and the Axis in particular that the Americas were effectively united against aggressors.

The foreign ministers today unanimously adopted the defense committee's resolution expressing sympathy for Axis-occupied nations, and assuring recognition to their

exiled governments—but that was about all that was accomplished.

Many delegates began grumbling about "a waste of time," and showed their disappointment over last night's declaration by Acting President Ramon S. Castillo in Buenos Aires that Argentina would not modify its attitude—"right or wrong"—in opposition to the diplomatic break.

(In Washington, Senator Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said "we are trusting that Castillo will change his mind, or that the Argentine people will change their president.")

In Buenos Aires U. S. Ambassador Norman Armour called on Castillo presumably to discuss the situation. Guillermo Rothe, acting Argentine foreign minister, sat in on the meeting. Rothe later received the Italian ambassador, Raffaele Boscarelli.

From the beginning a majority of Pan-American delegates favored leaving Argentina out on a limb should that country refuse to vote with them in favor of ousting all Axis diplomatic and consular agents.

The resolution extending sympathy to Axis-occupied countries and their exiled governments was sponsored by Mexico and Uruguay.

The delegates of most countries spoke feelingly about the plight of those conquered nations. Argentina's sole contribution was a mere statement pointing out she had diplomats accredited to the exiled countries.

The general preoccupation with the Argentine issue apparently was the cause of a misunderstanding—and a few minutes' heated discussion—during the speeches on the sympathy resolution.

Aranha of Brazil had said "America is for Americans and must be defended," when a Cuban delegate quickly spoke up and said "no, señor, America is not for Americans. America is for humanity."

The Brazilian immediately explained that Brazil sympathized with the conquered nations—but that he was criticizing the superficiality of such a resolution. His country, he declared wanted more definite action from the conference—an unmistakable reference to the Argentine problem.

May 1 Earliest Date  
Buenos Aires, Jan. 21 (A. P.)—Barring a special session, which acting President Ramon S. Castillo thus far has refused to call, the earliest date for Argentine Congressional action on the Pan-American declaration for a unanimous break with the Axis would be May 1 when the next regular session begins.

The next regular session begins then.

It was recalled tonight that after Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu pointed out in an interview in *La Nacion* that Congressional ratification was essential to any commitments made at Rio De Janeiro, the Acting President said he saw no reason to call a special session.

Castillo had been urged by opposition leaders at the time to call an extraordinary session.

## Text Of Rio Resolution On Break With Axis

[By the Associated Press]

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 21—The text of the Pan-American declaration for rupture of relations with the Axis agreed upon by the twenty-one American republics tonight:

ARTICLE 1. The American republics reaffirm their declaration against any act of aggression on the part of a non-American state against one of them as an act of aggression against all of them, since such an act constitutes an act of aggression against the liberty and sovereignty of America.

ARTICLE 2. The American republics reaffirm their complete solidarity and determination to cooperate together for mutual protection until the effect of the existing aggression to the continent shall have disappeared.

ARTICLE 3. The American republics

consequently declare that in the exercise of their sovereignty and in accordance with their constitutional institutions and powers, provided that these are in accord, they cannot continue diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy, since Japan has attacked and the others have declared war upon a country of our hemisphere.

ARTICLE 4. The American republics finally declare that before they re-establish relations referred to in the previous paragraph, they will consult together in order that their decision may be collective and unanimous.

## RIO COMMITTEE UNITES ON VOTE FOR AXIS FOES

Resolution to Recognize  
Governments in Exile  
Not Opposed.

ARGENTINA'S STAND STUDIED

U. S. Envoy Calls on Castillo  
—Washington Observers See  
Signs of Influence.

By John P. McKnight  
Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 21 (A. P.).  
The defense committee of the Pan-American Conference unani-

mously adopted a resolution today expressing sympathy for Axis-occupied countries and assuring recognition to their governments-in-exile. Delegates said that the big test of Pan-American solidarity—action on the resolution to break off relations with the Axis which Argentina has said she will oppose—would not come to committee vote until tomorrow.

The sympathy resolution touched off a few minutes of heated discussion because of a misunderstanding of the attitude of Brazil. Oswaldo Aranha, the Brazilian Foreign Minister, had said: "America is for Americans and must be defended."

"No, Senhor," a Cuban delegate declared. "America is not for Americans. America is for humanity."

Senator Aranha quickly cleared up the impression that Brazil was not in sympathy with the conquered countries and emphasized that he was criticizing only the superficiality of such a resolution. Brazil, he declared, wanted more definite action from the conference.

Argentina Is Out.

Hopes that Argentina might fall into line on the proposal to break relations with the Axis were dealt a blow last night by Acting President Ramon S. Castillo of Argentina who said his Government could not modify its attitude toward the proposal.

—The prospect of unanimous approval by the Pan American Conference of an immediate rupture of relations with the Axis Powers faded today as a result of the assertion by Acting President Ramon S. Castillo of Argentina that his Government could not modify its attitude toward the proposal. He made this assertion last night in Buenos Aires, and it was generally accepted here as meaning that Argentina has definitely decided against joining the other American nations—at least for the present—in forming a solid anti-Axis front.

Of the twenty other republics represented here, Chile is the only one whose stand on a proposed joint break with the Axis—scheduled for debate tomorrow—is now in doubt.

Comes as a Surprise.

President Castillo's statement surprised observers here, for only yesterday there had been reports

that Argentina, long regarded as the chief obstacle to unanimous action by the conference, was being won over to the majority view. There was no hint now, however, of compromise. Proponents of the anti-Axis declaration indicated that they were ready to go ahead regardless of Argentina's attitude, and there were reports one sub-committee member had proposed that Argentina or any other nation opposing the measure be ousted from the Pan American Union.

Some hope still existed that Argentina, while apparently unwilling to subscribe to an immediate break with the Axis, may do so when she feels the time is ripe. Those holding to this belief maintained that the present attitude of Argentina, as well as of Chile, was being strongly influenced by political considerations at home. Dr. Eduardo Anze Matienzo, the Bolivian Foreign Minister, who is in charge of reporting out the resolution for debate, said last night that he had not abandoned hope that unanimity for the twenty-one American republics may ultimately be achieved.

Says Delegates Takes Orders.

In his statement in Buenos Aires, President Castillo declared that thus far Argentina had not deviated from her position of neutrality toward all warring nations except by treating the United States as a non-belligerent and thus permitting American warships the use of her ports. "Our position is final," he added. "It will not undergo any change."

He protested, however, that Argentina's attitude toward the Pan American Conference had been wrongly interpreted as a refusal to collaborate with the other American nations. "Argentina, which defends the thesis that she believes best for America, will collaborate," he declared, and Argentina's position is "open, frank and loyal, and represents—right or wrong—the opinion of the country." President Castillo added that Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, chief of the Argentine delegation here, is merely "carrying out instructions given him by the Cabinet."

## U. S. Envoy Calls On Argentina Chieftain

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, Jan. 21—United States Ambassador Norman Armour went to the Presidential offices today for a conference with Acting President Ramon S. Castillo, who last night indicated Argentina's unwillingness to break relations with the Axis.

No announcement was made as to the purpose of the Ambassador's visit, but it was assumed in informed quarters that it had to do with Argentina's policy at the Rio de Janeiro conference of American Foreign Ministers, especially on the question of breaking relations with the Axis.

Receives Italian

Guillermo Rothe, Acting Foreign Minister in the absence of the Minister, Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, who heads the Argentine delegation at Rio de Janeiro, took part in the meeting.

At its conclusion  
Rothe returned to the  
foreign office where  
he received the Italian  
ambassador,  
Raffaele Boscarelli.

Says Most Oppose Castillo

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 21—Eduardo Araujo, member of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies, declared today in a statement that "more than ninety-five per cent. of the people" of the Argentine were opposed to the policies of the Argentine's President, Ramon S. Castillo.

Araujo's statement was issued through the non-sectarian Anti-Nazi League, which gave the Argentine an honor banquet tonight.

Castillo's action in deciding not to break off relations with the Axis powers "does not reflect the democratic will of the people of the Argentine," Araujo said.

## Hull Disowns Blast Against Pres. Castillo

Sen. Connally  
For Ouster of Argentine President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The State Department hastened to emphasize tonight that Senator Connally (D-Tex.) was not talking for the executive branch of the government when he expressed hope Argentina would change her president unless the latter changed his mind about breaking off relations with Axis powers.

Connally, outspoken chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, discussed at a press conference today the stand taken by acting President Ramon S. Castillo of Argentina. Castillo had said his government would not break off the relations.

"We are hoping," Connally had said, "that Argentina can see her way clear to joining the other American republics. We are trusting that Castillo will change his mind or that the Argentine people will change their president."

State Dept. Statement

The State Department issued the following statement:

"The secretary of state was asked whether the questions taken up in Senator Connally's press conference had been discussed with the secretary by the senator. He replied that they had not, and added that members of the legislative department of the government are accustomed to express their individual views relative to public questions. Their views and attitudes so expressed, as in the present case, are of course not to be construed as representing the views of the executive branch of the government, and they are not the views of this government."

Connally also issued a supplemental statement which said: "In my comment today with respect to the Rio de Janeiro conference I did not purport to express the sentiments of anyone other than myself. The views indicated were my own personal views and in no wise were intended to reflect the attitude of the Department of State or the President of the United States."

Connally's Remarks

At his press conference earlier, Connally expressed the opinion that the great majority of Argentines desired to go along with the United States and the Latin-American nations in breaking off ties

with Germany, Italy and Japan, and said he had no doubt that a very critical situation was preventing Argentine action of that nature.

"If the people of Argentina could have a free election, they would vote for us," Connally declared. "There will be an election soon, but the government machinery is so well oiled that the government ticket may be elected."

He added that the consequences of Argentina's failure to join in the proposed declaration might be the severance of its ties with other Latin-American nations. "Argentina should come in now,"

he went on. "If she persists in her stand and hangs out, that might result in the other nations' cutting off all business and commercial relations with the recalcitrant member."

Discussing another aspect of world developments, Connally said he feared that Singapore eventually would fall before the Japanese hordes now overrunning the Malay Peninsula.

Later he emphasized that this was only his own view, not that of the military or naval authorities.

He said that while the fall of Singapore would be a serious blow, he had no doubt that it would be regained in time by the united nations.

Commenting on still another sector, Connally said an agreement between the United States and Canada for joint control over the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon might be made in the near future.

Such an agreement, he said, probably would involve evacuation of the Free French forces that took over the islands last month. United States control of radio facilities there and a working "protectorate" over the islands by Canada and the United States.

U. S.-Mexican Army Chiefs Meet.

Agua Caliente, Mexico, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—An agreement between the United States and Mexico for joint defense of the two countries, announced on January 12, brought together the nations' ranking Western military leaders at a historic conference yesterday. The meeting, which produced expressions of friendship and collaboration, took place at this widely known Mexican resort, a few miles below the California line.

Lieut. Gen. John L. Dawitt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, headed the American delegation. He was received by Gen. Lizard Cardenas, former President of Mexico and now commander of Mexico's military

region of the Pacific.  
"We congratulate ourselves because your coming here makes it possible to know personally of the outright efforts that are being made for our mutual de-

fense," Cardenas told the American military representatives.

"We are happy in our collaboration with your country in our fight for a common cause," Gen. Dewitt replied. "I know that our association as two soldiers will be closer and our co-operation complete to our countries' mutual satisfaction."

The generals and their staffs conversed through interpreters for more than two hours. The subjects of their discussions were not announced. MORE

## CUBA ON WAR BASIS

### Cabinet Gives Government Emergency Powers.

Havana, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Cuba was placed on a full wartime footing today by a Cabinet measure giving the Government broad powers to control prices, wages and salaries and to regulate agriculture, industry, commerce, production and supply.

The Government was authorized to buy foods, machinery, livestock, fuel, clothing, medicines and other articles deemed necessary in event of emergency. Expropriation of commodities vital to defense if the need arises likewise was authorized.

### Escape to Rome

LISBON, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Manuel Mariani, Argentine Ambassador to Italy, who arrived by clipper en route back to Rome, said today he planned to confer Friday in Madrid with the Argentine Ambassador to Berlin, Ricardo D'Oliveira, who is returning to Buenos Aires.

## AXIS GROUP QUITS COLOMBIA

111 German and Italian Nationals Sail for U. S. En Route Home

Buenaventura, Colombia, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—A Grace liner left this Pacific coast port last night with 111 German and Italian diplomats and other nationals on their way to the United States on the first leg of their return home.

Negotiations for their exchange for Colombian diplomats in Axis countries were started after Colombia broke relations with the Axis. The Japanese group has not yet left Bogota.

# Vast Hemisphere Plan On War Effort Bared

**Calls for Free Trade Common Currency,  
Gigantic Public Works Program and  
Pooling of All Shipping.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—A hemispheric war production plan, designed to integrate the effort of new world nations opposing the Axis, was disclosed here today.

Conceived by U. S.

The plan, conceived by United States officials and contributed to by the recommendations of several Latin American governments, is now being presented at the American conference of foreign ministers at Rio de Janeiro. It includes these points:

1—Recommendations that each country take steps to minimize trade barriers on strategic materials for the duration of the emergency.

2—A program whereby the intricacies of foreign exchange would be eliminated by a common denominator for international trade between anti-Axis countries.

3—Joint use of all merchant ships with the United States and other large maritime nations providing naval and air convoys for the vessels' protection.

4—Construction throughout the hemisphere of a multitude of projects designed to speed war production.

5—That all airlines in the hemisphere be operated by bona-fide nationals of each country.

6—Assurances that essential imports required by various Latin American governments will be made available to the extent consistent with each country's domestic requirements.

7—Exchange of skilled workers and technical missions so new war industries can be established throughout the continent.

8—Operation of a Pan American statistical union to provide a standard inter-American formula for determining the assets and liabilities financial and economic of each country.

### Still in Discussion Stage

State Department officials, who went over the plan, point by point after it was divulged earlier today by a Commerce Department executive, stressed the fact that it still is in the discussion stage and that it may be radically revised before

the Rio conference acts upon it.

They also pointed out that under the conference's consultative character, representatives of each country must return home to have the commitments passed on by the respective governments.

Government officials said the plan forms the basis of an unfettered Western Hemisphere attempt to gear itself to one aim—defeat of the Axis. The plan would put into maximum use the raw materials, transportation, technicians and finances of all signatory countries.

United States recommendations for the plan are being presented at Rio by Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary and Warren Lee Pierson, president of the Export-Import Bank.

The section dealing with the change in foreign exchange, probably the most sensational in the plan, is now being worked out. Dr. Harry D. White, director of monetary research of the Treasury Department, is discussing details of the currency project with Latin American officials at Rio. Treasury Department officials here said a conference of finance ministers of the American republics and anti-Axis nations, including Great Britain, China and the Netherlands, might be called at a later date to settle the method by which a fixed international exchange medium might be agreed upon.

**U. S. Dollar May Be Standard**  
Treasury executives said it was possible an existing currency—particularly the United States dollar—might be used as the standard with currencies of other anti-Axis nations being assigned a fixed exchange value in relation to it for the duration of the war.

State Department officials said the plan to minimize trade barriers was based on the agreement, concerning war materials and supplies, approved by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada. It awaits legislative action before go-

ing into effect.

Steps have already been taken toward realization of several points in the plan. The United States has already begun to push a program for completion of the Pan American highway to Panama. Several Latin American nations have already nationalized their airlines. The Pan American Union has established a technical shipping commission to consider how western hemisphere shipping can be pooled for the maximum benefit of all countries.

## BIG HEMISPHERE WAR ECONOMY PLAN DRAFTED

**U. S. Presses at Rio for  
the Complete Abolition  
of Trade Barriers.**

### AND FREE TRANSIT OF LABOR

**Also Creation of an Anti-Axis  
Currency and U. S. Convoy of  
New World Shipping.**

Washington, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—A gigantic war production plan for the Western Hemisphere—which includes the abolition of all trade barriers, the establishment of a common currency for all anti-Axis nations and the use of United States naval and air units to convoy hemispheric shipping—was disclosed today by a high official of the Department of Commerce.

The program, drawn up by the United States, was expected to be agreed on at the American Conference of Foreign Ministers, now in session at Rio de Janeiro. The commerce official, who would not permit the use of his name, predicted that it would be applied to all nations subscribing

to the plan.

If Argentina, Chile, or any other nation, does not enter the hemispheric collaboration plan, he said, they will be ignored and the plan will be pursued by the remaining American republics.

Argentina and Chile were reportedly holding back on one of the major aims of the conference—total severance of diplomatic and economic ties with the Axis.

The plan—known as the joint war production plan—is being outlined at Rio by Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of Commerce Wayne C. Taylor and Warren Lee Pierson, president of the Export-Import Bank.

Major provisions of the plan are:

1. Removal of all barriers, including tariffs, import duties,

customs and other regulations or restrictions of any character, which prohibit or delay the free flow of necessary munitions, war or civilian supplies between the American nations. They will be eliminated for the duration of the war.

2. Creation of a free international exchange currency to facilitate the flow of goods and prevent delay in transactions. It would be on a gold basis and in addition to the American nations, Great Britain, China, the Netherlands, India and all the British dominions would enter into the agreement. A pool of allied gold holdings would be created. The Latin American countries would agree to peg their national currencies into the free international exchange currency.

3. Creation of an emergency labor program for the hemisphere whereby skilled labor would be allowed free movement between countries and whereby any hemispheric labor shortages would be met. Establishment of an emergency civilian workers corps is planned so no new war industries can be set up throughout the continent.

4. In return for the pooling of hemispheric shipping, the United States will take the responsibility for transportation of war supplies and essential exports and imports. This will include convoys with naval and air protection. The United

States will underwrite warehouses, ports and collect the war essentials for marine movement. This country also will repair and operate the ships if the subscribing nations are unable to do so.

### Nationalization of Air Lines.

5. Latin American nations will nationalize all air lines and air services, not now nationalized, for a ten year period. In return, the United States will underwrite the cost and maintenance of the air lines and pledge reduction of international air freight rates and place a ceiling on international passenger rates.

6—The United States guarantees the basic essential exports required to sustain the internal economy of each Latin American Government. Those nations agree to pool all international resources, mineral and agricultural, for a common stockpile of war resources. The United States will supply the capital and technical personnel for the plants necessary to the conversion of these war supplies.

7—The United States will provide a standard international formula for collecting, tabulating and distributing economic, commercial and financial information. This agreement will be for a five-year period and calls for establishment of a Pan American statistical union. The signatory Latin American countries agree to adopt such a formula so that the auditing and reporting of statistics, to determine the assets and liabilities of each country, will be uniform and speedy. The United States will provide the capital and make the necessary organization.

8—The United States agrees to finance and complete certain major projects of value to all signatory nations in an all-out war and hemispheric defense program. This includes completion of the Pan-American Highway, construction of international transportation systems, processing and refining plants, storage warehouses

and special conversion industries. In return, the Latin American countries agree to forego their property rights under private ownership laws. The United States agrees that such properties can be acquired by the affected governments or citizens, at the end of ten years, by purchase.

### U. S. to Finance Free Ports.

9. The United States will finance and create free ports wherever the Latin American countries want them. The signatory republics donate the land for the ports and the ports will be administered by a board of governors.

The preamble to the joint war production plan points out that total war and the hemispheric defense effort requires maximum use of labor, raw materials, transportation, finances and information from each of the signatory countries; that the production and resources of each nation must be efficiently integrated and directed toward a co-operative program to defeat the Axis.

It declares that the program must result in a maximum joint output of goods in a minimum of time.

In informed quarters it was said the plan for special projects embraced several of huge proportions. They include:

1. Dredging of a sixty-mile canal to connect the Amazon and Orinoco Rivers in Brazil so that the vast resources—principally rubber—can be transported more easily from the area. The canal would connect the Rio Negro River, a tributary of the Amazon, with the Casigulare River, an Orinoco feeder, providing transportation drainage for the entire area.

2. Connecting of the Amazon River route with the east end of the Trans-Andean Highway from Peru so the products of the west coast can be transported to the east coast of South America without the delay of shipping via the Panama Canal or the Straits of Magellan. The river route and the highway would connect near Iquitos, Peru.

3. Construction of a new port west of Guayaquil, Ecuador, so ships wouldn't have to wait as long as twenty-four hours for sufficient tide to get to sea again.

4. Conversion of the banana

industry of central and northern South America to production of industrial alcohol.

#### The Currency Plan.

From Treasury officials it was learned that the currency plan outlined in Point 2 was a goal rather than any accomplishment expected immediately. As a preliminary step, it was said the American delegation at Rio de Janeiro would propose that a conference be called at a later date of the finance ministers of all the American republics and anti-Axis nations to determine a means of stabilizing world currencies.

These Treasury officials said it was conceivable that the proposed conference would decide that the proper method was to establish a new international form of money which would have a fixed value to all other national currencies. However, they added that it was just as likely that the conference instead, might pick an existing currency—particularly the United States dollar—as the standard, or that the meeting might also decide to keep various currencies at fixed relative values without a single standard.

They said the most definite proposal made at Rio was that the proposed conference would set up an international stabilization fund to manage whatever system was chosen. They added that each nation would be expected to put some form of wealth into the fund.

Details of the currency project are now being worked out at Rio by Dr. Harry D. White, director of monetary research of the Treasury Department.

#### Senate Committee Votes Mexican Claims Treaty

##### Accord Calls for \$40,000,000 Payment to U. S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee recommended today ratification of a treaty with Mexico under which the Mexican government would pay the United States \$40,000,000 in settlement of 4,365 general and land claims, some dating back to 1868.

The treaty, the outgrowth of a general agreement stabilizing American and Mexican relations, provides that Mexico shall make a payment of \$3,000,000 to supplement \$3,000,000 already paid as soon as an exchange of ratifications is made. Subsequent payments of \$2,500,000 yearly would

In a letter to the committee Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said legislation would be proposed later to prorate the payments to individuals whose claims were involved. There were 3,479 American claims and 886 Mexican counter-claims.

Informed legislators said that while the treaty did not cover the claims of American oil companies whose holdings were expropriated by the Mexican government, there were indications that the settlement of the minor claims might pave the way for adjustment of the differences over the oil properties.

## TUGWELL IS CALLED AMERICAN QUISLING

**JAN 22 1942**  
Removal As Governor Of Puerto Rico Demanded By Resident Commissioner

Pagan Says Official Tries To Instill Distrust Toward U. S. Institutions

[By the Associated Press]  
Washington, Jan. 21.—Removal of Rexford Guy Tugwell as Governor of Puerto Rico was demanded today by the island's Resident Commissioner, Bolivar Pagan, who called Tugwell "an American Quisling."

In a statement, Pagan said the American people should know that Tugwell was "disregarding and kicking in Puerto Rico all the principles that the United States forces and democratic peoples are fighting for throughout the world."

Martial Law Threatened  
He declared the Governor had threatened to declare martial law in Puerto Rico, "to quench the protest of the people against him for his outrages and abuses."

"Governor Tugwell is an American Quisling in Puerto Rico, since he is doing everything so that loyal American citizens in Puerto Rico become sore and disunited, and he is trying to make Puerto Ricans feel disgust and distrust toward American institutions," Pagan said.

"In this way, Governor Tugwell, as an American Quisling, is doing a good job for the Axis powers."

Labels Him "Puppet"  
He asserted Tugwell was a "puppet" in the hands of a minority party in Puerto Rico and tried to create a gov-

ernmental system by which rule would be by one political boss.

"He has created great unrest among all the vital factors of the community, fostering reckless legislation and fomenting corruption in the Government," the commissioner said, concluding:

"The people of Puerto Rico request the prompt removal of Tugwell."

## Canada's Wheat Crop Is Sharply Lower

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 21 (Canadian Press).—Canada's 1941 wheat crop was placed at 299,401,000 bushels today in the third crop estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, compared with 1940 production of 549,190,000 bushels.

"Reduced acreage and unfavorable weather conditions in Saskatchewan and Alberta were largely responsible for the curtailed production," the bureau said.

Spring wheat production in the prairie provinces was estimated at 279,000,000 bushels—a decrease of 234,800,000 bushels from 1940 output.

The bureau described the 1942 crop season as "far from satisfactory."

## NAVY FLYERS SAFE AFTER WEEK AT SEA

### Seven Men Adrift in Plane Are Rescued

Balboa, Canal Zone, Jan. 21 (AP).—Seven members of the crew of a United States navy plane which was forced down at sea by motor trouble have been rescued and brought back to port after drifting for seven and a half days, navy headquarters announced today.

The navy said the heroic work of the crew made possible their rescue.

The crew consisted of Lieut. William Sutherland, Normal, Ill.; Ensign William Lahodney, Milton, Pa.; Laverne Weiss, radioman, first class, Watertown, S. D.; Jesse Miller, aviation machinist's mate, second class, Ashland, Ky.; Harold Martin, seaman, first class, Lynchburg, Va.; William Valyou, radioman, third class, Burlington, Vt., and John Carlson, radioman, second class, Olympia, Wash.

On their arrival here, the men told a story of buffeting waves which kept the plane rolling,

with wings slapping the sea, from the time it came down on January 9, until rescue was effected by a plane and ship on January 17.

By the time they were picked up they had drifted 400 miles, they said, after being forced down somewhere within 1,200 miles of Panama.

No more specific designation of the place where the plane came down was given, nor was it announced if it was in the Pacific Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico.

The men lost twelve to eighteen pounds each. Otherwise, they seemed in good health.

Lieut. Sutherland especially praised the work of Weiss and Valyou who, he said, patched together a workable radio from odds and ends of wiring and established communication which led to the rescue. Two other crew members were kept busy almost constantly bailing to keep the plane afloat and two distilled water from the sea so that the men could drink.

They had three quarters of a pint of drinking water a day, distilled by making over a windshield water pump. The men calculated their position by weather reports received on their radio and by the time of sunrise.

#### United States

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—War Department communiqué No. 68, based on reports received here up to 9:30 A. M., follows:

1. Philippine Theatre:  
In particularly savage fighting on the Bataan Peninsula, American and Philippine troops drove back the enemy and re-established lines which previously had been penetrated. The Japanese, by infiltrations and frontal attacks near the center of the line, had gained some initial successes. Our troops then counter-attacked and all positions were retaken. Enemy losses were very heavy. Our casualties were relatively moderate.

One of General MacArthur's guerrilla bands operating in the Cagayan Valley in Northern Luzon scored a brilliant local success in a surprise raid on a hostile airdrome at Tuguegarao. The Japanese were taken completely by surprise and fled in confusion, leaving 110 dead on the field. Approximately 300 others were put to flight. Our losses were very light.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

The War Department issued the following based on information

received up to 5 P. M.:

1. Philippine Theatre:  
From his field headquarters in the Philippines General Douglas MacArthur today announced the award of the Distinguished Service Cross to Major Thomas J. H. (Trap) Trapnell, cavalry, for extraordinary heroism in action. Major Trapnell, who is a former football hero of the United States Military Academy, matched his brilliant gridiron career with outstanding exploits on the battlefield.

The action for which Major Trapnell was decorated took place at Rosario, Union Province on Dec. 22, 1941, while his cavalry unit was engaged in rear guard operations. During concentrated enemy fire from tanks and infantry, Major Trapnell remained between the hostile force and his own troops and set fire to a truck on a bridge.

He waited under fire until the bridge was in flames before leaving the scene in a scout car. He then retired slowly with the rear elements of his organization, picked up wounded soldiers and rallied his men.

With complete disregard of his personal safety, Major Trapnell delayed the hostile advance and set an inspiring example to his entire regiment.

Major Trapnell, who is 39 years old, was born in Yonkers, New York. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy from New Jersey, and was graduated in 1927. His athletic career, begun so auspiciously at West Point, continued after graduation. He has been active in a number of sports and is one of the Army's outstanding polo players.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

#### British

SINGAPORE, Jan. 21 (AP).—A British communiqué today said: Heavy fighting continued in the Bakri-Bukit Payong area in Northwest Johore.

Enemy aircraft were active during the day, making low dive bomb and machine-gun attacks on our forward troops.

Fighters which carried out offensive sweeps yesterday in the vicinity of Bakri in support of our troops encountered a formation of Army type 97 (bombers) which jettisoned their bombs on being intercepted. One of the enemy aircraft was shot down.

In the Batu Pahat area contact with the enemy is slight. It is now reported that during the action in the Bukit Payong area our artillery inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy at short range over open sights.

On the east coast at Endau an outpost of our troops has been withdrawn in the face of superior enemy forces.

Mersing was again bombed and

machine-gunned yesterday with slight results.

Reports now show that the force of enemy aircraft which raided Singapore consisted of about ninety heavy bombers escorted by fighters. Total casualties now reported are 64 killed and 154 injured.

A number of heavy and successful attacks have been made on enemy-occupied airdromes in Malaya during the night by aircraft of the R. A. F. Extensive damage was done to enemy aircraft, hangars and airdrome buildings at Kuantan, which was raided twice. During the first attack bombs dropped from low altitude caused considerable destruction on the airdrome.

During this raid our aircraft were attacked by enemy fighters, but all returned safely. In a later attack on Kuantan, which also was made without loss, sticks of bombs were dropped across hangars and caused large fires, and direct hits were made on aircraft.

At Kuala Lumpur successful bomb and machine-gun attacks were made on airdromes. Here also direct hits were made on aircraft, at least three of which were seen to be on fire. A number of other fires were started, including one which was seen to be increasing some time after the raid. One of our aircraft is missing from this operation.

Enemy aircraft again raided Singapore this morning and were intercepted by our fighters, who destroyed four and damaged a number of others.

Bombing once more appeared to be indiscriminate, a large number of bombs falling in residential areas.

Details of damage and casualties are not yet at hand.

Anti-aircraft defenses of Singapore brought down nine enemy aircraft this morning.

RANGOON, Burma, Jan. 21 (AP).—The British Army and R. A. F. Commands issued this communiqué today:

Our forces, fighting throughout the day in the Kawkaek area, have been resisting strongly. Heavy fighting is still in progress. A force of our bombers with fighter escort successfully attacked Muong Raheng airdrome. All our aircraft returned safely.

During the day our air forces reconnoitered enemy territory and operated with the army in the battle in the Kawkaek area.

The pilot of one of our aircraft who was reported missing yesterday after a raid on Mehsord has arrived safely at Moulemein.

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 21 (AP).—

British Headquarters issued this communiqué today:

Yesterday a blinding sandstorm which ranged throughout the frontier districts of Western Cyrenaica restricted our activities both on the ground and in the air.

These weather conditions, the worst that have obtained for a decade, alternate between severe sandstorms and severe rain.

Due to the latter, many areas on the enemy's front have been temporarily turned into impassable marshes. This has enabled him to mine heavily the restricted intervening areas, thus hampering the movements of our troops.

The collection of equipment and war material in Halfaya is continuing. In addition to quantities of other pieces of lesser calibers and large stocks of material of all categories, sixteen German and forty-four Italian field, medium and heavy dual purpose guns have been taken over in first-class condition.

The final count of prisoners captured in the Halfaya area is: German officers, 57; other ranks, 2,069; Italian officers, 178; other ranks, 3,222. This makes a grand total of 5,028 taken in this area.

**JAN 22 1942**—The Air Ministry issued this communiqué early today:

Aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked the port of Emden last night and started many fires. Four of our aircraft are missing.

Later the Air Ministry issued the following:

Our fighters on patrol over Northern France this afternoon attacked several objectives, including factories, army huts and goods trains. None of our fighters is missing.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 21 (AP).—The Australian Air Force issued this communiqué today:

Strong forces of Japanese aircraft were sighted this morning at a number of points in the Bismarck Archipelago and along the northern coast of New Guinea.

Twenty bombers and forty fighters early today attacked Kavieng, and three aircraft attacked Madang at noon.

Over fifty Japanese fighters and bombers later were seen flying in the direction of Salamaua, Lae, Bulolo. Shortly after noon a small force of Japanese fighters attacked Salamaua airdrome.

The extent of damage and casualties caused by these raids has not been reported. The enemy has displayed considerable strength of aircraft in operations over the archipelago and New Guinea, and major attacks in this area can be

expected.

### Netherland

BATAVIA, Netherlands Indies, Jan. 21 (P)—The Netherlands Indies armed forces reported this communication today.

Yesterday afternoon a light-ship near Medan was bombed and machine-gunned by three enemy aircraft after air reconnaissance had taken place. No damage was done.

Later in the same afternoon five Japanese aircraft, after having circled over Belawan, the port of Medan, for about half an hour, dropped approximately nine bombs. Three persons were killed and seven wounded. Property damage was small.

Enemy aircraft attacked an airdrome in Borneo, causing damage to aircraft stationed there.

According to reliable reports the whole of Minahassa [a peninsula on Celebes] is at present occupied by the Japanese, who paid dearly for this conquest.

After having carried out a bombing mission over Malaya, some of our aircraft did not return to their base.

With regard to the oil installations at Balikpapan [in Borneo], at present measures have been taken of such a nature that any possibility of surprise action by the enemy is excluded.

A submarine of the Royal Netherlands Navy, which was operating in the northeast of our archipelago and whose engine had been damaged arrived at Tarakan on the eve of the Japanese attack. Although the submarine

was not able to go into action as a result of engine trouble, it nevertheless succeeded in sneaking through the enclosure of enemy forces while the attack was proceeding and reached the open sea. The submarine now has returned safely to its base.

A naval flying boat was sunk as the result of enemy action. The crew is safe.

### Russian

MOSCOW, Jan. 21 (From Russian broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The Soviet Information Bureau issued this communiqué today:

During the night of Jan. 20-21 our forces continued active operations against the German Fascist troops.

Jan. 19 units commanded by Rokossovsky operating on the central front liberated from German occupation forces four populated places and captured eleven enemy tanks, twenty-four trucks, two tractors, a number of motor cycles, bicycles and machine guns,

dozens of cases of shells and mines and other trophies.

In another sector units commanded by Golubeff, in violent engagements with the enemy, captured nine enemy machine guns, six motor cycles, 27,300 cartridges, thirty-nine carts with military supplies, clothing and provisions, military documents and other trophies. The enemy lost 330 men and officers killed.

During occupation of the town of Vereya Red Army men commanded by Efremoff, according to preliminary data, captured eleven tanks, forty-six guns, eighty-seven machine guns, twenty-four mortars, over 1,000 mines and many other trophies. Over 3,000 bodies of German men and officers remained on the field.

Our unit operating in a southwestern sector made a surprise night raid on a fortified enemy point, occupied it, captured three guns, fifteen machine guns and ten mortars, and took prisoner thirty German men and two officers.

MOSCOW, Thursday, Jan. 22 (From Russian broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The Soviet Information Bureau issued the following today:

During Jan. 21 our troops, inflicting heavy blows on the enemy and overcoming the resistance of the German Fascist troops, continued to advance and occupied several inhabited localities.

The enemy sustained heavy losses.

During Jan. 20 seven German planes were destroyed; we lost one plane.

During Jan. 20 units of our Air Force destroyed three German tanks, 325 motor vehicles with infantry and supplies, nearly 400 carts with ammunition and seven guns with their crews, blew up an ammunition dump, destroyed forty-four railway cars and scattered and partly annihilated three battalions of infantry.

During the capture of Moshaisk, our forces, according to incomplete preliminary data, captured twenty guns, seventy-six motor vehicles and three warehouses of munitions and other equipment.

Remains of the defeated Seventh German Infantry Division and Third Motor Division, the 321st Infantry Regiment and the 197th Infantry Division are being thrust back to the west by our forces.

The Germans are suffering heavy losses, particularly in the south.

### German

BERLIN, Jan. 21 (From German broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The German High Command issued this communiqué today:

On the Donets front bitter fighting continued throughout yesterday. Enemy forces which had broken through German lines on the upper part of the river were thrown back.

In these operations the Russians lost 1,100 dead and several hundred prisoners and nineteen guns and thirty machine guns.

In the central and northern sectors the enemy also continued to attack. In defensive battles and also in counter-attacks the enemy again suffered the heaviest losses in men and material.

Booby taken in the battle of Theodosia increased to 10,605 prisoners, eighty-five tanks and 177 guns.

The Air Force damaged a large enemy merchant vessel with bombs in the Strait of Kerch and participated on the entire Eastern Front with good success in defensive battles.

One of our submarines sank one destroyer and one merchantman out of a heavily protected convoy in the Arctic Sea.

One more destroyer and two more merchantmen were damaged by torpedoes.

In waters around the British Isles bomber planes scored hits on harbor installations and a large industrial plant on the British East Coast and a radio station in Southeast England.

In North Africa there was artillery activity on both sides. British troop movements on the coastal road and shipping targets off the North African coast were bombed with good effect.

Successful air attacks were directed by day and night against Valletta and British airdromes in Malta.

Last night weak enemy aircraft formations dropped bombs on the coastal area of Northwest Germany. There was damage to some houses. Four attacking British bombers were shot down.

### Italian

ROME, Jan. 21 (From Italian broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—The Italian High Command issued this communiqué today:

There was some artillery activity on the Cyrenaican front. Motorized enemy columns on the march were attacked by our aircraft, which also bombed with good success other targets at Derna and Tobruk.

One merchant ship was set ablaze in repeated attacks against Malta. German airplanes dropped

both medium and large sized bombs on military objectives. One medium-sized merchant ship was sunk in Valletta Harbor.

In air battles one Hurricane and one Gladiator plane were shot down.

During the night of Jan. 19-20 British planes flew over the Eleusis region of Greece. Incendiaries and fragmentation bombs were dropped, but only slight damage was caused to civilian buildings.

### Finnish

HELSINKI, Finland, Jan. 21 (From Finnish broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The Finnish war communiqué said:

Karelian Isthmus—Enemy patrol activity was somewhat more lively, but all attempts by enemy patrols to penetrate our positions were foiled. Our artillery silenced an enemy battery.

Aunus Isthmus—Our artillery interrupted enemy fortification work and put an end to a propaganda broadcast.

Eastern Front—In the southern sector of the front our troops drove the enemy from terrain he had been holding. In the northern sector the enemy made violent attempts at reconnaissance at several points, in some places with artillery support. These attempts were everywhere repelled.

Air Activity—Our own aircraft have been in lively operation on all fronts.

In the Karelian Isthmus an enemy staff headquarters was successfully subjected to fire. In the Svir River sector a large number of horses and vehicles were destroyed and motor trucks were set on fire by machine gun fire.

Bombs dropped on the Murmansk Railway damaged the tracks.

In the course of yesterday and last night the enemy tried to bomb Helsinki on five separate occasions. During daylight, at 3 P. M., an enemy aircraft succeeded in getting above the city and dropping ten small bombs from a height of more than 12,000 feet on the western part of the city, with results reported earlier.

Between 5 P. M. and midnight four alerts were sounded. Bombs were dropped in the sea outside the city and in the forest northwest of the city without causing damage. The attacks were made in small force, the biggest formation being five or six aircraft.

Our ground defenses and searchlights were in lively action and thanks to them only one enemy aircraft succeeded once in penetrating above the city, all other attacks being repulsed. Of the aircraft taking part in these attacks one was brought down by our ground defenses.

An earlier report said a single

enemy aircraft dropped ten small bombs in Western Helsinki, doing slight damage and, so far as hitherto has been ascertained, killing three civilians and injuring three.

## War-Industry Setup Streamlined by Nelson

### OPM Will Be Dissolved—Key Men to Be Given Sweeping Authority 'To Get JAN 22 The Job Done.'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (P)—Asserting that "debating societies" were out, Donald M. Nelson, generalissimo of American war production, announced a revised war-industry setup today with key men given sweeping authority to "get the job done."

Setup Subject to Change

He called it, at a press conference, a general "streamlining" of the old production organization, but still an "interim organization," subject to change as experience may demonstrate that change is necessary.

Essentially, it consisted of passing on to his subordinates the power which the President gave him as chairman of the War Production Board, relieving himself of administrative detail so that he may function as general director of the program.

For instance, and Nelson stressed it as typical, he announced that Ernest Kanzler, an old associate of Henry Ford, had been made head of a committee for the automobile industry, charged essentially with converting that industry to war production.

Kanzler will move to Detroit, make decisions on the spot, and hold all the authority to get the job done that was vested in Nelson himself. His power includes such things as compelling, if necessary, the tool room of one plant, if it has idle capacity, to make tools for another company.

But first of all, Nelson said, it was necessary that the men in charge know what was needed. So he is establishing a committee on requirements, under William L. Batt. The committee will be composed of representatives of the Army, the Navy, the Lease-Lend administration, and the Maritime Commission. In addition to providing an over-all estimate of needs, he said, Batt will allocate the percentages of available materials which will go into production for

each.

### Six Essential Divisions

Below this committee, Nelson's administrative chart fans out into six essential divisions. They are:

A division of industry operations. Its task will be to get "as much conversion as possible as quickly as possible," and after receiving the recommendations of other divisions, it will order such curtailments of civilian production as may be necessary. Its head will be J. E. Knowlson, president of the Stewart-Warner Corporation.

It will also have charge of priorities, and a director of priorities may be created within it. To it will report some 50 or 60 industry committees, such as that for automobiles under Kanzler. Through the heads of these committees it will handle the placing of contracts (the latter, however, still to be let by the Army and Navy).

A production division, under W. H. Harrison, who, Nelson said, "will be hard enough and tough enough to cut through the bottle necks" and get production rolling.

A materials division, under William L. Batt, with the task of making the "materials go around," of keeping tab of what is available and what expected, and expediting their production by the mines and other sources of supply.

A purchases division, under Douglas MacKeachie, formerly a purchasing director for the Atlantic and Pacific Tea company, who has been in charge of the OPM purchasing division. His staff will be placed in the Army and Navy procurement offices to assist in buying supplies and material of all kinds.

A labor division under Sidney Hillman, who acted in a similar ca-

capacity for OPM.

A civilian supply division under Leon Henderson, apparently to act in an advisory capacity. Henderson is also price administrator.

The seventh division which may be established, if need for it arises, Nelson said, would be a field organization.

### Division of Statistics

In addition, he announced a di-

vision of statistics under Stacy May in charge of the same field under the old system. His job, however, will not be keeping track of what has been produced, so much as it will be keeping tab on future production, so that for instance a tank and the guns for it will come off their several assembly lines simultaneously. May will also be in charge of a progress reporting branch.

A planning division also is to be established with no administrative or executive functions. Others in the organization will be "immersed" in production, Nelson said, and the planning division will be asked to produce ideas for getting the job done better and faster.

The old Office of Production Management will be dissolved, Nelson said, and William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, its directors, will be given membership on the War Production Board, because he wants their advice and help. Knudsen has been put in charge of Army procurement with a commission as lieutenant general.

# War Allotment Plan Gains

## Proposed Law Would Require Men in U. S. Service to Support Dependent.

Washington, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—War and Navy Department support in principle was claimed by interested legislators today for proposed legislation requiring enlisted men in the armed services to allot \$15 of their monthly pay to dependent wives and children, with the Government matching or bettering that with an additional allowance to families.

Such was the system adopted six months after the United States entered the world war in 1917. Before the armistice about 400,000 men were making allotments to relatives struggling in the economic backwash of the war.

higher than those in the 1917 act. The measure would cover regulars as well as selectees.

### Sees Need for Legislation.

The West Virginian said that the need for the legislation would be accentuated if the Government decides that adequate manpower cannot be obtained without tightening draft regulations on dependency deferments.

Selective service officials have expressed hope that present liberal

rules governing dependents can be maintained. Nevertheless, they have ordered the re-examination of the 7,500,000 registrants excused because of claims that they are supporting one or more relatives with a view to ascertaining whether such dependencies still exist or whether convenient marriages were involved.

The Edmiston bill provides for compulsory pay allotments of \$15 a month for enlisted men in the

army, navy and Coast Guard where it is proved they have a dependent wife or child or an unmarried divorced wife to whom alimony has been decreed.

### Would Provide Allowance.

Allotments to others, such as a parent, brother, sister or grandchild, would be voluntary. Where these were made, the Government also would provide an allowance, but in smaller amounts than under the compulsory plan.

The bill's \$15 pay allotment is the same as the 1917 act, as is its Federal allowance of \$15 for a dependent and its limit of \$50 a month for an allowance to any one family.

However, the bill would increase the 1917 law's allowance for a wife and one child from \$25 to \$30, and for a wife and two children from \$32.50 to \$40. In several other instances increased Government grants were proposed.

## Income in 1941 Of 92 Billions Breaks Record

Increase of 16 Billions Over 1942—Bigger Increase Due This Year.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—(P)—War fattened the national income to the record-breaking total of \$92,200,000,000 in 1941, or an average of \$693 per person, government economists estimated today.

This was \$16,200,000,000 more than 1940 and even \$3,800,000,000 more than the fabulous year of 1929.

In 1942 it is due to be more. How much more depends upon the extent of growing war expenditures, and also upon how much prices rise.

The experts figured that about one-third of the increase in national income last year was dissipated in the higher cost of things. Taxes, savings campaigns, credit controls, price fixing and other devices are

counted on to remedy this trend toward soaring costs of living.

Wages and salaries accounted for the biggest part of the national income, \$48,000,000,000, which was 9 per cent more than in 1940. Farm income, dividends, profits from unincorporated businesses and other types of income also gained.

Manufacturing industries, augmented by a large number of new defense factories and defense orders for many old ones, produced \$26,600,000,000 of the national income. In order, the next biggest contributions were made by the government, retail and wholesale trade, service establishments such as restaurants and theatres, agriculture, finance, transportation and construction.

Military expenditures of the United States and British governments here represented about \$15,000,000,000, or 16 per cent of the total. President Roosevelt has set the nation a goal of spending an amount equivalent to half the national income for this purpose in the future.

In terms of jobs, the higher national income meant that non-agricultural workers increased 2,400,000 in number and reached a total of 40,600,000. Retail sales, one of the best indicators of the general populace's income, rose 17 per cent to a total of \$53,500,000,000.

## Report F.D.R. Suspects Plot By J. L. Lewis

Said to Regard Labor Peace Plan as Isolationists' Conspiracy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—(P)—The New York Times said tonight that President Roosevelt had promised to back Philip Murray, CIO president, in the controversy between Murray and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers (CIO), over labor unification negotiations.

Murray was summoned to the White House today for a secret conference with the President, the Times said, and informed that Mr. Roosevelt regarded the Lewis proposals outlined in the Times last Monday as a plot by isolationists to undermine the President's hold on organized labor.

The paper quoted labor circles as saying that the President named Lewis and William L. Hutcheson, first vice president of the American Federation of Labor, as the

isolationist leaders behind the plan. These circles, the Times added, reported that the President agreed with Murray's contention that the no-strike agreement reached at the recent industry-labor conference in Washington had reduced any necessity for precipitate action toward a merger of the two national labor organizations.

### Defense Delay Feared

Murray was quoted as telling the President he feared peace negotiations growing out of the Lewis moves might cause so much political intrigue within the labor movement that defense production might be retarded.

The President was reported to have said that an investigation of his aides had tended to show that Daniel J. Tobin, sixth AFL vice president and a consistent Roosevelt supporter, had no connection

with the negotiations between Lewis and the AFL.

The Times said the President told Murray he believed the AFL intermediary was Hutcheson, long the head of the Republican Labor Committee.

As published in the Times, the Lewis proposals called for retirement of William Green, AFL president, on full pay of \$20,000 a year; election of George Meany, present AFL secretary-treasurer as president of the united movement at \$20,000 a year, and naming of Murray as secretary-treasurer at \$18,000.

The President was said to have made clear that he did not suspect Meany of any ill will toward him or his administration, but that he did question the motives of those who drafted the proposed slate.

Green has denied that any such slate had been approved, formally or informally, by the AFL.

The CIO National Executive Board will meet at the Hotel Roosevelt here Saturday to discuss Lewis' call for new peace conferences.

## RAIL FARE BOOST APPROVED BY ICC

10 Per Cent. Increase For Passengers Only—Freight Plea Still Under Study Raise To Become Effective Sometime Between February 1 And 4

[By the Associated Press] Washington, Jan. 21.—A ten per

cent. increase in railroad passenger fares, estimated to yield \$45,000,000 annually on the basis of 1941 business, was granted the railroads today by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The increase will apply to all fares except the 1¼-cent-a-mile rate allowed members of the military or naval forces traveling on furlough and extra fares charged on certain trains.

### To Take Effect Soon

The new rates will become effective ten days after the railroads have filed tariffs with the ICC. The tariffs will be filed in time to become effective between February 1 and 4.

The basic fare for tickets good in pullman cars now is 3 cents a mile in all sections of the country, while the basic coach fare is 2 cents in the East and West and 1½ cents in the South.

### Freight Boost Pending

Still pending is the railroads' application for authority to increase most freight rates and charges by ten per cent. The ICC said this petition is still under consideration. The carriers have estimated the proposed freight increase at about \$312,000,000 yearly.

The commission said the higher fares were necessary to meet, in part, increased operating expenses "incurred or to be incurred by said petitioners because of the payment by them of (a) increased wages to employees, (b) increased cost of material and supplies, and (c) additional expenditures to safeguard petitioners' properties and operations during the present emergency."

## MARTIN DENOUNCES REPORT ON PROFITS

Vinson Committee's Findings Untrue Not Only on Gains but Losses, Says Plane Maker

JAN 22 1942

SEES NAVY SECRETS BARED

Weston Instrument Company Calls Accusation 'Grossly Misleading and Unfair'

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.—(P)—Glenn L. Martin, aircraft manufacturer, asserted today it was "untrue" that his company made an \$8,000,000 profit on a huge Navy contract and expressed amazement that the House Naval

Affairs Committee "should reveal facts which the government regards as Naval secrets."

Commenting on published accounts of the committee's report on defense contract profits, Mr. Martin also took issue with the proposal of Representative Vinson, chairman of the committee, that profits on individual contracts be limited to 7 per cent.

"I have not seen the Vinson committee report," Mr. Martin said. "Our only information comes from the press reports regarding it. I am amazed that the committee should reveal facts which the government regards as Naval secrets and which, if published by us, would result in charges of violation of the Espionage Act."

"The statement in the morning paper reporting a Navy contract of some \$130,000,000 and a profit of over \$8,000,000 is untrue. The fact is that no deliveries have been made on the contract referred to, therefore no profit estimates are available at this time."

"It is also reported that we lost some \$7,000,000 on a \$6,000,000 contract. We did take a contract totaling approximately \$6,000,000, involving the development of a new type of naval aircraft and the construction of a small number of them."

"We invested in this development (tools, engineering and advanced experiments) more than we received from the first small contract. However, it was this investment in the future that brought us a very large contract for the new type of aircraft. When all contracts for this type are completed, we now expect that this business will show a reasonable profit."

"The theory of profit limitation on individual contracts now proposed by Mr. Vinson does not provide a sound basis on which the aircraft industry can progress with the research, experiment and development necessary to design and build aircraft that will win a war."

## Canadian Save Prices Control Is War Essential

New York, Jan. 21.—(P)—Robert F. Chisholm, wholesale trade administrator of the Canadian Wartime Prices and Trade Board, said today price control is "an essential part of total war planning."

Describing operation of Canada's ceiling plan, Chisholm told the convention of the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute:

"This is turning out to be one of those cases where the much-maligned

economic theorists are being proven to be right and we, the hard-headed, practical businessmen, are wrong."

In Canada, Chisholm said, the object is to hold consumer prices down and "since wage levels are anchored to the cost of living there will be consequently no increase in wage levels."

Canada's control froze all prices at the outset of the basic period level, or the price prevailing during the basic period of last September 15 to October 11, Chisholm explained.

"Nearly every producer can not only sell all he can make without recourse to the wholesaler," Chisholm said

but under the price-ceiling plan he is being given an incentive to cut out any part of this distribution cost which can be eliminated."

## OFFICER CLEARED BY COURT-MARTIAL

Col. H. C. Kress Muhlenberg Freed From Arrest After Decision At Columbus

Former Hickam Field Commander Was Accused Of Criticizing Government

[By the Associated Press] Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 21.—A general court-martial today acquitted Col. H. C. Kress Muhlenberg of charges that he wrongfully criticized the United States policy of sending American warplanes to foreign powers.

Colonel Muhlenberg, 55, who will be retired next month as Fifth Corps Area air officer, immediately was freed from arrest. He had been confined to quarters since December 18, the day after an address to the Curtiss Flying Club here.

Basis Of Accusation The former commander at Hickam Field, Honolulu, was accused of violating two articles of war regulating "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman" and "conduct of a nature to bring discredit upon the military service."

Colonel Muhlenberg told the court-martial he hoped through his speech to "promote the interests of the military service" and that he had no intention of saying anything that could

Representative Edmiston, Democrat, of Virginia, introduced the new legislation after conferences with leaders of veterans' organizations. He said today that service officials favored its objective, but questioned its Government allowances, in some instances much

be construed as a discussion of the foreign or domestic policies of the United States.

Col. C. A. Seoane, U. S. A. (retired), asserted in defense arguments closing the three-day hearing that Colonel Muhlenberg's speech was a "recital of situations and not a criticism"

#### Recital Of Facts

Prosecution witnesses testified Colonel Muhlenberg said in discussing the Pearl Harbor attack by the Japanese: "You can't send your planes all over the world and have them in Hawaii when they're needed." One of the charges said he had wrongly discussed the Government's policy of sending planes to Axis foes under the Lease-Lend Act.

Col. Edgar A. Fry, president of the court-martial, announced the verdict after forty-nine minutes' deliberation. Asking Colonel Muhlenberg to stand, Colonel Fry said:

"The court finds you not guilty of all charges and specifications."

The court's decision now goes to Maj. Gen. Daniel Van Voorhies of the Fifth Corps Area for review, then to the War Department for confirmation.

## Demand For Petticoat Branch Of Army Wins Strong Backing

May Says House Committee Will Approve Bill Tuesday For Auxiliary Corps Of Women Aged 21 To 45

JAN 22 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 21—Ready to trade the glamor of peacetime for the grime and grind of behind-the-lines army jobs, America's women today won powerful backing in their demand for a petticoat branch of the nation's fighting forces.

Representative May (Dem., Ky.), chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, said the committee next Tuesday would approve a bill for creation of a women's army auxiliary corps of volunteers between the ages of 21 and 45.

Reports "No Opposition"  
"There has been no opposition," he said.

"We don't want glamor—we want to work," said Representative Bolton (Rep., Ohio), one of the seven women in the House, in a sharp retort to speculation by some members of the committee of men that women soldiers wouldn't like "menial" jobs.

The country's women, she said, wanted a recognized part in the nation's "fight for freedom," and felt they could be of service by taking over many of the jobs now held down by soldiers.

Would Go "Side By Side"  
"We don't want your jobs," she said. "But the women should walk side by side, shoulder to shoulder, with men. We want to make this a fighting world for you, an assisting world for us." She scoffed at the possibility that

women in the army would quarrel among themselves over differences in rank and the types of work they would be called upon to handle, such as working in a camp laundry or taking over K. P. assignments.

"Lots of women washed for the army last time and there was never a scrap," she said.

#### Pay Starts At \$21

The measure was introduced by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (Rep., Mass.) and would set up officers' training schools and a feminine army of unlimited size. The pay

would start at the figure for those in the regular army, \$21 a month.

To its support came Brig. Gen. John H. Hildring, an assistant chief of staff. He declared that there was urgent need for its immediate passage; that there were hundreds of jobs now at army posts which could be taken over by women to relieve men for service elsewhere.

#### Denies Replacement Aim

General Hildring and other army spokesmen denied that the army intended to displace civil service workers in its employ.

In answer to questions, he said the War Department considered it inadvisable to quarter civilian women workers at army posts unless they were subject to army supervision and discipline.

#### ENLISTMENTS RESTRICTED

Men Of Draft Age Must Prove Dispersability In Industry

Washington, Jan. 21 (P)—Volunteers of draft age will no longer be accepted by the army unless they can prove they do not occupy key positions in war industries.

Effective February 1, War Department officials said today, men 20 to 44 will have to present written evidence that they are not holding technical or key jobs in war production before army recruiting officers will permit their enlistment.

## Promotion Is Provided For Marine Corps Chief

Commandant Hereafter Automatically To Carry Rank Of Lieutenant General

Washington, Jan. 21 (P)—President Roosevelt signed today a bill to give the rank of lieutenant general to the commandant of the Marine Corps, at present carrying the rank of major general. The higher rank would be granted automatically on a temporary

basis to whomever becomes commandant. The present commandant is Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb.

At the same time the White House announced that the President has signed legislation creating a limited service Marine Corps Reserve to provide guards for naval shore establishments. The measure was enacted to release for combat service marines now doing guard work.

The President also signed legislation modifying naval promotion regulations to provide promotion opportunities to certain officers not now eligible because of failure to be chosen by selection boards, although they have been kept on active duty as a result of the war.

## Press Is Given Credit For National Unity

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21. (P)—Walter D. Fuller, chairman of the Board of the National Association of Manufacturers, credited the American press today with having created a national unity which will make the nation invincible in war. Asserting that "through our free press every section of the nation has been put together with a web of understanding and discussion," Fuller told the Philadelphia Rotary Club, "that sort of national unity is bound to succeed."

"The printing press has put real steam in the defense bond, the Red Cross and similar campaigns," he said, "and the public responds because it knows if these were not worthy efforts, the American press would say so."

"The value of a fearless editorial leadership cannot be measured. It is one weapon which the people of the Axis nations cannot have under a state-controlled press."

## In the War Zone

Loss of Burma Road Would Be Threat Both to China and to British India

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The extension of the Japanese attack to Burma is most disquieting. As pointed out in yesterday's column, were the Japs able to gain control of Burma, they at once would have cut the Burma Road, thereby fairly well isolating China from the outside world and would have gained a powerful base for operations against India.

Yesterday I called your attention to the threat in the Japanese capture of the air base at Tavoy in British Burma. Since then, combined Japanese and Siamese (Thai) forces have struck toward the Burmese port of Moulmein, though the British report that the drive was checked near the Thailand-Burma frontier town of Myawaddi.

#### Threat to India.

The loss of the Burma road obviously would be a catastrophe for the Allies in the Far East, since it would cut off the Chinese from their main supply route. Today the Chinese press is appealing to the United States and Britain for huge quantities of war supplies, but beyond this there is small doubt that the Japanese are getting set for a possible attempt to wrest the Indian empire from Britain.

That has been one of Nippon's great dreams for long years—and one of Germany's, for that matter. There is no reason to suppose that the British aren't holding Burma in strength.

They also have a large standing army of natives in India. However, if the Japs should suc-

ceed in getting hold of Burma, it would present a serious menace to India proper. The gravity of this situation would be increased vastly if the Nipponese also should capture Singapore, for that would give them a sea route between Singapore and Sumatra to reach their base in Burma.

#### British Position.

The British position isn't made any easier by the strong political agitation both in Burma and British India for absolute freedom, because that works against unity. It is true that the powerful All-India Congress, representing countless millions of followers, recently voted to support the British Government in the war, but this wasn't because of love for the British, but from fear of the Axis.

The Congress and their great leader, Gandhi, split on this issue and he abandoned his leadership because he doesn't countenance the use of violence, even for defense. He is the most powerful figure in India and naturally many of his people will adopt his attitude, which means that while they wouldn't support the enemy, neither would they fight for the British. I know Gandhi personally and have found that once he has made up his mind, he is difficult to budge.

# More Free Nations Seek U. S. Encouragement

JAN 22 1942

By LLOYD LEHBAS

WASHINGTON (The Jersey Journal Special News Service)—Setting their sights on freedom for their homelands at the peace conference which some day will end the war, at least a dozen national groups now are seeking encouragement and support from the United States.

A "Free Austria" organization is the latest recruit to the national committees lining up against Axis occupation of their native countries.

None of the committees or groups which have as their immediate objective the organization of "national committees" and the eventual establishment of "free governments" has been officially recognized by the United States.

Several committees have made contact with the State Department, however, presenting information on their organizations and their activities as a prelude to seeking support.

## FREE FRENCH ORGANIZED

The Free French National Committee, headed by Gen. Charles De Gaulle, which maintains headquarters in London, has worked in close political, economic and military cooperation with the British. It is the only well organized prospective "free government" which has territory; active military, air and naval units, and support from the united nations.

The United States has provided a considerable amount of lend-lease assistance to the Free French through the British and discussions now are in progress which would considerably increase the aid already given their military and naval forces.

The Free French committed what officials here consider a grave political error when they seized the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, but signs now point to an amicable settlement of the problem that seizure created, and to closer collaboration with the United States.

Some informed quarters predict that, coincident with settlement of the St. Pierre and Miquelon question, the Free French will sign the united nations pact and receive direct lend-lease aid.

"The committee for an indepen-

dent Hungary," headed by Tibor Eckhardt, Hungary's one-time representative at the League of Nations and leader of the small land-owners party before Nazi-domination of Hungary, has been in consultation with State Department officials for some time.

## ARCHDUKE SEEKS SUPPORT

Archduke Otto, pretender to the throne of Austria-Hungary, who now is in the United States, has been credited with desiring leadership of a movement to restore free government to a still unorganized "Confederation of Danubian States," but has received no official support.

A "Free Rumania" movement, headed by Charles Davila, former Rumanian minister to Washington, also is seeking the American government's support and assistance.

The former King Carol, now a refugee in Mexico, has announced that he plans to come to the United States to organize a "Free Rumania" committee, but so far as can be learned he has not applied yet for an American visa.

Count Sforza, one-time foreign minister of Italy and an outspoken opponent of Fascism, now in this country, has consulted with State Department officials several times concerning launching on a "Free Italy" committee.

## "FREE GERMAN" MOVEMENT

Several "Free German" groups have discussed formation of a united organization against Nazi rule in Germany.

Among their leaders is Otto Strasser, one-time Nazi leader who split with Hitler and organized the "Black Front" against the Nazis. He is now in Canada.

Proposals for establishment of committees to work for free governments in several other conquered areas also have been discussed with American officials.

The United States recognizes the governments-in-exile of Belgium, Poland, The Netherlands, Norway, Luxembourg, Greece and Yugoslavia which themselves seek re-establishment of freedom in territory now occupied by the Axis.

The United States also continues to recognize the ministers here representing Denmark, Czechoslovakia and Thailand, although not extending recognition to those governments.

RANGOON, JAN. 21-(AP)—THE AVG WARBIRES--AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS WITH THE CHINESE AIR FORCE--LOST A GEORGIA-BORN FLIER, R.C. MOSS, OVER THE BOMB-BLASTED JAPANESE AIRDROME OF MESHOD TODAY, BUT HIS MATES SAID THEY WERE CONFIDENT HE HAD MANAGED A FORCED LANDING AND WAS HIKING BACK.

THE AVG GOT TWO ENEMY PLANES AND PROBABLY DESTROYED ANOTHER, BRINGING THEIR TOTAL SCORE FOR THE WAR TO 74 CONFIRMED VICTORIES AND AT LEAST 35 PROBABLE ONES.

BIG "MOOSE" MOSS, AN ARMY-TRAINED FLIER, WITH FIVE OTHER FIGHTERS ESCORTED SIX BLENHEIM BOMBERS ON THE MISSION INTO NORTHWESTERN THAILAND THIS MORNING.

RANGOON, BURMA, JAN. 21-(AP)—THE LEADER OF VETERAN CHINESE FORCES WHICH HAVE MARCHED ABOUT 1,000 MILES FROM KWANGSI PROVINCE TO TAKE UP POSITIONS FOR THE DEFENSE OF BURMA AND THE BRITISH HIGH COMMAND HAVE JUST COMPLETED A CONFERENCE ON STRATEGY SOMEWHERE IN THE SHAN STATES OF NORTHEASTERN BURMA.

GENERAL LIU KUAN-LUNG CONFERRED WITH LIEUT.-GEN. T. J. HUTTON, THE BRITISH COMMANDER IN CHIEF. HUTTON SAID HE WAS SATISFIED WITH THE OUTCOME OF THE CONFERENCE, THAT CHINESE FORCES IN BURMA ALREADY WERE CONSIDERABLE AND PROBABLY MANY MORE WOULD COME TO JOIN IN THE UNITED NATIONS' CAMPAIGN.

LIU'S TROOPS WERE ASSIGNED TO THE DEFENSE OF A SECTION ON BURMA'S UPPER EASTERN FRONTIER, WHERE DEEP GORGES DIVIDE MOUNTAINS UP TO 7,000 FEET HIGH.

BATAVIA, N. I., JAN. 21-(AP)—A DUTCH LIGHTSHIP IN THE STRAIT OF MALACCA NEAR MEDAN, ON SUMATRA'S EAST COAST, WAS BOMBED AND MACHINE-GUNNED BY THREE JAPANESE PLANES YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, IT WAS ANNOUNCED IN TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE FROM THE NETHERLANDS INDIES ARMED FORCES.

THE PLANES ATTACKED THE LIGHTSHIP AT THE END OF A RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHT IN THAT AREA. NO DAMAGE WAS REPORTED, THE NEWS AGENCY ANETA SAID.

LONDON, JAN. 21-(AP)-INFORMED SOURCES HERE TODAY SAID THE JAPANESE "AS USUAL ARE FISHING FOR INFORMATION" BY REPORTING THAT ALLIED WARSHIPS WERE ACTIVE IN MALACCA STRAITS. THEY DECLINED TO CONFIRM OR DENY THAT ANY BRITISH WARSHIPS WERE IN THAT VICINITY.

BERLIN, JAN. 21-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST TODAY A BANGKOK DISPATCH ASSERTING THAT "WITH THE BEGINNING OF OPERATIONS AGAINST BURMA A MIXED JAPAN-THAILAND COMMITTEE HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED WHICH IS TO ISSUE COMMUNIQUE'S ON JOINT OPERATIONS."

NEWS OF OPERATIONS UNDERTAKEN INDEPENDENTLY "WILL BE  
ANNOUNCED SEPARATELY BY SPOKESMEN OF THE RESPECTIVE ARMIES."  
IT ADDED.

LONDON, JAN. 21-(AP)-RUSSIA'S FOREIGN COMMISSAR, VYACHESLAV  
M. NOLOTOV, MAY COME TO LONDON SOON TO REPAY THE MOSCOW VISIT OF  
FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN, THE WELL-INFORMED DIPLOMATIC  
CORRESPONDENT OF THE YORKSHIRE POST WROTE TODAY.

EDEN WAS SAID TO HAVE INVITED MOLOTOV WHILE ON HIS RECENT STAY IN RUSSIA. THE POST SAID MOLOTOV "NO DOUBT WILL BRING WITH HIM HIGH RUSSIAN ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE ADVISERS."

OTTAWA, JAN. 21-(AP)-TWO AMERICANS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING OVERSEAS WERE LISTED AS KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN A CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

THE MEN WERE SGT. GEORGE JAMES PECK, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. H. C. PECK, LIVES AT 530 FIRST STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y., AND SGT. DONALD HOUSTON; MOTHER, MRS. WILLIAM HOUSTON, 417 TOMPKINS STREET, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 21 (ap).-the recall of  
outstanding Australian pilots and other EXPERIENCED ~~airmen~~ now stationed in Britain  
in order to strengthen home defenses was seen today as a likely outcome  
of next week's meeting of the war cabinet at Canberra.

the plan to bring back <sup>1 VETERAN</sup> experienced crews in order to help train new recruits has been under consideration for some time, but now has been made more urgent by the increased threat to australia itself.

from Sydney today came announcement of a war cabinet decision to extend the system of operational training flying schools within Australia, designed to give as many airmen as possible complete training within the country.

the extension will involve bringing aircraft from overseas for the advanced stages of their instruction.

<sup>THAT</sup>  
LONDON, JAN. 21 (AP).—REUTERS REPORTED TODAY ~~FROM~~  
<sup>THAT</sup> ~~TOKYO~~ AN IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEMENT CLAIMED ~~THAT~~  
JAPANESE FORCES LAST SATURDAY NIGHT HAD "ANNIHILATED"

ENEMY UNITS NEAR KOWEANDER, 16 MILES NORTHEAST OF TAVOY.

JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF TAVOY, ON THE WEST COAST OF  
THE MALAY PENINSULA IN THE BURMA PANHANDLE, ~~ALREADY~~ HAS BEEN  
JAN 22 1942  
FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE BRITISH.

LONDON, JAN. 21 (AP).—BRITISH TANKS OPERATING IN JUNGLE  
AREAS ARE USING "A DAZZLE CAMOUFLAGE AT WHICH JAPANESE IS PARTICULARLY  
EFFECTIVE UNDER JUNGLE CONDITIONS", SIR EDWARD GRIGG, WAR OFFICE  
UNDER-SECRETARY, ~~ANNOUNCED~~ ANNOUNCED TODAY IN A WRITTEN REPLY  
TO A PARLIAMENTARY QUESTION.

with the British forces on the Malayan front  
—first add mechanical's x xz few days.

Typical of the British forces was ~~the~~  
the laughing remark, "don't count us out until you see us," made  
by a young British captain I met slogging along a road today

<sup>had followed</sup>  
with seven Australian anti-tank gunners and 17 Indian soldiers who  
~~traveled~~ 100 miles through Japanese-occupied territory to rejoin  
the unit from which they had been cut off during a night retreat  
from the Slim river in central Malaya.

"during the night 10 days ago we were told to pick up  
our battalion," the captain said. "Instead we picked up a battalion  
of Japanese."

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He said he and his party cut their way through the  
jungle around enemy positions and tried another road southward,  
but again ran straight into the Japanese.

They tried again, obtaining food from Chinese  
residents who helped them build a raft on which they floated  
down the river, between Japanese patrols ~~operating~~ operating on  
both banks.

I saw seven Indian soldiers from another headquarters

3024 14321 30-24-14321

who told how they had walked 10 days to rejoin their unit. They said they were captured by the Japanese five times ~~but~~ but always escaped.

*RANK-AD-ADD CHINESE - BURMA - FUTURE*  
*Shan gao*  
THE CHINESE COMMANDER, A GRADUATE OF ~~CHINA'S~~ MILITARY ACADEMY IS IN HIS MIDDLE AGES, HE WAS DRESSED IN DARK ~~IRAKI~~ WITH ~~SAN~~ BROWN BELT, AND A GOLDEN TRIANGLE ON HIS TUNIC WAS HIS ONLY ~~INSIGNIA~~ INSIGNIA OF HIGH RANK.

JAN 22 1942  
"WHAT I AM TODAY IS NOT DUE TO ANY SPECIAL GENIUS ON MY PART," HE SAID. "I WAS GIVEN THIS POSITION BY MY COUNTRY. I AM ITS HUMBLE SERVANT. I HAVE GREAT CONFIDENCE IN MY MEN."

*in the Chinese defense area*  
BORDER OPERATIONS THUS FAR HAVE BEEN MOSTLY PATROL CLASHES, AND ONE ALLIED PARTY RECENTLY ARRESTED A GROUP OF JAPANESE AND THAILANDERS WHO HAD CROSSED THE MENDONG RIVER ON BAMBOO RAFTS.

THAT SPIES  
MANY ~~THAILANDERS~~ CROSSING INTO ~~INDONESIA~~ BURMA DRESSED AS SHAN HILLMEN ALSO HAVE BEEN ROUNDED UP.

GENERAL LIN AND HIS STONY TROOPS HAVE BEEN FIGHTING TOGETHER FOR 13 YEARS--IN CHINA'S CIVIL WAR, IN ~~CHINA~~ MANCHURIA, AND THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR.

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"ARE THE JAPANESE TOUGH?" THE GENERAL WAS ASKED.  
"LOOK AT WHAT JUST HAPPENED AT CHANGSHA," ~~HE SAID~~.

MONTVIDEO, URUGUAY, JAN. 21 (AP)--~~REUTERS~~  
THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING ANTI-URUGUAYAN ~~RE~~ ACTIVITIES CALLED TODAY FOR STRICT VIGILANCE OVER THE OPERATION OF ALL PUBLIC SERVICES, TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SYSTEMS AND ALSO OIL REFINERIES AND INSTALLATIONS TO PREVENT SABOTAGE.

THE COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED IT WAS STUDYING MEANS OF PROTECTING SUCH SERVICES AND WAS INVESTIGATING THE IDEOLOGICAL LEANINGS OF THEIR EMPLOYEES, NATIVES AS WELL AS FOREIGNERS.

IT SAID ALSO IT WAS CONSIDERING THE CREATION OF SPECIAL TRIBUNALS TO ~~BE~~ CONSIDER THE CASES OF OFFICIALS

SUSPECTED OF IDEALS CONTRARY TO DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES, WITH A

VIEW TO ~~REMOVAL~~ THEIR REMOVAL IF FOUND DISLOYAL.

LONDON, JAN. 21-(AP)-THE NORWEGIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY

SAID TODAY NAZI AUTHORITIES HAVE CONFISCATED <sup>SHIPS</sup> 400 OF NORWAY'S

~~REVENUES~~ FISHING FLEET AND ARE USING THEM FOR COASTAL

PATROL WORK.

AS A RESULT, THE AGENCY REPORTED, NORWEGIAN ~~COMMUNITIES~~

ALREADY SHORT OF FOOD, ARE FACING CURTAILMENT OF THEIR SUPPLIES

OF FISH.

LONDON, JAN. 21 (AP)-A SWEEP BY BRITISH FIGHTER PLANES

OVER NORTHERN FRANCE TODAY IN WHICH FACTORIES, ARMY HUTS AND

A FREIGHT TRAIN WERE ATTACKED WAS REPORTED TONIGHT BY THE

AIR MINISTRY.

Valletta, Malta, Jan. 21--(AP)--Malta had five alerts today, but no reports of casualties or damage were forthcoming.

The first four alerts signalized the arrival of axis bombers and fighters who met with heavy fire and RAF airman. Some bombs fell.

MADRID, JAN. 21 (AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER RAMON

DE SERRANO SUMER AND ~~NEW~~ FRENCH AMBASSADOR FRANCOIS PIETRI

SIGNED A FINANCIAL ACCORD TODAY WHICH WAS OFFICIALLY

DESCRIBED AS "LIQUIDATING ALL NON-COMMERCIAL PROBLEMS"

BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE VICHY REGIME.

THE AGREEMENT IS THE RESULT OF SEVERAL MONTHS'

NEGOTIATIONS BY A FRENCH-SPANISH COMMISSION SITTING IN

MADRID, SAID A COMMUNIQUE. TERMS WERE NOT DISCLOSED.

AT THE SIGNING CEREMONY PIETRI PRESENTED ~~THE~~

SERRANO SUMER WITH A COPY OF ~~THE~~ A BOOK

"NEW FRANCE" WHICH MARSHAL PETAIN HAD DEDICATED TO THE SPANISH

ARMY FOREIGN MINISTER.

MOSCOW, JAN. 21 (AP)-the moscow radio announced today the german army had lost ~~in~~ killed alone over 400,000 officers and men between dec. 12 6 and jan. 17. in the same period the nazi air force was set to have lost 1,100 planes.

other german losses listed were:

30.24

14323

30-24-14323

4,801 guns; 3,071 mortars; 8,000 machine guns; 15,000 automatic rifles; 1,760 tanks; more than 200,000 mines; 30,000,000 rifle cartridges.

London, Jan. 21--(AP)---Frederick W. Potthick-Lawrence, 70,

~~was elected acting chairman of the~~  
parliamentary labor party today to succeed H.B. Lees-Smith,  
who died last Dec. 18.

AGUA CALIENTE, MEXICO ADD US-MEXICAN ARMY CHIEFS MEET x x x not announced  
Both commanders expressed a desire that the meeting should soon be repeated at  
Dewitt's headquarters in the U.S.

After the initial exchange of greetings, the generals and their staffs conversed  
through interpreters for more than two hours. The subjects of their discussions were  
not announced.

Among those accompanying Dewitt were Brig. Gen. James L. Bradley, his chief of staff,  
Lieut. Col. Richard W. Hocker, general staff member; Maj. Ford Trimble, aide to Dewitt; Col  
Harold Rayner and Lieut. Col. ~~RE~~ Modesto Rodriguez, U.S. Liaison officers with the Mexican  
army, and Gerald A. Mokma, U.S. consul at Tijuana, Mex.

Helping Cardenas greet the Americans were ~~RE~~ Rodolfo Sanchez Taboada, governor of the  
northern district of Lower California; Contralmirante Othon P. Blanco, Gen. De Brigada Juan  
Felipe Rico Islaz, Comodoro Roberto Gomez Maqueo, Coronel Sub. Luis Alamillo Flores and  
Colonel Miguel Marron Puga.

SAN FRANCISCO, JAN. 21--(AP)--AN AIR RAID ALERT WAS SOUNDED  
HERE AT 3:07 A.M. TODAY. (ELIMINATED BY ARMY REQUEST)  
THE BLUE SIGNAL INDICATING THE APPROACH OF UNIDENTIFIED  
AIRPLANES, WAS EXTENDED TO COVER ALAMEDA COUNTY, ACROSS  
SAN FRANCISCO BAY TO THE EAST, AND SAN MATEO COUNTY, SOUTH OF  
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE BLACKOUT SIRENS, HOWEVER, DID NOT SOUND IMMEDIATELY.  
THE ALERT WAS THE FIRST SINCE JANUARY 3, WHEN THIS CITY AND  
SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES WERE DARKENED FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR.  
HEADQUARTERS OF THE FOURTH INTERCEPTER COMMAND HAD NO REPORT  
TO MAKE AS TO THE REASON FOR THE ALERT.

FJ530ACS

A74KX

BULLETIN ELIMINATION

SAN FRANCISCO---ELIMINATE AIR RAID ALERT. (ARMY REQUEST).

THE AP

FJ557ACS

JAN 22 1942

A50KX

-- 95 --

EDITORS:

SAN FRANCISCO--FOR YOUR INFORMATION, NOT FOR PUBLICATION, THE  
FOURTH ARMY COMMAND ASKED THAT AN AIR RAID ALERT GIVEN THROUGHOUT  
THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA EARLY TODAY BE WITHHELD FROM PUBLICATION.  
IT SAID ALERTS HENCEFORTH ARE NOT FOR PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE UNLESS AND  
UNTIL THEY REACH THE BLACKOUT STAGE. FOR YOUR INFORMATION AN  
ALL-CLEAR SIGNAL WAS GIVEN AT 3:35 A.M. (PACIFIC STANDARD  
TIME) TO AN ALERT GIVEN AT 3:07 A.M.

THE A.P.

FJ603ACS

B3 (NYC IN) (AGYS OUT)

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(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR 'AM'S' OF THURSDAY, JANUARY 22)

HAZI SUBMARINE OFFENSIVE  
PATTERNED AFTER ATTACKS  
OF FIRST WORLD WAR

IN 1918, U-BOATS SANK 79 U.S.  
VESSELS OFF EAST COAST (950)

JAN 22 1942

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, JAN 21-(WIDE WORLD)-AFTER 24 YEARS, GERMANY AGAIN HAS HER PACKS OF SEA WOLVES RANGING THE ATLANTIC TO THE VERY COAST OF THE UNITED STATES IN A REVIVAL OF THE OLD GERMAN DREAM OF CONTROLLING THE SEALANES BY RUTHLESS SUBMARINE WARFARE.

SHIPS HAVE BEEN SUNK OR DAMAGED WITHOUT WARNING OFF THE EASTERN COAST BY SUBMARINES WHICH SLIPPED UP ON THE VESSELS UNDER COVER OF DARKNESS, STRUCK, AND THEN FLED TO HUNT ANOTHER UNPROTECTED VICTIM-- LEAVING SURVIVORS STRUGGLING IN OIL-FLAMING WATERS AFTER ONE ATTACK.

RESCUED CREWMAN OF ONE TANKER, LANDED AT A CANADIAN PORT, SAID THE U-BOATS WERE "ALMOST AS THICK AS CATFISH" IN THE WATERS WHERE THEIR SHIP WAS ATTACKED.

~~THE U-BOAT OFFENSIVE~~  
THE MARAUDERS' DESPERATE GAME OF HIDE AND SEEK REMINISCENT OF 1918. FROM MAY TO OCTOBER OF THAT YEAR THE KAIDER'S RAIDERS SANK 79 UNITED STATES VESSELS ALONG OUR

EASTERN COASTLINE AND PLANTED MINES IN SHIPPING LANES, ONE OF WHICH DAMAGED THE BATTLESHIP MINNESOTA.

THE PATTERN OF THE SUBMARINE OFFENSIVE TODAY RESEMBLES GERMAN TACTICS A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO WHEN THEIR NAVAL HIGH COMMAND LAUNCHED AN UNDERSEA DRIVE TO BREAK THE BRITISH BLOCKADE AND SHUT OFF THE FLOW OF AMERICAN SHIPPING TO ROPE

JAN 22 1942

ER

OFF THE FLOW OF AMERICAN SHIPPING TO EUROPE.

GERMAN NAVAL STRATEGISTS NEVER LOST THEIR FAITH IN THE CRAFT AS A WEAPON POTENTIALLY ABLE TO CRACK ENEMY SEA POWER, EVEN THOUGH THE CAMPAIGN FAILED IN THE LAST WAR. IT WAS STARTED ON FEBRUARY 1, 1917. A YEAR LATER THE U-BOATS BEGAN ATTACKING SHIPPING OFF OUR EASTERN COAST.

ON MAY 25, 1918, THE SCHOONERS HATTIE V. DUNN AND HAUPPAUGE WERE SUNK OFF THE DELAWARE CAPES. A FEW DAYS LATER FIVE SCHOONERS AND TWO STEAMSHIPS WENT DOWN IN THE SAME AREA AND ON AUGUST 10 A TOTAL OF 10 SCHOONERS WERE SUNK OFF NANTUCKET AND CAPE HATTERAS.

BUT THE SUBMARINES NEVER SUCCEEDED IN INTERRUPTING THE TIDE OF MEN AND MATERIAL GOING TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE. THE UNITED STATES TRANSPORTED 2,000,000 MEN TO FRANCE AND NOT A SINGLE BOAT WAS LOST UNDER ESCORT.

30.24

14325

30.24-14325

WHILE THE RAIDERS TOOK A TERRIFIC TOLL OF MERCHANT SHIPPING AND WARSHIPS, THE COUNTER MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE ALLIES AGAINST THE SUBS GRADUALLY CUT DOWN THE THREAT.

THE CONVOY SYSTEM WAS DEVELOPED TO SHIELD MERCHANT SHIPS. DESTROYER CREWS BECAME MORE EFFICIENT AND EXPERIENCED IN DEALING WITH U-BOATS. DEPTH CHARGES WERE USED, SUBMARINES OPERATED AGAINST SUBMARINES, MERCHANT SHIPS WERE ARMED, SMOKE SCREENS USED AND SHIPS PURSUED A ZIG-ZAG COURSE IN DANGER ZONES TO ESCAPE TORPEDOES.

SINCE THE FIRST WORLD WAR, NEW DEVICES HAVE BEEN INVENTED TO DETECT SUBMARINES EVEN WHEN THEY ARE SUMMERGED--BUT LIKEWISE NEW AND BETTER TECHNIQUES OF ATTACK HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED BY THE GERMANS. JAN 22 1942

USUALLY, THE SUBMARINES HUNT IN PACKS, LYING IN WAIT ALONG THE SHIPPING LANES TO POUNCE ON CONVOYS OR STRAY VESSELS. THEY REMAIN SUMMERGED DURING THE DAY TO ESCAPE DETECTION AND PROUL ON THE SURFACE AT NIGHT.

NEAR THE ENGLISH COAST AND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, THE AXIS RAIDERS OPERATE IN COOPERATION WITH AIRPLANES WHICH RADIO CONVOY AND WARSHIP POSITIONS AND ROUTES TO THE SUBMARINES WHILE CARRYING OUT BOMBING ATTACKS THEMSELVES.

SHIPPING LOSSES OF BOTH THE UNITED POWERS AND THE AXIS HAVE BEEN TERRIFIC SINCE THE WAR BEGAN WITH AN ESTIMATED TOTAL OF MORE THAN 5,000,000 TONS OF SHIPPING SUNK BY SUBMARINES, PLANES, WARSHIPS AND MINES.

ON JANUARY 15, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SCORE CARD ON VERIFIED SINKINGS

SHOWED THE ALLIED LOSSES ALMOST THREE TIMES AS GREAT AS THOSE OF THE AXIS--BUT THAT IS TO BE EXPECTED SINCE LITTLE AXIS SHIPPING TRAVELS THE SEALANES THESE DAYS.

IT'S VIRTUALLY A REPETITION OF THE LAST WAR. AS LATE AS THE SUMMER OF 1918, HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS SHOW, THE GERMAN HIGH NAVAL COMMAND WAS CONFIDENT THAT SUBMARINES COULD THROTTLE ENGLAND WITH A COUNTER-BLOCKADE AND SOFTEN HER UP FOR PEACE IN 1919.

A U-BOAT OFFENSIVE ON A HUGE SCALE WAS BEGUN, THEN THE GOVERNMENT SUSPENDED IT ABRUPTLY IN OCTOBER BEFORE THE FINAL CAPITULATION OF THE KAISER'S ARMIES.

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ SAID IN HIS MEMOIRS, WITH BITTER CONDEMNATION OF THIS MOVE, THAT "LITTLE WAS WANTING FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF A GOOD PEACE. IT WAS NOT THE FAULT OF THE FIGHTING FORCES THAT WE DID NOT OBTAIN IT."

HE WAS CONVINCED THE CAMPAIGN WOULD HAVE ACHIEVED WHAT THE ARMIES HAD FAILED TO GAIN--A STRANGLER ENGLAND SO WEAKENED BY BLOCKADE SHE WOULD HAVE AGREED WILLINGLY TO PEACE TERMS SUITABLE TO THE GERMANS.

NO ONE ON THIS SIDE KNOWS, OF COURSE, HOW MANY SUBMARINES THE NAZIS HAVE IN OPERATION NOW. EXPERTS BELIEVE THEY HAVE MANY MORE THAN THE KAISER

JAN 22 1942

BS

NO ONE ON THIS SIDE KNOWS, OF COURSE, HOW MANY SUBMARINES THE NAZIS

HAVE IN OPERATION NOW. EXPERTS BELIEVE THEY HAVE MANY MORE THAN THE KAISER. GERMANY HIER HAD MORE THAN 80

KAISER. GERMANY NEVER HAD MORE THAN 80 AT SEA AT ANY ONE TIME DURING THE 1914-1918 CONFLICT ALTHOUGH WHEN THE ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED SHE HAD 400 BUILT OR ON ORDER.

ONE MAJOR DIFFICULTY OF THE OLD GERMAN IMPERIAL NAVY WAS GETTING CREWS TO MAN THE BOATS. AFTER TWO YEARS, IT WAS NECESSARY TO FORCE SEAMEN INTO SUBMARINE SERVICE.

JAN 22 1942  
THE CREWS WERE SURLY. REVOLT FESTERED IN THEIR RANKS WITH THOUGHTS OF HEADING INTO THE NORTH SEA MISTS FROM WHICH SO MANY FAILED TO RETURN. NOTHING COULD EXPLAIN AWAY THOSE MEN WHO VANISHED WITH NO TRACE EXCEPT THE OILY SLIME WHICH APPEARED ON THE OCEAN SURFACE WHENEVER A DEPTH CHARGE FOUND A TARGET. MORALE DROPPED. SOME CREWS EVEN BROUGHT THEIR U-BOATS TO THE SURFACE AND SURRENDERED TO THE ALLIES.

GERMANY EXPECTED TO LOSE MANY SUBMARINES IN THAT WAR. ADMIRAL SCHEER LATER SAID THAT SIX RAIDERS WERE SENT OUT IN AUGUST, 1914, TO PREY ON SHIPPING IN AN EXPERIMENTAL WEEK'S TRIAL AND THAT THE NAVAL COMMANDERS WERE HIGHLY ELATED WHEN FOUR RETURNED.

EVEN WITH THIS HIGH PERCENTAGE OF LOSS, THE HIGH COMMAND BELIEVED A SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN COULD SUCCEED.

THERE HAS BEEN NO INDICATION THAT THE MORALE OF NAZI SAILORS IS EBBING AS THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH NAVIES HUNT DOWN THE RAIDERS. SECRETARY KNOX SAID LAST MONTH OUR NAVY HAD BAGGED AT LEAST 14 "PROBABLY SUNK OR DAMAGED" SUBS WHILE THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED

SEVERAL WEEKS AGO THAT 1276 CREWMEN HAD BEEN RESCUED FROM SUNKEN AXIS SUBMARINES.

SINCE THE VESSELS NORMALLY CARRY ANYWHERE FROM 30 TO 50 MEN, NO ESTIMATE CAN BE MADE OF THE NUMBER DESTROYED BY THE BRITISH. IN SOME CASES, PERHAPS THERE WERE NO SURVIVORS OR ELSE ONLY A FEW.

JAN 22 1942  
IN THE PACIFIC, THE JAPANESE HAVE APED THE NAZI U-BOAT STRATEGY BY PREYING ON SHIPPING OFF THE WEST COAST OF THE UNITED STATES--BUT THEY'VE FAILED TO DO MUCH DAMAGE AND A U.S. BOMBER TAGGED ONE SUB WITH A BOMB.

HOWEVER, ALL THE SUBMARINE TRIUMPHS HAVEN'T BEEN ON THE AXIS SIDE OF THE LEDGER. THE UNDERSEA CRAFT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE BEEN BUSY COUNTERING BLOWS IN THE ATLANTIC, MEDITERRANEAN AND PACIFIC.

THE DUTCH TOOK A HEAVY TOLL OF JAPANESE WARSHIPS IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC, WHILE ONLY RECENTLY A U.S. SUBMARINE SANK THREE JAPANESE SHIPS OFF TOKYO BAY.

IT'S A GRIM, DEADLY PHASE OF MODERN WAR--BUT NAVY MEN ARE CONFIDENT HISTORY WILL REPEAT AND THAT THE AXIS DREAM OF UNDERSEA VICTORY WILL BE SHATTERED JUST AS IT WAS A QUARTER CENTURY AGO.

**U.S. Sending Troops to Far East; Foe Puts 200,000 in Luzon Drive, Reported Invading Australian Isle**

# U. S. Reinforcements Streaming Into Pacific

Defenses of Hawaii and Pacific Coast Strengthened—600,000 Troops Shifted in Less Than 7 Weeks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. (AP)—A stream of American reinforcements for the Southwestern Pacific has now started, a high United States official revealed today, adding that the production of big American bombers and other factors have largely offset the advantages Japan gained by her surprise blow at Pearl Harbor.

## Tremendous Troop Movement

Because of the necessity of guarding information that might be of value to the enemy, the official declared details could not be divulged at this time.

He did say, however, that in addition to these reinforcements for the far Pacific, the Army had been able to strengthen the defenses of Hawaii and the Pacific coast of the United States to a greater degree than ever before.

He also revealed a tremendous movement of troops within the United States. In the less than seven weeks that have elapsed since Pearl Harbor, he asserted, 600,000 troops have been shifted to new locations, and the great task was performed with a speed and smoothness which brought the exclamation "miraculous" from one railroad president who was in a position to judge the job.

Hawaii has long been considered a key position in the defenses of the Pacific Coast. It and the fleet were relied upon heavily, and due to the necessity of sending defensive materials to the points where they were considered more urgently needed, the defenses of the Pacific Coast proper had lagged somewhat.

## Bombers Rushed to Pacific Coast

When the Japanese staged their sneak raids on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, first reports (which later proved exaggerated) aroused some anxiety about the Pacific Coast. Therefore, the Army sent almost its entire force of bombers speeding to the defensive task, plus fighter planes, etc.

There also was a tremendous movement of men and weapons, which was facilitated greatly by recent development of emergency storage yards, ports of embarkation, and other establishments.

The American production of long-range bombers, it was pointed out, has increased and is due to increase more in the near future.

Beginning in the Summer of last year, it was stated, reinforcements in the form of heavy bombers were dispatched to the Philippines. Many of these have since been put

of the losses inflicted upon surface craft at Pearl Harbor.

Another factor stressed was the recent moves for united action by all the nations battling the Axis. It was pointed out that in the first World War a united command came about only after four years of blundering, and in this struggle its achievement at a relatively early date is of great value.

# Army Sends Aid to Far East, Including Big Bombing Planes

Steady Stream of Re-enforcements Started After Pearl Harbor Attack—Hawaii Better Fortified.

Washington, Jan. 22. (A. P.)—A high Government official reported today that since the Pearl Harbor attack the army had been able to fortify Hawaii and the Pacific Coast more formidably than ever before, while starting a stream of re-enforcements to the southwest Pacific.

What constituted this stream, in terms of men and material, was not disclosed.

Within the United States more than 600,000 troops have been shifted to new positions in less than seven weeks with a speed and efficiency which the official said had been termed miraculous by a railroad president.

The advantage Japan gained over the navy by the December 7 surprise attack was declared to have been largely offset by the mounting flow of American long range bombers.

Omitting details which might convey damaging information to the enemy, the official gave this picture of the urgent military measures taken since war started:

Japan's treacherous raid on Hawaii was against the key position of the defense of the entire American Pacific Coast, and the first reports, which fortunately were exaggerated, made it appear that the West Coast had been stripped of its protection.

In the emergency preparations of the last eighteen months, heavy reliance was placed on the fleet and its Hawaii base, and Pacific Coast defenses had lagged somewhat for the benefit of more exposed positions.

## Bombers Were Rushed

Into the threatened breach the army sped almost the entire force of bombers available in the United States. Fortunately production had mounted to such a degree that fighter planes as well were ready. The task entailed also, however, creation of

extensive anti-aircraft and other defenses. Rapid movements of men and weapons were possible because emergency storage yards, other railway facilities and ports of embarkation had been prepared in the last year and a half.

The efficiency demonstrated applies to movements of forces outside the country as well.

The southwest Pacific emergency was not unforeseen, as it was in the cards for years, since the United States tried unsuccessfully to stabilize the Pacific with the first naval disarmament conference and the accompanying nine-power treaty.

The army and navy recognized that if Japan failed to observe these commitments, the United States would be placed at a heavy disadvantage by geography and a limited fleet, and the Japanese soon started first to encroach on and then deliberately to violate the treaties.

## Surprise Attack Offset

Though Japan gained an enormous advantage by surprise on December 7, this already has been offset partially by American production of long range bombers which is on the increase and is destined to mount to great proportions.

As the Pacific crisis grew, a substantial force of heavy bombers was sent to the Philippines, beginning last summer, and although many have been put out of commission, those still in action have been restoring somewhat the balance upset by the

loss of warships at Pearl Harbor.

In addition the United States and the other nations involved in the Pacific struggle meanwhile have been laying broad foundations for united action, in Washington, Chungking, Moscow, Singapore and elsewhere. The importance of the unified command which has been achieved largely by the efforts of President Roosevelt can hardly be overstated. Such unity came only after four years of blundering in the first world war.

# Great Force Massed To Attack MacArthur

200,000 Jap Troops Direct Hammer Blows at American-Filipino Army—Invasion Still Landing Reinforcements.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. (AP)—The Japanese, with 200,000 troops on Luzon and reinforcements still arriving, today directed hammer blows at General Douglas MacArthur's army in an apparent attempt to crush it by sheer numbers.

## Jap Assault Intensified

Reporting that enemy attacks were being intensified all along the narrow front of Batan Peninsula, the War Department said that the entire Japanese 14th Army and other units had now been massed on the Island of Luzon.

Commanded by bulky, English-speaking Lieutenant General Masaharu Homma, the force included possibly 10 divisions and auxiliary troops numbering altogether 200,000 or more men. Only in the drive on Singapore are larger forces being employed, observers believed.

## 17 Bombers Raid Cebu

A raid by 17 bombers on Cebu, the Philippines' second city, which was reported at the same time, suggested enemy intent to occupy other island areas which thus far have escaped invasion.

Cebu, about 150 miles south of Luzon on the Island of Cebu, has been a major link in communications between the United States and unoccupied sections of the Philippines. Whether radio facilities there were damaged or put out of commission by the radio, which took place Sunday, was not disclosed by the War Department. The sombre picture in the China

Sea area was lightened somewhat by a report from a high government official that since December 7, a stream of reinforcements had been started to the southwest Pacific, while, meantime, defenses of Hawaii and the United States Pacific Coast had been made stronger than ever before.

## Jap Naval Advantage Offset

The temporary advantage in naval strength that Japan gained by treachery was declared to have been largely offset by the mounting production and use of American long range bombers. Whether the reinforcements were other than aerial was left unsaid.

In the morning communique, the War Department said particularly heavy fighting had developed along the left flank and center of General MacArthur's line, now believed to be about 25 miles north of the fortress of Corregidor. Enemy reinforcements were said to be landing both at nearby Subic Bay and farther north on Lingayen Gulf.

Repulsed in earlier attempts to turn the right flank of the little American-Filipino Army and batter it southward along the single highway leading to Corregidor, the Japanese are making their new efforts to advance in exceptionally rugged jungle country.

General MacArthur's left flank

extends to the Batan Peninsula coast only a few miles from Binanga Bay, scene of a daring motor torpedo boat attack on a Japanese ship. Presumably the enemy reinforcements arriving at Subic Bay are moving against this flank.

The calculation of the number of troops the Japanese have massed in the Philippines was based conservatively on estimates that a field army includes up to 10 divisions, aside from tank, heavy artillery, supply and other forces.

Lieutenant General Homma, identified as the 14th Army commander, is 54, and recently was a division commander or staff officer in China. He commanded Japanese forces at Tientsin in 1939, and a

year earlier was chief of the army general staff's second bureau, corresponding to the American Army's G-2 or intelligence section.

Homma, described by acquaintances as large in stature for a Japanese, was military attache in London in 1930, and subsequently was the Japanese Army spokesman in Tokyo. He was an army representative at the 1931 Geneva Arms Conference and in 1937 was a member of Prince Chichibu's staff on a visit to London.

## Commander Well Known

The War Department said that Gen. Homma, 54 years old, was a large for a Japanese, was a former director of military intelligence for the Japanese. He served as a staff officer and a division commander in China, the department said, and was in command of the Japanese at Tientsin for two years. He represented the Japanese army at the Geneva Disarmament Conference in 1931 after serving as Military Attache in London the previous year.

Gen. Homma returned to Japan from Geneva to become chief of the public relations bureau of the War Office in Tokyo for two years. In 1937 he visited London again as a member of the suite of Prince Chichibu, brother of the Emperor of Japan. In 1938 he was director of the second bureau of the General Staff in Tokyo, a position corresponding with that of the American assistant chief of staff, G-2 (military intelligence.)

Gen. Homma was in command at Tientsin in 1939 when British residents, including women, were stripped and searched, and electrically-charged barbed wire barriers were placed around the British and French concessions. Once an American woman was slapped by a Japanese and harsh restrictions prevented a million Chinese and foreign residents from obtaining sufficient coal and milk.

Before the barriers were dropped on June 20, 1940, Gen. Homma visited a shrine to tell his Japanese gods what he was about to do. Then he went to an important French concession border point, bowed low in the direction of the imperial palace in Tokio some 1,250 miles to the east, and signaled the removal of the barriers.

### 'Undisclosed' Progress

[By the Associated Press]  
San Francisco, Jan. 22—The Tokyo radio broadcast this report today on what it described as the progress of the Japanese campaign on the Bataan peninsula of Luzon island:

"Our forces are advancing to an undisclosed position, after crossing an undisclosed river. This was accomplished by a great undisclosed division."

## Japan Reports New Thrust in Central Malaya

Implies Attempt to Cut Off British Units in Johore; Tells of Luzon Advance

Dispatches from enemy countries are published with the warning that they frequently contain misleading statements intended for propaganda purposes.

(TOKIO, Jan. 22 (Official broadcast recorded by A. P.).—A Domei news agency war roundup asserted today that the Japanese had developed a new drive down the center of Johore State toward Bekok on the main north-south rail line eighty miles north of Singapore and midway between the east and west Malaya coasts. It suggested that the Japanese forces engaged in this operation were attempting to cut in

behind British positions in the interior and trap British defense units there.

Domei said that Japanese planes raided Mersing, on the east coast of Johore, yesterday, and that Moulmein, in Burma, was attacked today by large bomber formations. No fighter plane opposition was encountered in the Moulmein attack, Domei asserted.

The news agency reported that Japanese forces in the Philippines had pushed farther south along the west coast of Bataan Peninsula in their fight against General Douglas MacArthur's American and Filipino troops.

The Japanese claimed the destruction of ten Netherlands East Indies aircraft, including six flying boats in attacks upon Dutch bases since Jan. 16. The announcement also asserted that last Monday Japanese naval planes destroyed harbor installations and blew up a 2,000-ton vessel in attacks on the ports of Sabang and Medan, on the Dutch island of Sumatra.

Other Indies points which have been raided, according to the announcement, are Balikpapan, on Borneo's east coast; Macassar, Palopo, Kolonedale and Kendari, on Celebes; Ternate and Laboeha, in the Halmahera Island group (the Northern Moluccas), and Ambolna Island.

One hundred and thirty-four American civilians who arrived at Zentsu, on Shikoku Island, with American prisoners from Guam soon will be interned in the seamen's mission at Kobe, officials said.

## Counter-attack Halts Drive By Japs in Johore

British Get Plane Reinforcements — Chinese Bomb Indo-China Base.

By C. YATES McDANIEL  
WITH THE BRITISH FORCES ON THE MALAYAN FRONT, Jan. 22 (P).—The British counter-offensive 70 miles above Singapore has stopped the Japanese invaders in the positions they reached two days ago, a tour of advanced headquarters in northwestern Johore disclosed late today.

British units battled the Japanese spearhead south of the Muar river while Australians in the Japanese rear fought the foe at closest quarters.

Japanese planes were in the air

over the battle area throughout the day, bombing roads and machine-gunning troops in the swamps and rubber plantations below to support the strong Japanese attempts to drive a wedge from the Malacca Straits coast into the British west flank.

### RAF Active

But the Japanese did not have the air to themselves. While RAF bombers pounded the Japanese landing base near the mouth of the Muar river, fighter planes swept over the battle zone and with the aid of anti-aircraft batteries broke up the Japanese air formations time and again.

Other British planes dropped ammunition, food and medical supplies to the Australians in the very thick of action.

## Big Battle Is Raging In Western Malaya

SINGAPORE, Jan. 22 (P).—The British imperial line northwest of Singapore lunged out today in what appeared to be the first strong counter-offensive yet launched by the defenders, and reinforcements of Hurricane fighters went into action to shorten the ratio of the enemy's aerial superiority.

British, Australian and Indian troops, covered in their initial advance by heavy artillery fire, were engaged in a great and perhaps decisive struggle with the bulk of the invading forces in the rough Bukit Payong hill area above Batu Pahat in western Malaya—a wild battle ground 70 miles above Singapore itself.

This strong counter-thrust, which was planned by general officers in a war council held under the shade of the rubber trees, was intended to solidify the western British anchor in northern Johore state and to rescue the survivors of two Australian battalions and one Indian battalion which had been isolated just to the north below the Muar river.

### Japanese Ambushed

It was accompanied by new fighting on the eastern end of the front—also in an area about 70 miles north of this base—below the port of Endau. British forces took a new stand south of that town, which they had yielded earlier in the week, and successfully ambushed Japanese detachments seeking to creep down the difficult coastal area.

While British troops thus seized the initiative afield, the Royal Air Force was in dogged action both in the defense of Singapore and against Japanese transport. In a single Japanese forward area many of the invader's trucks and cars were smashed by British bombs and the surviving units of the convoy were machine-gunned from low altitudes.

A second attack in the same area

smashed other Japanese transport and flung machine-gun slugs into Japanese staff cars.

Here in Singapore, where 591 had been killed and more than 1,000 wounded in Japanese air raids of the past two days, five Japanese bombers were shot down today and a Japanese fighter was hit.

Initial information indicated that the damage here had not been so heavy as in previous raids.

It was clear that the RAF's Hurricane reinforcements were making it more and more costly to attack this base.

(It was said unofficially in London that these planes probably were of the new Hurricane 11 model, an all-metal single-seater which is said to have the greatest fire power of its kind.

(It has a top speed of more than 350 miles an hour and sometimes carries two bombs slung under its wings. One class carries 12 machine guns; another has four light cannon in addition to machine guns).

## BRITISH LAUNCH COUNTER-ATTACK ON MALAY FRONT

Heavy Fighting Is Reported Under Way 70 Miles Above Singapore.

JAN 23 1942  
(Singapore, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Hurricane re-enforcements swelled British air power for the

battle of Malaya today and counter-attacking ground troops heavily engaged Japanese divisions in the Bukit Payong area below the Muar River. Even before the arrival of the heavily gunned Hurricanes was officially announced, a resurgence in aerial activity of the defenders was evident.

Five raiding Japanese planes were shot down and a sixth was damaged over Singapore today and British flyers claimed a heavy toll of invasion transport columns behind the lines.

The big land battles for southern Malaya were being fought roughly seventy miles from Singapore near the east and west

coasts of Johore.

On the east, the British reported falling back from Endau, eighty-five miles from Singapore, and ambushing the Japanese advance somewhere north of Mersing, twenty miles down the coast.

### Battle in Hills.

On the west, the main battle has developed in the hills around Bukit Payong, inland and nine miles northeast of Batu Pahat, which is sixty miles northwest of Singapore.

The main force of the imperial troops was hurled against the Japanese in a major test there, with patrols diverted to engage apparently lesser Japanese units reported infiltrating down the

coast into the Batu Pahat section at the British flank.

The drive was expected to relieve Australian and Indian troops cut off farther north in the Muar River region. Some small groups of these soldiers already have fought their way through the jungles and Japanese patrols to rejoin their comrades.

Despite the heavy toll taken by fighter planes and anti-aircraft guns, Japanese bombers were back over Singapore today, following up the destructive aerial onslaughts which killed 591 and injured more than 1,000 in Singapore in the past two days.

### New Hurricane Powerful

Britain's fighter plane re-enforcements, however, were making the raids steadily costlier to the Japanese.

[Informants in London said that the Hurricanes put into the fight for Malaya probably were the new model Hurricane 11, latest development of the all-metal single seater which the British say has the greatest fire power of any plane of its kind. With a top speed of more than 350 miles an hour, the new Hurricane has two types of armament. One class is equipped with twelve machine-guns, and another has four light cannon jutting from its wings in addition to machine-guns. Both sometimes carry two light bombs under the wings.]

Spearheads of the Japanese were drawn into battle about seventy miles above Singapore in a counter-offensive launched yesterday behind a curtain of

artillery fire. With British, Australian and Indian troops engaged aground to smash the main Japanese mass, British flyers blasted at Japanese transport lines north of Parti Bulong both yesterday and today, destroying and damaging many vehicles in each case and machine-gunning the survivors of the bombings.

The decision to come to grips in force with the Japanese was made at a war council of generals in the shade of a rubber tree and developments were not long in coming.

Fighter planes assigned to guard duty at Singapore shot down five and damaged a sixth of approximately thirty Japanese bombers which raided the city area this morning, British headquarters reported. Neither damage nor casualties from this foray were expected to be as high as the relatively heavy toll yesterday.

At the same time it was announced officially that 304 persons were killed in Japanese air raids on Singapore yesterday in

which about 100 planes took part. In addition, 625 injured persons were admitted to hospitals and 100 were detained at first aid posts. These figures represented a sharp increase over casualties of 287 persons killed and 529 injured announced only shortly before in the regular headquarters communique.

### Japanese Ambushed.

"In northeast Johore," the communique said, "there has been contact north of Mersing between enemy parties pushing south from Endau, (eighty-five miles above Singapore) and our troops, who successfully ambushed a part of the enemy, inflicting a number of casualties with slight loss to ourselves."

In addition to the heavy fighting in the Bukit Payong area, the communique said some patrol activity was reported from the Batu Pahat zone nine miles to the south.

British bombers destroyed or damaged many motor vehicles in a successful attack yesterday afternoon on a Japanese transport column north of Parti Bulong.

"The remainder of the convoy was then machine-gunned from a low altitude," the communique

said. This offensive operation was followed up by a similar attack on the Japanese in the same area this morning. "A number of vehicles were completely wrecked and many others were damaged while machine-gun attacks were carried out on staff cars and lorries," the British reported.

# Anzacs Sing as Japs Fly Low

## Harmonica Plays On and Staff Officers Sit on Ground to Plan Attack.

(With the British Forces on the Malayan Front, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Going after big game, British, Australian and Indian troops fought furiously today to snare the spearhead of all the forces the Japanese have moved into the Muar River district in the last few days.

British artillery began the engagement yesterday afternoon and the infantry immediately advanced to attack the strongly reinforced Japanese Army which was threatening the western flank of the Imperial defenses in northern Johore State. The Imperial troops were also anxious to relieve the remnants of two Australian and one Indian battalion cut off for three days below the Muar River, seventy miles north of Singapore.

Reports received in London said the Australians had cleaned up all Japanese infiltration crews south of their present positions in northern Johore State.

### Harmonica Plays On.

The action by which the British command hoped to dislodge the Japanese from strong positions in northern Johore, where the battle will probably be decided, was planned under the shade of a rubber tree. Generals sat on the ground around maps in a council of war.

Japanese planes were overhead almost all the time, but there were no interruptions of the deliberations. While the generals bent over their maps their aids stood by with loaded Tommy guns and dispatch riders came and went. Across the road a detachment of troops sprawled under rubber trees awaiting the order for action.

Low-flying Japanese planes dropped bombs that dug craters on either side of the road several hundred yards away, but these already-hardened veterans stood or sat by their guns. One soldier was singing and another was playing a harmonica.

### The Chinese Are Grand.

An Associated Press correspon-

dent met a young British captain who laughingly shouted: "Don't count us out until you see us." This captain, with seven Australian anti-tank gunners and seventeen Indian soldiers, had walked 100 miles through Japanese-occupied territory to rejoin the units from which he had been cut off in a night retreat from the Slim River section of central Malaya.

"During the night ten days ago we were told to pick up our battalion," the captain said. "Instead we picked up a battalion of Japanese."

The captain said his party cut its way through the jungle around enemy positions.

"The Chinese along the way were grand to us," he said. "They gave us food and coffee and finally built the raft on which we floated down a river along both sides of which Japanese patrols were operating. Our Chinese friends flatly refused to accept the money we offered them."

### Anzacs Break Out of Trap.

First warning of the Japanese intention to attempt a major attack against the British west flank in northern Johore came with the appearance of Japanese fighter planes over the Muar River battle zone. Two formations of British fighters were sent out to sweep that area, under orders to attack any Japanese within sight of the Australians and British between their advanced units and the main body of the enemy.

Major-Gen. Gordon Bennett, commander of the Australians, said he sent his troops into the Muar River zone last Sunday in order to help Indian units which had held off the Japanese advance guard but were then threatened by larger enemy forces

which had filtered inland further north. The Japanese advance parties succeeded in cutting behind the Australian relief outfit and blocking the road with a barrier of felled trees.

For three days, Gen. Bennett said, his greatly outnumbered Australians had been fighting day and night.

"But they never asked to be allowed to quit or get out," he added.

Finally a vicious night attack enabled the beleaguered Anzacs to break that trap. They advanced several miles eastward, where they came face to face with stronger Japanese detachments across a destroyed causeway.

## AUSTRALIAN ISLE BELIEVED INVADED

### Reports Of Landing Of Jap Marines On New Britain Electrify Continent

### Cry Raised For Allied Air Reinforcements As Mainland Speeds Defenses

[By the Associated Press]

Melbourne, Australia, Friday, Jan. 23. Japanese marines, in their first invasion of Australian territory, were believed today to have landed on New Britain Island, 800 miles off the northern mainland, after a withdrawing garrison fired and dynamited dock installations at Rabaul, its capital.

A radio flash from Rabaul at 4 P. M. yesterday (1 A. M., E.S.T.) said that eleven Japanese vessels, including warships, had been sighted forty-five miles offshore bearing down on the island.

That was the last word from Rabaul which had undergone two heavy Japanese attacks during the day.

### Town Probably Evacuated

An Australian army bulletin issued last night said:

"It is considered that the stations were demolished by our forces and it is probable that the town has been evacuated."

"It is not known presently whether any Japanese forces have attempted

to land."

The communique said the eleven Japanese ships were seen thirty miles off Watom Island, which is fifteen miles northwest of Rabaul in St. George's Channel, between New Britain and New Ireland, both Australian mandates in the Bismarck archipelago.

[The London radio also reported that three Japanese aircraft carriers had been sighted off New Guinea, the British and Dutch mandated island lying west of New Britain on the road to the Netherlands East Indies.]

### Australia Electrified

For two days officials had warned that heavy Japanese air raids on both New Britain and New Guinea were the prelude to invasion, but last night's announcement electrified Australia.

While newspapers cried out for Allied air reinforcements, defense officials planned to black out cities on the mainland and also began accepting enlistments from resident aliens—Germans, Austrians, Danes, Italians and Czechs.

These aliens, eager to fight the Axis, flocked to join the defense militia units, and recruiting sergeants smiled grimly as they wrote down such birthplaces as Berlin, Hamburg, Rome and Prague.

### Under Attack For Days

Rabaul was the main defense point for all of New Britain, a volcanic island still not entirely explored. Australian air units apparently based there have been attacking Japanese invasion bases in the Caroline islands far to the north.

Japanese bombers escorted by fighter planes—the first indication that aircraft carriers were near by—have attacked the capital for several days in increasing strength.

Aside from the attacks yesterday on

Rabaul, a Japanese flying boat also ranged far to the southeast to raid Tulagi on Florida Island in the Solomon group. No damage or casualties were suffered in that attack, the communique said.

### Another Key To Singapore

Officials pointed out that Japanese possession of New Britain would give the invaders another foothold for the grand strategy of closing in on Singapore, over 3,600 miles to the west.

The South Pacific is dotted with a rich island chain producing oil, rubber, rice and other products, extending from New Britain to New Guinea, Celebes, Borneo and the other Netherlands East Indies.

Prime Minister John Curtin, who

had arrived at Adelaide en route to western Australia for a brief rest, said he was ready to return immediately to the capital at Canberra.

Complete battle kits similar to those issued to the regular army were handed out to local militia units.

### Press Reflects Rising Alarm

The press also reflected the growing alarm on this big, sparsely settled continent, both because of the New Britain developments and the situation in Malaya.

The Melbourne Sun in a typical editorial said:

"We sent troops from this country and poured equipment into other theaters of war on the strength of assurances that Singapore guaranteed Australia's safety."

"Singapore, we were informed by an

impressive array of experts, was impregnable.

"Admittedly it has not fallen yet, but we are entitled to ask that an adequate proportion of the vast resources commanded by our Allies should be concentrated in protecting this vital fortress."

"We have given our best toward the common cause and now that we are in the vanguard of battle we ask the Allies to divert to the Pacific the men and machines, and, above all, the air strength which alone can avert an Asiatic (Japanese) triumph."

# Rabaul Cut Off As It Tells Of Approach Of Jap Warships

[By the Associated Press]

Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 22—Rabaul, capital of New Britain, reported today that eleven ships, including warships, had been sighted off neighboring Watom Island, and immediately

following this report communications with Rabaul ceased.

It was presumed here that New Britain Island had been evacuated by military forces in anticipation of a Japanese landing.

The last word from Rabaul came at 4 P. M.

If the implications of the Rabaul message are fulfilled, the Japanese are in the process of their first invasion of Australian territory. The island of New Britain, of which Rabaul is capital, is mandated to Australia and is an important segment in the Bismarck Archipelago.

### Planes Had Struck Anew

New Britain lies east of British New Guinea and is 800 miles northeast of the nearest point of Australia proper; that is, Cape York peninsula. Rabaul is 1,860 nautical miles from Sydney, on the southeast coast of the subcontinent.

Before Rabaul flashed the report of the approaching fleet, Japanese planes raided the city, in a continuation of assaults on the islands around New Guinea.

Acting Prime Minister Francis M. Forde said Rabaul had undergone two air attacks today and that Japanese aircraft also had raided the Solomon Islands, southeast of New Britain.

### Destruction Assumed

The Japanese flotilla was sighted thirty to forty miles off Watom Island, which is fifteen miles northwest of Rabaul, about half an hour before the Rabaul radio sent its last message.

It was assumed here that the radio and telegraph stations had been demolished by British forces before evacuation in pursuance of a scorched-earth policy.

Predicts Jap Landings  
(An Australian broadcast recorded

in New York by the Australian Associated Press said it now was believed likely the Japanese would try to effect landings on Friday.)  
Acting Prime Minister Francis M.

Forde and Air Minister Arthur Drakeford warned Australians that a full-scale military attack may be imminent, aimed at establishing bases from which the Japanese could direct an offensive against the Australian mainland.

Drakeford, saying that "we must prepare ourselves for any eventuality," predicted earlier in the day that the Japanese landing attempt might be made today, and said it was obvious the enemy forces in the Bismarck Archipelago included more than one aircraft carrier supported by other naval units and land-based planes.

### Sees Tasks For All

Forde, the army Minister who is acting for Prime Minister John Curtin during the latter's brief vacation, told the people of Australia that "the time has arrived when the Government expects every Australian man and woman to take up his or her place, whether at work in the munitions factories or in Australia's fighting services."

[The British radio quoted Mr. Drakeford as saying that a full-scale attack on New Guinea might be aimed at getting bases for an attack on the Australian mainland. The northernmost arm of Australia, Cape York, lies within about 100 miles of the southernmost point of New Guinea.]

Word reaching here today from the Malaya-Burma sector of the far-flung war front, reported that the Japanese and their Thai followers were continuing to strike at Burma while Singapore went through another period of heavy air attacks. Burma's air and ground defenses were strongly resisting the mixed Japanese-Thai attack and an intense strug-

gle raged near Kawkaik, twenty miles inside the Burma-Thailand border and almost forty-five miles east of the city of Moulmein on the tidewater gulf almost directly opposite Rangoon.

Chinese soldiers were in Burma to help the united nations fight the Japanese. Veterans of China's four and one-half-year-old war walked 1,000 miles to the scene of action to take up battle positions against the Japanese.

The Japanese have carried out mass air attacks on Allied islands off the Australian mainland. Those raids usually are preludes to landing attempts.

#### More Taxation Due.

On the home front, the Australian Government took over direction of the meat canning industry to insure continued supply.

Officials predicted an increase in indirect taxation would be necessary by spring, along with two large war loans. The first loan, it was said, probably will be launched February 17 to raise \$105,000,000.

Deputy Prime Minister Francis Forde declared that the seriousness of the war danger to Australia required that every man and woman take a place at battle stations or in war essential industry. Never before, he asserted, had Australia faced so grave a threat. Mr. Forde warned, as Drakeford did, that it was reasonable to assume that the increased Japanese attacks on New

Guinea presaged a full scale Japanese assault, intended, to win bases from which the Australian mainland could be attacked.

## EAST INDIES PREPARE FOR JAP INVASION

All Wells And Refineries  
Ruined To Keep Them  
From Enemy Hands

Stiff Penalties Provided

## For Workers Seeking To Flee Capital

[By the Associated Press]

Batavia, Friday, Jan. 23—Ruthlessly burning its own rich oil fields and refineries in Borneo to keep them from enemy hands, the Government of the Netherlands East Indies today prepared further for the Japanese invasion by sternly forbidding the departure from this capital of any civilians able to do war work.

The oil installations in the east Borneo section of Balikpapan already are ruined, the Dutch said, sardonically informing the Japanese they "might just as well forget about their plans" for an invasion there.

But as the Japanese pushed gradually closer toward this island of Java, the Government decreed penalties of five years in prison and fines of 10,000 guilders (about \$5,000) for usable civilians who seek to clear out.

#### Fifth Columnists in Celebes

From the island of Celebes, where the Minahassa peninsula has fallen to the Japanese, a correspondent for the Batavia paper Nieuws Van Den Dag wrote that long before the war thousands of Japanese had filtered into northern Celebes as fishermen, farmers or businessmen, despite preventive efforts of the authorities.

An official announcement said both wells and plants at Balikpapan had been utterly destroyed "in view of the clearly distinguished Japanese intention to attack Balikpapan in order to get hold of important oil wells."

#### Last Of Oil Wells Destroyed

The Japanese have been raiding Balikpapan since they swarmed onto the oil island of Tarakan, more than 300 miles up the Borneo coast. A great force made the landings on Tarakan but the valiant Dutch garrison fought on until it destroyed the last of the island's oil installations.

Between them Tarakan and Balikpapan had an oil output of 1,680,377 tons a year—some of it of such high gravity that it could be used in warships with little refining.

#### Flying Fortresses In Action

Last night's Dutch communique described the latest enemy air activity against the East Indies archipelago as slight and another official announcement disclosed that United States flying fortresses, newly arrived in the Netherlands East Indies, already have

been in important action.

These great planes were the ones which sank a Japanese cruiser and fired a 10,000-ton tanker Monday one hundred miles off the Philippine Island of Jolo, the announcement said. (A previous Washington communique had identified the planes merely as "six American army bombers.")

[In London informants said the first test of the secret defenses of Borneo would come when the Japanese occupied Balikpapan. These are said to consist in part of Dutch airdromes hidden deep in inland jungles, from which fighters and bombers could strike at Japanese ships along the island coasts.]

The newest Japanese air attacks reported here were on Belawan, the seaport for Medan, Sumatra and on shipping off the Sumatra north coast.

#### Dutch Skipper's Exploit

Naval authorities disclosed today how a ruse, a patient wait and then quick shooting sank four Japanese ships off Sarawak and won the military Willems Order and the British Distinguished Service Order for Commander C. A. J. Van Well Groeneveld, commandant of a Dutch submarine.

## The Navy gave this eye-witness account of the Christmas Eve exploit:

The submarine was cruising near Sarawak when a Dutch flying boat wirelessly that a Japanese cruiser two destroyers, four large transports and a tanker were only fifty miles away, guarded by two Japanese planes.

As the submarine sped to the scene, the flying boat faked an attack, then fled with the Japanese planes in pursuit.

After dark, the submarine closed in and torpedoed two transports.

Commander Groeneveld said soldiers on deck began using their flashlights, and he traced the sinking by the steady dropping of those thousands of pinpoints of light. Finally, all was dark. The destroyers were dropping depth charges, and one transport almost rammed the submarine.

Maneuvering about, Groeneveld soon sent a torpedo into that transport. The other ships fled, but the Dutch got in a parting shot that crashed into the tanker.

## Oil Plants Destroyed.

Batavia, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—The oil wells and oil plants at Balikpapan, most productive in all of Dutch Borneo, have been destroyed completely in view of the clear Japanese intention to make the oil port the target of their next major assault in the Netherlands Indies, it was announced officially today.

The oil installations at Balikpapan employed some 23,000 of the town's population of 30,000 and were operated by the Batavia Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Shell.

Balik Papan and Tarkan in 1939 had a combined production of 1,680,377 tons. Since the outnumbered Dutch garrison at Tarakan had destroyed the oil stores and machinery there before surrendering to the Japanese, Army Headquarters regarded it as inevitable that the Japanese next would attempt to move on Balikpapan, 315 miles airline to the south.

"If the enemy attacks Balikpapan," today's announcement said, "he will not find there anything that would be useful to him. . . . Except for establishing a base there, the Japanese may just as well forget their plans for Balikpapan."

## Flying Fortresses In Indies.

Aneta, the Netherlands news agency, said today it was announced officially in Batavia that United States flying fortress bombers arrived recently in the Netherlands East Indies and now are based here.

Aneta said that it was these planes which sank a Japanese cruiser and set fire to a 10,000-ton tanker on Monday 100 miles south of the island of Jolo, in the Philippines south of Mindanao.

[The bombings were announced in Washington Tuesday. Reuters, a British news agency, recorded a Batavia radio announcement that a flying fortress had sunk a Japanese tanker of about 10,000 tons, 100 miles south of Jolo, but evidently this was the same action.]

Today's communique from the Netherlands Indies High Command reported a slackening in Japanese aerial operations, with

slight activity over various parts of the outer possessions, but a number of attacks on northern Sumatra.

Belawan, east coast town on Sumatra and seaport for Medan, again was bombed this morning, and shipping off the northern Sumatra coast—presumably in the wide entrance to the Strait of Malacca between Sumatra and Malaya—was raided.

## War Workers Barred From Leaving Batavia

BATAVIA, Friday, Jan. 23. (AP)—All civilians able to perform war work were forbidden today to leave Batavia, capital of the Dutch East Indies.

The government decree, issued as the Japanese invasion pushed gradually towards this island of Java, provided penalties up to five years in prison and 10,000-guilder (about \$5,000) fines for civilians who disobey the order.

The decree covers all persons assigned to civilian war work, all

persons connected with any vital organization or industry, all who have been assigned by the governor-general to important non-military functions, all persons possessing special knowledge or experience for non-military duties and all who have joined air raid services or the Red Cross.

## Flying Fortress Scores "Outstanding Success"

San Francisco, Jan. 22 (AP)—A Singapore news broadcast recorded here by the CBS listening post said "an American flying fortress scored an outstanding success today off the Dutch East Indies archipelago when a 10,000-ton Japanese freighter was bombed and sunk."

The news report said "several places in the archipelago were bombed and machine-gunned, but little damage was done."

"The total number of Japanese ships of all classes sunk since the outbreak of the war was brought to forty-one."

## DUTCH EAST INDIES JOIN SUPPLY GROUP

## Council in London Takes On New Production Task.

London, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—The Dutch East Indies today joined Great Britain's Eastern Group Supply Council, created last year to produce and distribute war materials to the best advantage of the Allies in the Orient.

"The association of the Dutch East Indies in the Council's work will complete the pooling of resources and joint action to the eastern group," a Foreign

Office announcement said.

The council aims at combining in a single program the munitions and military equipment required by all armies in the group, including forces in Malaya and the Mediterranean Basin. It also aims at seeing that good share of the requirements are met by increasing production in the countries within the group.

The Dutch Government appointed Charles J. I. M. Welter, a former Minister for the Colonies as the Indies' representative on the Council.

## Elephants Used As Tanks By Invaders In Burma

Rangoon, Burma, Jan. 22 (AP)—Japanese-Thai invaders using gun-toting elephants as waddling tanks prodded into southern Burma at another point east of the Gulf of Martaban today, but British defenders clung to positions east of Kawkaik in the eastern third of the seventy-mile-wide panchannel.

A sharp raid by ten Japanese bombers and sixteen fighters left one hangar and a store hut wrecked on the airport at Moulmein, gulf city which is the objective of the invading forces. One RAF plane was damaged on the ground, but there were no military casualties.

#### RAF Raids Thai Airport

The RAF struck in force at the Thai airport of Mesarieng, some one hundred miles northeast of Moulmein.

Bombers and fighters returned to base without casualties.

The nearest stab across the Burma-Thailand border was in the area of Payataung, southeast of Moulmein and below Mayawaddi, where the first joint expedition poured through a pass in the Dawna Mountains. British patrols had established contact with the new force.

Meanwhile, a number of British troops reached Burma after escaping from Tavoy, 170 miles south of Moulmein.

#### Patrols Find Enemy.

Rangoon, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—A new Japanese thrust into Burma from Thailand was reported today by a British communique which said British patrols had come in contact with the enemy who crossed the border at Payataung, southeast of Moulmein.

The communique said the British still held some positions east of Kawkaik, where a Japanese-Thai column was heavily engaged previously. It reported the enemy is not pressing in this area, some forty-five miles east of Moulmein.

The arrival in Rangoon of "a good number of military personnel" from Tavoy, the southern Burma port seized by the Japanese at the beginning of the week, was announced, indicating that a considerable portion of the garrison had escaped.

Ten Japanese bombers protected by sixteen fighters bombed Moulmein today, destroying a hangar and a store hut but causing no casualties among R. A. F. personnel. One airplane on the ground was damaged.

R. A. F. bombers and fighters made a hard attack on the Mesarieng landing ground in Thailand

east of Papun, about 100 miles above Moulmein.

Rangoon's anti-aircraft batteries threw a heavy barrage into the sky this morning upon the appearance of a single enemy plane. The invading aircraft circled the city at less than 1,000 feet and then machine-gunned a road.

### Lone Plane Over Rangoon.

Rangoon, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Rangoon's anti-aircraft batteries threw a heavy barrage into the sky this morning upon the appearance of a single enemy plane. The invading aircraft circled the city at less than 1,000 feet and then machine-gunned a road.

### JAPS REPORTED USING ELEPHANTS

Berlin, Jan. 22 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.).—Dispatches from Bangkok said today that the Japanese were using elephants from Thailand in their Burma invasion.

The report broadcast by the Berlin radio said the elephants were "the best means of transport in this region" where Japanese forces were described as pushing through densely wooded, ravine-broken mountain country toward Moulmein.

### Chinese Bomb Jap Base in Indo-China

CHUNGKING, Jan. 22 (P).—Chinese bombers, believed to have been escorted by volunteer American fighter-planes, cascaded 20 tons of explosives into a Japanese air base in French Indo-China today in the first Chinese move against the neighboring territory.

The attack was regarded by some observers as possibly a prelude to land invasion into the Japanese-occupied colony from China's southwestern province of Yunnan.

The set-up of the United Nations' supreme command in east Asia accorded to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek the direction of any operations which might be taken in Thailand or French Indo-China—this in addition to his continuing leadership of the Chinese armies in China.

### No Protest by Vichy

(The Vichy government made no public protest against this phase of the United Nations' war machinery but angry, unofficial protests emanated from Vichy sources.)

The Chinese press has been urging consistently that the Chinese take the initiative against the Japanese in Indo-China, one of the enemy's great concentration centers for operations in Malaya and elsewhere in the southwest Pacific.

A Chinese Army spokesman recently spurred this campaign by saying that all Japanese troops had been withdrawn from northern Indo-China, the region fronting on Yunnan. He said that the northern area was garrisoned only by regular French and native troops, supplemented by similar forces moved from central Indo-China.

Central News, official agency of the Chinese government, said in a dispatch from a Chinese air base that the Chinese bombers took off into rough weather at 10:30 a. m., emptied their racks over the Japanese base, causing heavy damage.

and then returned safely home. The Japanese base was not identified. Fear of air attack by Allied bombers has caused 30,000 to 40,000 Japanese to leave for Shanghai and centers along the lower Yangtze Valley, a Chinese Army spokesman asserted today.

Expressing confidence that Singapore would not fall, he said the Japanese had air superiority in Malaya but that this might not remain the case.

### CHINESE AIRMEN BOMB INDO-CHINA

### Attack Is First on Colony Held by Japanese.

CHUNGKING, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—China's air force carried the war into French Indo-China for the first time today by blasting an unidentified air base in the Japanese occupied French colony, the official Central News agency reported tonight.

There was no mention of the American volunteer group of airmen—but it was believed likely that A. V. G. fighters escorted the bombers.

It was the first attack of any kind made by the Chinese against French Indo-China and some observers regarded it as possibly a prelude to land invasion from China's southwestern province of Yunnan.

The Chinese press has been consistently urging Chinese initiative against Indo-China and it was recalled that an army

spokesman said recently that all Japanese troops had been removed from the northern part of the colony. The spokesman asserted that the region was garrisoned only by its regular French and native troops, supplemented by similar forces moved from central Indo-China.

The Central News reported from a Chinese air base that the attackers, braving rough weather, started out at 10:30 A. M., bombed their objective and returned safely after inflicting heavy damage with their twenty tons of explosives.

### Trapped Japs Foiled In Break

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 22 (P).—Some 400 men of a Japanese garrison of 1,000 besieged at Hwaiyang, on the eastern Honan front, were declared in a Chinese communique today to have been killed or wounded in a vain attempt to break through Chinese lines Monday.

**To Intern Americans At Kobe**  
Tokyo, Jan. 22 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP).—A total of 134 United States civilians who arrived at Zent-

suhi Shikoku Island with American prisoners of war from Guam will be interned soon in the seamen's mission at Kobe.

### MacArthur's Gallantry Hailed By Portuguese

Lisbon, Jan. 22 (P).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur was hailed tonight by the president of the Portuguese Olympic Committee as "an Olympic man who is fighting with Olympic gallantry."

The occasion was a banquet in honor of Dr. Jose Pontes, head of Portugal's delegation to the war-suspended international games, and among those present was Bob Simpson, former track coach at Iowa State College and one-time "world's greatest" hurdler, from Missouri.

The presence of Simpson, who arrived here with other Americans withdrawn from Hungary, prompted Pontes to remark on MacArthur in his Olympic recollections. MacArthur was chairman of the American Olympic Committee in 1923.

Simpson had been coaching the Hungarian Olympic Team since 1939 and withdrew, along with American diplomats and others, after the Axis declaration of war on the United States. He was one of the American champions at the Inter-Allied Games in Paris in 1920.

### Inquiry on Hong Kong Canadians

OTTAWA, Jan. 22 (P).—A House of Commons committee will investigate the circumstances under which some 138 men were sent to Hong Kong with the Canadian Army expedition without having had the minimum required training. Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King told the House today. Conservative House Leader R. B. Hanson told Commons that a government statement on the Hong Kong expedition revealed a "very serious situation" respecting trained man power. The statement was Defense Minister I. T. Ralston's report.

### Portuguese Troops Sail For Timor From Africa

### Lisbon Acts to Defend Island After Talks With British

LISBON, Jan. 22 (P).—Portuguese troops have sailed from Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa, for the East Indies island of Timor, after Portuguese conversations with Great Britain, "to take charge of the defense of the part of the island that belongs to Portugal," an official announcement said tonight.

The announcement, issued by the office of Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, said Portugal had ordered forces to sail from Lourenco Marques to Timor. "These forces," the statement said, "had already been prepared to take charge of the defense of Portuguese Timor."

It was added that the 6,365-ton Portuguese transport ship Joao Belo would be conveyed on the journey by a warship.

[Australian and Netherlands troops occupied the Portuguese half of Timor in mid-December. The other half of the island is Dutch, and the Allies considered its security threatened by Japan's entrance into the war and her thrust southeastward. Japanese submarines were seen off the coast and an invasion was regarded as imminent.]

[The German radio reported on Dec. 26 the Joao Belo had by then sailed from Lourenco Marques for Portuguese Timor with 1,100 Portuguese soldiers.]

## Japs to Seek Chinese Peace, Is Prediction

Move Will Follow Fall of Singapore, Sen. George Says

JAN 23 1942

Washington, Jan. 22 (AP).—Sen. George (D-Georgia) forecast today that the Japanese would try to effect peace with China if they succeed in capturing Singapore and penetrating to Rangoon in Burma.

George, a member of the Senate foreign relations committee, was nearly as pessimistic about British prospects in Malaya as Chairman Connally (D-Texas), who told a press conference yesterday he feared Singapore eventually would fall.

Connally said this would be a serious military blow to the United Nations in the fight for control of the Far East and George added that such a disaster was almost sure to mean that the Japanese would throw their full strength against Burma in an effort to cut off the Burma road, chief Chinese supply line.

George said Burma would be hard to defend if Singapore fell. A Japanese conquest of Burma, he continued, held the threat of a direct attack on India.

Successful defense of Rangoon, chief port for the Burma road, probably would lie in the massing of Chinese troops there with sufficient air-power furnished by the United Nations, George declared.

### Will Have Good Argument.

He said that if the Japanese once were able to cut off the Burma road supplies, the Chinese would be in a difficult position where they might be much more susceptible to peace feelers. The Japanese then might say, he pointed out, that they no longer needed territory in China because they were on their way to obtaining all of the rich lands of the southwest Pacific.

Tokyo's approach to the Chinese, he went on, might be made on the basis that they ought to join the Japanese in taking all of Asia for the Asiatics.

George expressed confidence that

the Chinese would stand fast against any such overtures, but he added that the possibility of such a move demonstrated the vital need for holding Singapore and keeping the Burma road open.

If that highway were closed, he said, the only remaining route for sending military supplies to the Chinese would be through Russia. And he said the Soviets might not relish the possibility of a two front war.

Commenting on recent successes, George said he had been informed that the British believed the Germans had lost 2 million men killed or wounded since the war began, most of them in Russia. American estimates have been higher, placing the German losses at nearer 3 million men, or about one-third of their army, he added.

These casualties have been accompanied, he said, by tremendous losses in equipment in the retreat being carried out at the present time. Nevertheless, he continued, many military experts feel the German army is far from whipped and will be able to rebound to the attack in the spring.

### SEAMEN MUTINY, SEIZE JAP VESSEL

JAN 23 1942

Polyglot Crew Takes Over Ship, Brings It Into American Port

Act Only 20 Miles From Nippon Day After Foe Raided Hawaii

[By the Associated Press]

Seattle, Jan. 22—A story of mutiny on the high seas by a polyglot crew, determined to keep a Japanese-chartered ship from reaching Yokohama, came today from Seattle's waterfront.

The crew seized the ship after Japan's attack on Hawaii, steered for a friendly Pacific port and turned over the Japanese officers to American authorities. Identification of either the ship or port would be a violation of naval regulations.

4,000 Tons Of Coal

The dramatic story was authenticated

by reliable authorities as follows:

The former Dutch freighter, loaded with 4,000 tons of coal, was twenty miles off the Japanese coast December 7 when the radio brought accounts of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

The Russian radio operator took the report to his fellow-countrymen aboard the ship instead of to the Japanese officers. The Russians immediately conspired with the Dutch and Chinese among the crew.

**Overpower Officers**  
Moving swiftly, the conspirators overpowered the officers and put them in the brig. Then the vessel was steered for an American port.

Once the ship was overhauled by an American patrol but was allowed to proceed after an inspection of the cargo in the brig.

It was a clear case of mutiny, but the mutineers probably never will have to face a court.

## RIDICULES JAP HAWAII TECHNIC

### Gunner's Mate in Hospital Describes Battle.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 22 (A. P.).—The attack on Pearl Harbor, considering the Japanese advantage of surprise and air power, was described as a ludicrously bad job today by Elmer Renken, veteran gunner's mate from Alton, Ill.

Renken suffered fifteen wounds and severe burns in the engagement and was one of the two members of a twelve-man crew to survive from the case-ment of a broadside gun, damaged by a direct hit from a 1,000-pound bomb.

Renken, a veteran of fifteen years' service in the navy, discounted his own performance in an interview at the naval hospital here, to tell of the "mere youngsters who proved in the attack that they were men. 'They leaned outside the gun

casement, looked up at the Jap planes and shook their fists at them—daring them to come in and fight," Renken recounted. "Then, actually laughing, the kids went on banging away. We're proud of the youngsters in the fleet."

Renken and others who participated in the December attack didn't have much respect for Japanese marksmanship.

"Considering the great advance they had through surprise and air power, they did a bad job of it," said Renken. "A stream of bombers came over and seven high explosives were dropped in perfect alignment. The string hit about forty feet away from the ship and raised huge geysers which sprayed the deck."

#### Front Seat at Show.

"You would have thought the boys were watching a good movie comedy, because they just looked at the disappearing Jap planes and laughed."

Renken said even before the general alarm sounded, one youth had manned a machine gun and two minutes later had knocked down an enemy plane.

Renken was getting dressed preparatory to going on liberty when the first Japanese plane soared into view.

"While the alarm had not been sounded, every gun was manned immediately," he said. "We were short two men in our five-inch gun crew, but a Negro and a Filipino—both mess attendants—stepped in without a word, took up positions and began firing."

"It was primarily a job for anti-aircraft and machine guns, because one gun is for use in combat with surface craft. At that, we managed to dust off two Japs ourselves, both of them torpedo planes. Altogether our ship was credited with nine Jap planes downed."

"In all my years in the navy, I've never seen guns fired so rapidly and efficiently as they were during that hour and forty-five minutes of action."

Renken's crew had only slight warning before the 1,000-pounder shattered the casement. The gun captain, seeing a divebomber heading for the ship, had just shouted for all hands to keep under cover when the blow struck.

#### Saved By a Mast.

"I was standing beside the foot of the mast when it hap-

pened. Another fellow was right beside me, laughing and joking through it all. That mast was what saved us, I guess, but even so we were hit by a lot of shrapnel.

"I was knocked out for a few seconds, but when I came to I remembered our guns were loaded and I thought I might be able to get replacements and resume firing. I crawled out of the casement and made my way to the adjoining one where they took charge of me for medical attention."

There were many examples of courage in the area which became a hospital room. The action of a young lieutenant, Renken described as typical.

"The officer, a young doctor, was staggering along, exhausted from inhaling too much smoke, and bleeding from wounds. I tried to pull him into the casement, but I was too weak. Some of the other boys helped me."

"They put the lieutenant on a table and had just started to work on him when he snapped out of it and saw what was going on. He immediately brushed the boatswain's mate aside and told him to take care of the others who were more seriously injured. A minute later he was off the table and began treating himself."

## JAP INTERNMENT ASKED BY GROWERS

JAN 23 1942

Westerners Lead Move To  
Prevent "Open Shootings"

Between Farmhands

President Of Fruit And Vegetable Group Terms Nipponese Menace To Country

[By the Associated Press]  
Belleair, Fla., Jan. 22—Led by Western growers and shippers, the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association today appealed to the Federal Government to intern immediately enemy aliens in four Pacific Coast States to prevent "open shooting" trouble between farmhands.

The association adopted a resolution calling for the internment in Califor-

nia, Washington, Oregon and Arizona and for impounding of all funds and properties of the aliens.

Westerners said there was bad feeling between Filipino and Japanese labor and that there already have been outbreaks of violence.

#### Called A Menace

Norman K. Evans, of Los Angeles, newly elected president of the national association, said Japanese nationals on the coast are "a menace in this country and sooner or later they're going to lead to open shooting."

"I can't understand why the Government didn't keep them locked up when they were arrested after Pearl Harbor. They are doing business there now just as if there were no war. They haven't any more loyalty to this country than I would have to Japan if I were in Japan."

#### Less Than 10 Per Cent.

Evans and other Western delegates said that since less than 10 per cent. of the vegetables shipped out of the Pacific Coast area are produced by Japanese, internment would not jeopardize the nation's essential food supply.

The association at its closing convention session pledged support of emergency powers conferred on the President, but warned against allowing the authority to become permanent, and urged the Government to "take stock of its social and paternal expenditures to the end that they may be curtailed or eliminated so far as possible."

#### Chain Store Buying

The delegates endorsed proposed legislation to prohibit "unfair and uneconomic practices of wholly-owned chain store buying subsidiaries."

The association also adopted a resolution recognizing the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively, but deploring the compulsory closed shop, sympathy strikes, lock-outs, company unions, use of professional strike-breakers, child labor and sweat shops.

"We believe there is a fair and equitable meeting ground between industry and industrial labor, and that it is the duty of both to find and occupy such a middle ground," the resolution said.

## 35,000 Koreans Fighting Japs

Los Angeles, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Korean provisional government's army in China now totals 35,000 men, the

United Korean Committee in America said today.

Of these, 9,250 officers and men are in Chungking, where the exiled Korean provisional government is functioning.

Never since the Japanese conquest of 1910 has Korea, with its history of 4,275 years and a population of 23,000,000, submitted completely to Japanese rule.

## 31 Missionaries in North China Safe

Boston, Jan. 22 (AP)—Word of the safety of its 31 active workers in North China was received today by the American Board of Foreign Missions. "Well treated in homes," read a cable which was the first direct word received from the group of Congregational missionaries since United States entered the war. The news came through the International Red Cross and the International Missionary Council of New York and the cable was signed by Dr. Hugh Wells Hubbard of the American Board at Peking.

# Japanese Eye Alaska As Rich War Prize

(Just before the war broke out between America and Japan, Sam Jackson, AP Feature Service staff writer, made a comprehensive survey of the Alaska defense situation. Here he tells what the war means to Alaska and what Alaska means to America.)

By Sam Jackson

Juneau, Alaska, Jan. 22—The largest richest area of undeveloped territory in the world, not even excepting the interior of Africa and South America, is a stake in the war between Japan, the United States and Great Britain.

Inhabitants of the eastern seaboard States and even of such huge areas as Texas and California find it hard to grasp the immensity of Alaska and British Columbia and the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Here are great prizes for an expanding, overpopulated nation such as Japan. They rival and possibly exceed the ancient teeming lands of the Far East to which the Nippon nation so far has directed her energies. They constitute a great frontier, comparable to that which American pioneers found when they invaded the West.

#### Warned By Current

Nothing is so erroneous as the general impression that Alaska and western Canada are bleak, inhospitable

regions of perpetual ice and snow. The warm waters of the Japanese current moderate the temperature, giving much of the coastal area a climate similar to that of northern United States.

Inland, the winters are severe. But old timers comment that once the temperature drops to zero it doesn't make much practical difference if it goes to 40 or 50 below. At Fairbanks, near the Arctic Circle, life goes on comfortably and normally the year round.

The riches of this land consist

of fish, timber, various minerals, and furs. Under American ownership the tourist attractions are valuable. A land-hungry nation like Japan could develop incalculable agricultural and dairy resources.

Defense Problems Unique  
Both the conquest and defense of

Alaska and western Canada present problems probably unique in warfare.

Most of the population is confined to a few small, widely separated settlements. Outside of these is wilderness. Alaska has about one inhabitant to every ten square miles, and nearly half the population is Indian. The vast, sprawling area of Canada's Northwest Territories is virtually uninhabited.

To protect key positions in Alaska the Navy has established powerful bases at Dutch Harbor, situated on the distant Aleutian Island of Unalaska, and at Kodiak and Sitka. The army has hastily constructed airfields at Anchorage, Fairbanks and Annette Island.

#### No Defenses At Juneau

This capital of Alaska, which has a population of only 5,748, is virtually defenseless in itself. However, it is bulwarked by rugged Baranof Island, where the navy has constructed a base.

Should an enemy succeed in taking such ports as Seward, Juneau, Skagway and Ketchikan, it would control Alaska. Through them move the fish, gold and furs that America buys, and back through them move the food, oil and manufactured goods that Alaska requires.

To what extent the army and navy regard Alaska as a base for offensive measures has never been divulged. Dutch Harbor is a great deal closer to Tokyo than Tokyo is to Honolulu. The Japanese capital is, in fact, in easy range of a modern bombing plane.

Whether we merely defend Alaska or use it as a springboard toward Japan would seem one of the major questions of current military strategy.

## SKI TROOPS PLAGUE RETREATING NAZIS

JAN 23 1942

Reds Declared Terrorizing  
Foe Along Napoleon's Road  
Back From Moscow

Renewed Russian Offensive  
In Leningrad And Kharkov  
Regions Reported

By EDLIE GILMORE

Associated Press Correspondent  
Moscow, Jan. 22—German armies floundering back along Napoleon's road of retreat from Moscow were

harried tonight by Russian ski troops that skimmed the snowdrifts on fast, propeller-driven sleds and struck fiercely at their flanks.

Riding waist-deep snow in front of roaring plane engines, the far-flung Russian vanguards were reported to have intercepted the Germans west of the Napoleonic battlefields of Borodino and, with their light arms, to have spread terror and confusion along the enemy's difficult line of communication.

#### Retreating Toward Vyazma

The old Borodino battlefield lies a dozen miles west of Mezhaishk, which was the point of the Germans' main frontal salient aimed at Moscow. The Germans were in retreat toward Vyazma, about sixty miles farther west.

Tonight's communique said the Russian forces were continuing their triumphant advance, reoccupying during the day several inhabited localities, including the village of Uvarovo, in Smolensk province west of Moscow.

The Moscow radio later located Uvarovo as five miles from Borodino. [It did not say in which direction, but the possibility thus was strengthened that the Russians may have nipped off the westward-fleeing Germans.]

#### Winter's Bitterest Week

Vyazma was regarded as the next likely German refuge from the Russian central front offensive as well as from the bitterest week of Russia's winter so far. Forty degrees (Fahrenheit) below zero has been the ordinary temperature at the front this week.

(London sources held that flank harassments and steady frontal pressure west of Moscow would fulfill the immediate strategy of the Red Army Command since, with the Germans engrossed in straightening their receding "winter line" now between Kirov and Rzhev, the invaders' flight would be speedy, with or without continuing a headlong attack.)

(While the Germans were reported in London to have been fortifying a line between Mezhaishk and Vyazma since the start of the Russian counter-offensive, observers in the British capital reasoned that the Red Army would rely on artillery whose superior fire and mobility were held to have been demonstrated at Mezhaishk, to blast

any German strong points.

(For the next momentous developments in the Russian onslaught, London observers looked to the Northern and Southern Fronts).

Dispatches reaching Moscow from the northern and southern wings of the 2,000-mile battlefield indicated that the offensive again was rolling forward in the Leningrad and Kharkov regions.

The Moscow radio said tonight that Russians in the Orel-Kursk-Kharkov zone had recaptured 44 towns and villages in the past few days. Other dispatches acknowledged German counter-attacks in some sectors but said that these were repulsed and that the Red Army was on the march again.

With Red aviation support, infantrymen were said to have slain 1,000 Germans in a single village on the Southern Front.

On the Northern Front, the infantrymen backed up by artillery forced the Germans out of four villages in the last three days, another dispatch said. Pravda reported that at Volkovo and Volboki in the Leningrad region, the Germans were bringing in worn-out detachments from other fronts to help slow the Russians.

Immediately to Moscow's northwest, in the Kalinin sector, the Russians reported the Germans were ejected from 27 villages in a single day of operations described as a threat to the northern flank of the German retreat from Moshaisk.

#### Prisoners Are Quoted

A dispatch to Tass said that a violent fight had developed at the important populated point of "R" and that among the prisoners taken there were German soldiers, just arrived on the front from France, who related that the Germans had determined to hold the town (which may be Rzhev, about seventy-five miles north of Vyazma).

The German air force was said to be active in that sector, but Russian fighters and anti-aircraft batteries had been dealing such heavy counter-blows that the German planes now fly only singly and usually by night.

#### Tula Industries Resumed

The army newspaper Red Star, discussing the mop-up of the old battle zone south of Moscow, said that all of Tula province now was rid of the enemy and that industrial production was again under way. The story said that 160 industrial enterprises had resumed activity of Tula, 100 miles south of Moscow.

Among other things, the Moscow basin supplies the coal for Russia's cen-

tral manufacturing areas. Since the days of Peter the Great, Tula has turned out rifles for the army. More than 150,000 persons were employed in two plants there.

#### Two Beautiful Towns Destroyed

Two of the most beautiful towns in Russia—Bogoroditsk and Yepifan, southeast of Tula at the headwaters of the Don—were said to have been utterly destroyed by the Germans before they were driven out.

Russians attributed the following destruction to German territory to the Germans:

Three hundred and sixty-six villages and hamlets destroyed in 27 districts of Tula province; 19,164 houses on collective farms burned; 299 schoolhouses burned; 22 locomotive shops ruined and 50 railway stations wrecked.

## Reds Report Advance On 3 Sectors Of Front

By Robert Magidoff

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Jan. 22—While Red Army artillerymen blasted at the rear of a German Army reeling back seven miles west of Moshaisk, dispatches from the northern and southern wings of the front told of the continuing forward surge of the Russian offensive.

Reports indicated that the Germans were exhausting every ready resource in manpower in an effort to stabilize the vast front.

#### Prisoners From France

Among prisoners taken in one sector were soldiers just arrived from France who said they came to Smolensk by train and were carried thence by plane to a point the Russians identified as "R" to help the Germans to make a stand.

The Moscow newspaper Pravda said that in the Volkovo sector of the Leningrad front the Germans were bringing in wornout detachments from other sectors in their desperation.

Despite these efforts, the Red army drive on the Leningrad front continued, with the Germans withdrawing from four villages in the last three days under infantry pressure backed by deadly artillery action. Southeast of Leningrad the Germans were said to have been ejected from twenty-seven villages in a single day.

#### Kharkov Gain Claimed

On the southwestern front before

Kharkov the Russians acknowledged that the foe had counter-attacked in some sectors but said these thrusts were beaten back and the Red army rolled on. With Red airmen cooperating, dispatches said, 1,000 Germans were killed in a single engagement on the southwestern front.

A communique reported a southern front fight in which 1,400 German officers and men were killed and said that on the Moshaisk front the pursuing Russians captured eleven German field guns, fifty-three motor vehicles and fifteen motor cycles.

In 40-below zero weather—so cold it coats exposed hair and eyelashes with frost—the heavily-clad troops of Lieut. Gen. Leonid Gorovo pressed

the advantage of their greatest victory on the central front.

#### Smolensk Reported Crowded

(Russian dispatches to London said the road to Smolensk, reported German field headquarters on the Dnieper, was crowded. Red Army artillery was reported to be hurling big shells into the German ranks.)

(British analysts said shattering of the Moshaisk salient put Russia in a position to strike her next major blow along the Donets Basin front, from Kharkov to the Sea of Azov. They expressed belief that possession of that area was vital for Soviet defense against a new German attack expected in the spring.)

#### Flanking attacks were pressed

and twenty-five settlements were reported retaken on the north wing alone, and "the Germans are suffering heavy losses (particularly in the south," the information bureau said.

#### Holiday Unobserved

Dispatches from the southwestern front (a term which might refer either to the Donets basin or the Crimea) said a series of violent German counter-attacks had been repulsed through the joint action of Soviet cavalry and artillery.

(The Germans fighting in the Crimea have repelled a Russian attack described as "somewhat bigger than usual," the Rome radio said today, quoting the German news agency DNE.)

In Kuibyshev the central committee of the Communist party and the Council of People's Commissars ruled last night that today, usually a holiday in observance of the anniversary of the death of Nikolai Lenin, should be a working day throughout the Soviet Union.

Lenin, founder of the Soviet Union actually died eighteen years ago yesterday.

#### Nazi Supplies Delayed

In the Leningrad sector, the Russian Information Bureau reports Soviet guerrillas were harrying German supply lines.

It told of one guerrilla detachment which blew up an important railway bridge and cut off the Nazis' ammunition trains for ten days. The same unit was credited with destroying German telephone lines and mining highways at strategic points.

## Slash At Flank Of Foe Near Borodina

Moscow, Jan. 22 (P)—The Moscow radio reported tonight that Russian troops on the southwestern front, in the Orel-Kursk-Kharrov zone, have recaptured forty-four towns and villages in the past few days.

[By the Associated Press]

(London, Jan. 22—Russian ski troops, carried on propeller-driven sledges, were reported tonight to be operating west of Borodino, the old Napoleonic battlefield a dozen miles west of recaptured Moshaisk, in pursuit of Germans trying to fight their way back out of the Moshaisk salient.

Skimming over waist-deep snow, these Red army forces were said to be principally scouts slashing at the flanks of the German retreat toward Vyazma which was regarded as the site of the next German stand.

The Germans were said to be seeking cover also from the bitterest week of Russia's winter so far.

These harrying tactics will satisfy the Russian high command, London sources said, because it sees the straightening of the receding German "winter line" between Kirov and Rzhev as the most pressing consideration of the Germans.

The retreat therefore would be a hasty one, it was pointed out, with or without a Soviet effort to accelerate it.

#### Line Fortified

The Germans have been reported fortifying the line between Moshaisk and Vyazma since the start of the Russian counter-offensive. Observers here reasoned that the Russians would rely on their artillery, whose superior fire and mobility have been demonstrated at Moshaisk, to blast any German strong points.

Moshaisk is fifty-seven miles west of Moscow, Borodino another ten or twelve miles further to the west and Vyazma about sixty airline miles beyond Borodino.

(ROME, Jan. 22 (From Italian broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—The Germans fighting in the Crimea have repelled a Russian attack described as "somewhat bigger than usual," the Rome

radio said today, quoting the German news agency D. N. B.

#### Report Slaughter of Germans

(London, Jan. 22 (A. P.)—The Leningrad radio said today that Russian operations on the Leningrad front yesterday resulted in the annihilation of 700 enemy officers and men.

#### NAZIS HOLD SEVASTOPOL RING

Also Report Russian Attempts at Leningrad Frustrated

BERLIN, Jan. 22 (From German broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The German High Command reported today that German forces on the Crimean peninsula had repulsed Russian attempts to break through the Nazi encirclement of Sevastopol, main Russian naval base on the Black Sea.

Repeated Russian attempts to break out of Leningrad had been frustrated, the communique added, and said defensive fighting in the Donets, central and northern sectors was taking place in severe cold.

German bombers were said to have damaged a large merchant ship in Kerch Strait, off the Eastern Crimea.

#### Finns Claim Northern Gains

HELSINKI, Jan. 22 (From Finnish broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—The Finnish Army Command announced today that its troops had wiped out most of a Russian regiment that penetrated Finnish lines north of Lake Onega. The Finns said 1,861 Russian dead were left on the battlefield after a bitter fight lasting several days.

The Finnish Air Force, despite bad weather, was reported to have continued its attacks on the Murmansk Railway, Red Army encampments and motorized columns.

On the northern front, said the High Command, a large Soviet patrol was almost wiped out when it crossed a Finnish mine field. On the Leningrad and Aunus Isthmus fronts the Finns claimed direct hits on machine-gun nests and gun emplacements in continued artillery duels.

## DYING RED'S TALE OF EPIC HEROISM

28 Soldiers Fought 50 Tanks Until All Perished

By Eddy Gilmore

Moscow, Jan. 22 (A. P.)—A dispatch from the central front told today of twenty-eight army soldiers, crving "Moscow is be-

hind us—there is no retreat," battling against fifty German tanks before losing their lives.

The story was related to a correspondent of the Soviet Army newspaper Red Star by Private Natarov, one of the twenty-eight who dragged himself to a field hospital, where he died shortly afterward.

This drama was set in the Volokalamisk sector, where twenty-nine soldiers—to begin with—were in a trench, armed with anti-tank guns and bottle bombs. This is Natarov's story.

Twenty Nazi tanks charged the position of the Red soldiers. One of the Russians was afraid. He stood up, raising his arms above his head in token of surrender.

His comrades shot him. The tanks came on. The men in the trench, urged on by political Commissar Klochkov, fought savagely. They stopped fourteen of the tanks in a four-hour battle, Natarov said.

Then came thirty more tanks. The soldiers embraced one another—some with one arm, because the other was wounded—and said their good-byes.

Their ammunition gave out. One of them stood up, folded his arms and walked forward to meet a tank. He was crushed under it.

Klochkov rolled under a tank and was killed.

Later his body was dug from the frozen ground, along with his rifle, which was numbered 21,789.

The rifle will be an exhibit in the heroes' museum.

## Nazis Send Norwegians To Front In Reprisal For Commando Forays

LONDON, Jan. 22 (A. P.)—German authorities in Norway have sent to the Russian front prominent Norwegians arrested in reprisal for British Commando raids on Norway, Norwegian sources in London said tonight.

Among those arrested, it was said, were aides de camp to King Haakon and Crown Prince Olaf, the son of the explorer Fridtjof Nansen, Sir Thomas Fearnley, shipping magnate, and Johan H. Andresen, a member of Parliament and president of one of Norway's largest tobacco firms.

## NAZI DESERT DRIVE DECLARED HALTED

Rommel's Army Turned Back  
After Sudden Ten-Mile  
Thrust, Cairo Says

"Reconnaissance In Force"  
Regarded As Move To  
Test British Strength

**JAN 23 1942**

Associated Press Correspondent

Cairo, Jan. 22.—The German desert army has been turned back after a sudden ten-mile thrust in the red mist of a furious sandstorm, reports from the Gulf of Sirte battleground said tonight.

This sudden lashing out by the army of Gen. Erwin Rommel, after it had been pursued more than 300 miles across Libya, was described by the British Middle East command as a "reconnaissance in force."

**As Test Of British Strength**

Three strong columns supported by most of the Germans' remaining tanks made the penetration in fighting lasting all of yesterday, but at nightfall were forced to turn back by strong resistance from the British Eighth Army.

British officers considered it to be a testing of British strength, and an attempt to prevent the British from establishing artillery positions preparatory to a full-scale attack.

British light tanks which had been harassing Rommel since he fled from Agedabia fell back to a line somewhat east of Mersa Brega, fighting back and inflicting casualties.

**Worst Weather In Decade**

The Germans attacked in the worst weather the desert has seen in a decade; weather which had slowed the British advance, kept many British planes grounded and enabled Rommel to lay mine fields to protect his positions.

The area from which he struck is, incidentally, about the same from which the Germans last April began their drive which rolled back Gen. Archibald P. Wavell's depleted forces all the way to the Egyptian frontier. There is, however, no comparison between the present British strength and Wavell's weakness in numbers and equipment.

The British Air Force, unable to do much over the desert, took to sea and raided Catania, Sicily; Samsis, Greece, and Candia, Crete. Bombers also made long-range raids behind the Axis lines on Tripoli, the Homs area near the Tunisian border and on roads and airport facilities in Tripolitania.

## AXIS ATTACK CARRIES TEN MILES IN LIBYA

British Fall Back Before  
Mass Tank Advance  
Below Sirte Gulf

**CAIRO HEARS FOE IS HALTED**

Berlin and Rome Hail Advance  
as Important Victory for  
Their Troops.

**JAN 23 1942**

Cairo, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Lashing out from the El Aghella area with most of the tanks still remaining to him, the Axis commander, Gen. Erwin Rommel, has struck about ten miles deep into the British Imperial positions, the Middle East Command acknowledged today. An informed spokesman declared, however, that this was probably little more than a feeler stroke.

Besides testing the strength of the advanced columns facing him in the last Axis foothold in Cirenaica, it was said, Gen. Rommel might also have been seeking to relieve the pressure on his El Aghella positions and thus gain time to consolidate them for a real stand.

The latest, though unofficial, reports from the front said that the day-long Axis thrust was turned back last night and it was believed that Gen. Rommel found stiffer opposition from the Imperial forward than he had expected.

**Called Reconnaissance.**

The commentator said he would be most surprised if Gen. Rommel's move meant that the Germans and their Italian comrades had taken the initiative or that a real counter-offensive had started. The British communique referred to the counter-thrust yesterday as a reconnaissance in force, with three strong Axis columns favored by low visibility in their drive ten miles east of the line running south from Mersa Brega.

[However, it was a "recon-

naissance in force" that last April turned the first British invasion of Libya into a retreat from El Aghella. El Aghella, just short of Tripolitania, or western Libya, was the deepest point of the first British drive.]

Although the commentator said there was no indication that Rommel had attempted a real counter-offensive

with reinforcements, he acknowledged that the chief concern of the Middle East RAF in recent days had been to block eastward movement of supplies through Tripolitania.

Reminded pointedly that the British minimized the first stages of the withdrawal last April from Agedabia and Bengasi, the informant rejoined that Rommel now was on the defensive and that any commander in a like position would periodically reconnoiter in force to test opposing dispositions.

He said that Mersa Brega was part of the El Aghella position and that a penetration of ten miles was not particularly significant in such vast territory.

He emphasized that prevailing weather conditions prevented aerial reconnaissance and that only light ground forces had been in contact lately with Rommel's army. These, according to GHQ, fell back successfully inflicting casualties as they retired.

Conditions of bad visibility aided the Germans and Italians operating from a general line south of Mersa Brega, a village on the Gulf of Sirte midway between Agedabia and El Aghella, the communique said, and added: "Our light forces, which had been harassing the enemy since his retirement from Agedabia, with drew, maintaining contact with the enemy throughout the day and inflicting casualties upon him."

The communique reported that weather conditions had again seriously handicapped the activities of the Royal Air Force.

**Report British Fleeing.**

Rome, Jan. 22 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.).—British and Axis forces are locked in a battle in western Cirenaica, the Italian High Command announced today, adding that the engagement has been under way since yesterday when Italian and German motorized units "launched the attack."

Axis planes supported the land operations, the Italians said, adding that the planes "repeatedly

and intensively attacked retreating troops, concentrations of armored units, anti-aircraft batteries, depots and troop concentrations."

Berlin, Jan. 22 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.).—German and Italian armored units in a surprise attack drove back British forces deployed in front of the Axis positions in North Africa, and the British are fleeing toward Agedabia, the German High Command announced today.

The Axis forces were believed to be drawn up on a line between El Aghella, on the Gulf of Sirte, and Marada, sixty-five miles to the south. The line is near the Cirenaican-Tripolitanian border where the German Gen. Erwin Rommel made his latest stand against the British.

The Italian report indicates that a decisive battle between the two forces in Africa may now be under way.

**Vast Store of Axis  
War Supplies Taken**

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 22. (A. P.).—In capturing the great Axis fortress of Bardia on Jan. 2, the British seized

far more than 10,000 tons of munitions and "staggering" quantities of other war material which the Germans and Italians had massed for a projected invasion of Egypt. Capt. Oliver Lyttleton, British minister of state in the Middle East, reported tonight on his return from a tour of Libyan battlefields.

Lyttleton was accompanied by William C. Bullitt, President Roosevelt's special representative in this area, and said the things they saw made Bullitt "more cheerful than he had been since the fall of Paris."

Giving only an inkling of the vastness of the Axis war supplies at Bardia, Lyttleton said that the many captured guns were proving especially valuable to the British.

Pointing out that the whole store of supplies had been accumulated at the cost of tremendous losses of manpower and more supplies due to the sea and shore raids of the British Navy and RAF, Lyttleton said:

"If we have captured 10,000 tons of munitions—we actually captured much more—it represents vast quantities of guns, equipment and manpower drowned en route from Italy."

Lyttleton said he and Bullitt had found their tour of the North African war area "most refreshing" and that they returned with a feeling of strong confidence.

He said it was a matter of great satisfaction that Bardia, where the Germans and Italians had built enormously strong defenses, had fallen to the British so rapidly and with such slight casualties.

Lyttleton said some 1,100 British war prisoners rescued by the capture of Bardia were found to have been treated "disgracefully" by their Axis captors.

He said they were crowded into a compound barely an acre in extent, with little food and no shelter or blankets, although some of the men were wounded.

**Malta**

Rome, Jan. 22 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP).—The German Air Force bombed the airdromes and port installations on the British Mediterranean island of Malta yesterday and started several fires, the Italian high command said today.

(The German high command made no mention of its air forces attacking Malta in the communique broadcast from Berlin.)

## GERMANS SHELL ENGLISH COAST

**JAN 23 1942**  
R. A. F. Attacks Bremen and  
Emden in Force.

London, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—German long-range guns fired across the Strait of Dover today for three hours from their positions on the Nazi-held French coast.

British bombers carried out an attack in force on northwest Germany last night, the Air Ministry announced today, centering their blows on the ports of Bremen and Emden, while airdromes in Holland and docks at Boulogne were also raided.

Six British planes were acknowledged missing.

On the other hand, slight enemy activity was reported over coastal areas of England early last night, and one person was injured when bombs were dropped by a single raider in East Anglia, the Government reported. How-

ever, one enemy bomber was reported shot down at sea.

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The Air Ministry news service reported meanwhile that British bombers in the Mediterranean basin are lashing out with a heavy offensive, apparently designed to circumvent a possible Axis thrust against Malta or Axis attempts to re-enforce their armies in Libya.

The weight of the attacks on Sicilian air bases was marked by a ten-hour attack on Tuesday night when wave after wave of Wellington bombers swept in from the sea and blasted at the Catania airdrome. The news service said that pilots reported many direct hits on runways and buildings, and claimed numerous Axis aircraft were destroyed on the ground.

Meanwhile, with an improvement in the weather in North Africa, Royal Air Force heavy and medium bombers were harassing the Axis communications with forces seeking to dig in west of El Aghella.

**Britain**

Berlin, Jan. 22 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP).—German bombers sank a 6,000-ton merchant ship and a 600-ton collier off the northwest coast of Scotland and damaged a fairly large merchant ship off the southwest coast of England yesterday, the high command said today.

"Bomber" aircraft scored several direct hits on targets of military importance on one of the islands off the Shetlands," the high command reported.

A British raid upon the coastal district of northwest Germany last night was acknowledged. Residential quarters were declared bombed, but the high command said "there were no civilian casualties and "no military damage was done."

Five of the attacking planes were reported shot down.

The British were declared to have lost a total of thirty-six planes in European and Mediterranean fighting from January 11 to 20, while German losses "in operation against Great Britain" in that period were listed at sixteen.

## British Raid Targets In Western Germany

BERLIN, Friday, Jan. 23 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP).—DNB reported today that British planes bombed western Germany overnight, causing some civilian deaths and injuries and damaging houses. The agency said that over northern Germany anti-aircraft fire drove off the British bombers.

## Severe Cold Wave Intensifies Hardships Of War-Torn Europe

Suffering In Balkans Widespread—Million Children In Greece Reported Facing Starvation

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Jan. 22—One of the worst cold waves in years is adding to the hardships of war-torn Europe.

Traffic is paralyzed in many places, schools are closed and untold thousands are suffering from lack of adequate clothing and fuel.

The countries of central and south-eastern Europe are hardest hit. Temperatures range from zero Fahrenheit to 20 degrees below, and severe snowstorms add to the difficulties. Dispatches from Turkey, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary and Italy all mention sub-zero weather.

### Danube Traffic Icebound

The snow is particularly deep in Rumania and Bulgaria, where train traffic has been severely handicapped. All traffic on the Danube river has been halted by ice.

Schools in Bulgaria are closed until February 1 as a result of temperatures falling to 14 below. In northern Italy temperatures have fallen to 13 below.

Snow has been falling steadily for five days in parts of Turkey and in some parts of Rumania for ten days. In Turkey schools have been closed for a week.

Coincident with the general suffering, 1,000,000 children in Greece are facing famine and death because their country is unable to draw on its neighbors as in normal times and is occupied by an Axis army already hard-pressed to provide itself with supplies, the *Tribune de Geneve* reported today.

The newspaper declared that Rumania, which formerly was "legendarily rich, now knows the bread card; Yugoslavia's economic unity has been smashed; Bulgaria, which now has become a major maneuvering point for troops in the Balkans, also is concerned.

### Turkey Alone Tries To Help

"Only Turkey endeavors to help the

suffering of her ancient ally, but is restrained because she must count on the possibility of serious surprises."

Egypt is planning to take 20,000 Greek children, the *Tribune* reported, but added that "there are a million more" in addition to "old people and soldiers exhausted by a hard campaign. The entire population already is enduring the agonies of famine."

## COLD WAVE GRIPS NORTH OF ITALY

London, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—The canals of Venice are frozen over and temperatures of seven degrees above zero, Fahrenheit, have been reported in a cold wave in the north of Italy, the Paris radio said today, quoting Rome reports.

### Clashes In Albania

New York, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—The British radio reported today "bloody battles between Albanian patriots and Italian troops" at Tirana and other towns of Italian-occupied Albania.

The Italians used hand grenades to put down one demonstration (presumably at Tirana) and twelve Albanians were killed and sixty wounded, along with eighty Italians, BBC said.

"The authorities subsequently made 200 arrests," the broadcast added. "Italians still patrol the streets." CBS recorded this report.

## Serbian And Albanian Patriots Are Reported In Violent Uprisings

Bern, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—A Havas dispatch

from Sofia, Bulgaria, today reported violent engagements in the last few days at Baina Ratcha and Valievo, Serbia, between troops of Premier Gen. Milan Nedic's Nazi-established Government and Serbian patriot troops.

The agency said sixty of the latter were killed and others taken prisoner in "bitter fighting" before the Nedic forces gained the advantage. There was no mention of Government troop losses.

## RAF AIRDROME PLAN DEFENDED AND RIDICULED

RAF Airdrome Plan Concentrate On Continental Offensive, Says Sinclair

Death Penalty For Complacent Ministers Suggested In Debate

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 22—The RAF's new airdrome defense units were formed to relieve the British army of that job and permit it to organize "the greatest possible striking force for offensive operations on the Continent," Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Air Minister, told Commons today.

Speaking at the opening of debate as to the effectiveness of his new airdrome defense plan—a debate in which the death penalty was suggested for complacent ministers—Sir Archibald declared that it would be "second to none."

### Faced With Ridicule

He was faced, however, with ridicule of the existing defenses; with stories of how British airdromes had been "invaded" by hunters, members of Parliament and small boys.

After he had described the organization of his RAF defense regiments (the term in British usage involves a variable number of bat-

talions), one member declared that a group of his friends was willing to wager \$200 that they could capture the neighboring airfield, administration buildings and all.

Defending the Minister, Capt. Harold Balfour, Under Secretary for Air, observed:

"Snoopers will be snooping at their own risk in future."

### Death Penalty For Complacency

One critic in RAF blue, Flight Lieutenant Henry Victor Raikes, Conservative, complained of slowness in preparations to meet a German invasion "that may come in March," and went on:

"If there is one new penalty that might be created, it should be the death penalty for complacency on the part of any Minister."

Sir Archibald explained that responsibility for ground defense of air bases remained with the army, but that the Royal Air Force had assumed actual command under army direction of the forces stationed on such fields.

He denied that airdrome defense had been "hindered or at all affected by any service jealousies which are being alleged in some quarters to exist."

### "Kindergarten Mentality"

Raikes gave the House a laugh in referring to a speech in which Prime Minister Churchill had said British airdromes would be defended even if the defenders had to use pikes and other weapons of medieval warfare.

"One result came of that speech would have been humorous if it had not shown a kindergarten mentality," said Raikes. "I know that at several air stations pikes at once were ordered."

George M. Garro-Jones, a Laborite, complained that divided command was a curse to the military system, adding:

"We must get mobile air units consisting of troop carriers, light tank carriers, parachute carriers and even gliders distributed all over the country in small units so that not one of our vital airdromes is more than fifteen minutes away from a strong counter-attacking air-borne force."

London, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—"If ever a new penalty ought to be created during wartime," Flight Lieut. F. L. Raikes, Conservative, declared in a House of Commons debate today, "it should be the death penalty for complacency by a Minister."

If Britain should fall through blundering or lack of arms, he said, the whole world would be destroyed "through the folly of those who afterward might well be hanged without any satisfaction to anyone at that stage."

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 22—The British army's main task is to organize a continental offensive, Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair told the House of Commons today in opening debate on the adequacy of British airfield defense against invasion of the British Isles.

He said that the RAF's new Airdrome Defense Regiment would be "second to none." In British usage, the regiment is not a fixed number of men but includes a variable number of battalions. The new airfield defense units are spoken of as a regiment.

### Army's Chief Job

Sir Archibald, as government spokesman in the debate, said that the army's chief job now was to organize "the greatest possible striking force for offensive operations on the (European) continent."

But Sir Archibald's description of the newly conceived defense units which would be managed by the RAF under army direction apparently failed to satisfy critics who recently have been crying alarm over losses of air fields in the war so far.

"The new scheme is complicated and based on muddled thinking," declared Col. Arthur Evans, Conservative, who said he could not agree with the Air Minister that responsibility between the RAF and the army was "clear-cut and defined."

### Criticizes Divided Command

George M. Garro-Jones, Laborite, asserted that the divided command was still the curse of the military system.

"We must get mobile air units, consisting of troop carriers, light tank carriers, parachute carriers and even gliders, distributed all over the country in small units so that not one of

our vital airdromes is more than fifteen minutes away from a strong, counter-attacking air-borne force," he said.

Before Sir Archibald spoke, Prime Minister Winston Churchill indicated that the debate would be conducted in secret as soon as it entered operational phases.

Today's debate was but the warmup

for the forthcoming three-day general debate, which Churchill himself will open with probably the longest statement of his career.

While no possibility appeared that the Government could be defeated, political observers regarded it as extremely likely that the Government would be compelled to call for the vote of confidence which Churchill has said he would ask if the debate became challenging.

Explaining that the Royal Air Force had formed its new airdrome defense units to relieve the army of that onerous protection job, Sir Archibald said: "The main task of the army is not defense but to organize from its strictly limited man power resources the greatest possible striking force for offensive operations on the continent."

He added that the responsibility for ground defense of air fields remained, as before, with the army, but that the R. A. F. had assumed command under army direction of forces stationed on the fields themselves. In this, he said, "there has been the closest co-operation between the army and the R. A. F."

Responding to criticism over repeated losses of landing fields

in Greece, Crete and now Malaya, the spokesman denied that efforts to deal with the problem had been "hindered or at all affected by any service jealousies which are being alleged in some quarters to exist." He said that the Air Ministry had created a directorate of ground defense to study the matter as early as June, 1940, and added:

"Probably few people realize how far we have already traveled from the extraordinarily and even alarmingly low standard of airdrome defense which existed in this country after the battle of France."

The Air Ministry, he said, is quite alive to the risk of sabotage on airdromes, and so far none has been committed, indicating that "our counter-measures are adequate."

## Goebbels Sees Harder War

Berlin, Jan. 22 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, writing in this week's *Das Reich*, said that in the present winter war, "we are facing quite different aspects and also quite different military possibilities from what we faced in the winter of 1939-40."

He said the cares which occupied Germans two years ago "are shrinking to nothingness" compared with the present great military struggle, which the entry of Japan and the United States turned into a second world war.

Docor Goebbels said the war against Russia in the east "now is being conducted in its seventh month with stubborn fierceness" and "is confronting the nation in its entirety daily with ever new problems."

"This war," he said, "is a national test, which is definitely deciding the fate of the German people...."

"Within two and a half years we have become a people of warriors."

## Service In Home Guard To Be Made Compulsory

London, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Service in Britain's home guard will be compulsory after February 16, the War Office announced today.

The present fourteen-day notice to quit the service no longer will be in effect, but members may apply for discharge on grounds of age, medical unfitness or hardship.

The Army Council and Labor Ministry will decide on the areas for compulsory enrollment and will select men between 18 and 51 and order them to units wherever required.

Men dodging service will be liable, on conviction by a civil court, to a \$40 fine, a month's imprisonment, or both.

## YORK'S ARCHBISHOP WOULD PUNISH FOE

But Warns That Retribution Must Not Be Vengeance.

(London, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—The

Archbishop of York, who is prominently mentioned as likely to be the next Archbishop of Canterbury, declared today there should be punishment of the enemy for war crimes, but not in a spirit of vengeance.

In a presidential address before the Convocation of York, he said:

"The Prime Minister undoubtedly was right when he included retribution among our war aims. . . . Yet when we applaud the purpose that just retribution means vindication of moral principle we must take care that this is indeed the end we seek.

"It is easy to slide from the obligation to impose retribution into a desire to exact vengeance and this is a naked evil."

#### De Gaulle Sees Churchill

London, Friday, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Daily Express said today that Gen. Charles de Gaulle has conferred with Prime Minister Churchill regarding the Free French occupation of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon off Newfoundland.

The newspaper said Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who was present at the conference, had suggested a compromise but that the General did not find it satisfactory.

#### Du Barry's Bed Brings \$760 Bid at Paris Sale

#### Auction of Furniture Creates Sensation in France

VICHY, Jan. 22 (AP)—The bedroom furniture from the Merval Chateau of Madame du Barry, mistress of King Louis XV of France, was sold at auction at Paris yesterday. Du Barry's bed brought a bid of 38,000 francs (about \$760).

The auction created a sensation.

# Canada Will Hold Plebiscite on Draft

## War Now 'World-wide Conflict,' Warns Governor-General—Popular Election to Release Gov't From Previous Pledges Against Conscription

OTTAWA, Jan. 22. (AP)—Canada announced today a popular election on the bitterly-debated question of whether the Dominion will conscript troops for service overseas.

Warning soberly that the war now is "a world-wide conflict between irreconcilable forces," the Earl of Athlone, governor-general, announced the government "would seek, by means of a plebiscite, release from any obligation arising out of any past commitments restricting the methods of raising men for military service."

The date was not set. Six months before the war Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said that so long as his government was in power, there would be no conscription of Canadians for overseas service. He has reiterated that commitment on several occasions—as recently as last Nov. 12—and as a result, Canadian forces overseas in more than two years of war have been limited to volunteers.

Today the Earl of Athlone, making the speech from the throne in opening the third session of Canada's 19th Parliament, spoke of these commitments as having been made "prior to the spread of the war to all parts of the world," and urged that the government now "possess complete freedom to act in accordance with its judgment of the needs of the situation as they may arise."

The governor-general said plainly that Canadians must expect "an expansion of the establishment of the Canadian Army overseas" and that the dominion must produce more munitions and foodstuffs.

Selective service, he added, would be extended to effect the "orderly and efficient employment of the men and women of Canada for the varied purposes of war," and there will be "as complete as possible a mobilization of the material resources and manpower of the country."

Canadian troops who volunteered for overseas service fought valiantly at Hongkong in December. There are more than 100,000 of

them in the United Kingdom. Some of these participated in last September's expedition to Spitsbergen. Just before the fall of France a Canadian force reached the French coast, but it was withdrawn before it had a chance to meet the enemy. Some Canadians are at Gibraltar.

## CANADA WILL VOTE ON CONSCRIPTION

### Plebiscite to Decide Draft for Overseas Service.

Ottawa, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—A Canadian plebiscite on raising troops by conscription for overseas service was announced today at the opening of Parliament. In the speech from the throne, which was read by the Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of Canada. He said the Government would ask to be released from any obligations arising out of past commitments restricting the raising of men for military service.

At present Canadian men are subject to call by classes for compulsory military training and home service but only volunteer units may be sent outside the

country.

The past commitments referred to are the pledge Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King gave in the House of Commons before the war that his administration never would initiate legislation to compel Canadians to fight outside of Canada.

The Earl of Athlone did not give the date of the plebiscite,

but promised the details would be made public later.

"You will be advised," he said "of the means the Government proposes to adopt to effect a complete as possible a mobilization of the material resource and man power of the country in direct furtherance of the total national effort."

The speech, opening the third session of the Nineteenth Parliament, said there would be substantial increases in the armed forces and in food and munition production.

"The increase in the armed forces," the Parliament was told "will involve an expansion of the establishment of the Canadian army overseas."

Members were advised that they would be called upon to vote on "an unprecedented scale."

## ARGENTINA STALLS RIO PARLEY AGAIN

### Continues Efforts Still More To Weaken Language Anti-Axis Resolution

### Observers See Reaction To Connally's Attack On President Castillo

(By the Associated Press)

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 22—Argentina blocked the Pan-American conference again tonight with efforts to weaken still more the already revised resolution calling for an eventual diplomatic rupture with the Axis.

Some observers attributed these new difficulties to Argentine resentment

over Senator Connally's remarks yesterday in Washington.

Political leaders here said that Argentina apparently had swung into line last night about the time the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee head declared "we are trusting that Castillo (acting President of Argentina) will change his mind, or that the Argentine people will change their President."

**Refused Modification**  
Connally's statement had followed one by Castillo in which the acting President in Buenos Aires declared that, "right or wrong," Argentina would not modify her opposition to the rupture resolution.

In Buenos Aires tonight, Castillo, in another published interview—a method by which he is making himself heard over his own delegates at Rio de Janeiro—declared that Argentina was "in solidarity with the American nations, but we do not agree that an attack on one of the nations of America signifies that all others take the position of belligerency."

**Fears Entry in War**  
The present resolution does not call for a state of belligerency, but it is Argentina's implicit fear that a break with the Axis would put her into the war.

"From outside it is easy to say 'let's go to war,'" said Castillo, "but it is the responsibility of a government to view things in another manner, at least with greater responsibility."

The acting President expressed belief that the Rio de Janeiro conference will, however, be successful due to the willingness of some participants to "sacrifice some positions."

**Refused Debate**  
Castillo recently refused to summon Congress to debate his hemispheric policies being demonstrated at Rio de Janeiro, despite demands by the big Radical (Liberal) party which strongly opposes him in favor of outright support of the United States.

Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, quickly disavowed governmental responsibility for Connally's remarks, but the Argentine delegation nevertheless presented new demands when the conference's political committee met today.

Several committee sessions were held, including a fifty-minute one tonight, but no solution was found. Sumner Welles, United States Under Secretary of State, the Brazilian Foreign Minister, Oswaldo Aranha, and the many other delegates attending looked glum, and had nothing to say as they left the meeting.

#### Chile Reported Firm

Chile, which had accepted the original compromise along with Argentina, was reported to be standing firm in that acceptance.

The wording which the Argentines first accepted and then rejected was the statement that the American republics "cannot continue" relations with the Axis.

Argentina was reported insisting on changing it to read: "May not be able to continue."

The "cannot continue" text was reported received by Castillo at 1 A. M., and the formal acceptance meeting scheduled for 4 P. M. subsequently was called off.

#### "Grammatical Drama"

The new dead line for Argentina was to be the political committee session scheduled for tomorrow afternoon, but the secretary to the Argentine delegation said, "final word has not been received from Buenos Aires."

One source said, "we seem to be back where we were before," and Mexico's Foreign Minister, Ezequiel Padillo, summed up:

"It's a grammatical drama." Argentine delegates denied that they had received fresh instructions from Buenos Aires as a result of Connally's remarks.

#### Brazil May Act Alone

An authoritative source said that impatient Brazil might sever relations independently with Germany, Italy and Japan even before this foreign ministers' conference ends, both as a token of her temper and to encourage others to act swiftly in fulfilling the spirit of the resolution.

Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, Argentina's Foreign Minister delegate who was suffering from an "upset stomach," said he approved of the resolution "in principle." He declined to elaborate immediately.

Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, Argentina's Foreign Minister delegate who was suffering from an "upset stomach," said he approved of the resolution "in principle." He declined to elaborate immediately.

But a member of Ruiz Guinazu's party said the Argentines wanted two additional revisions in the resolution which at first had called for an immediate rather than eventual rupture.

As article three stands, it would have the American republics declare that they "cannot continue" diplomatic relations with the Axis.

The Argentines proposed to change the Spanish text on "cannot continue"—"no podran con-

tinuar"—to "podrian no continuar," a free translation of which is, "perhaps will not be able to continue" diplomatic relations.

Conference leaders still were wrangling over the matter in extended sessions tonight, and many delegates said the change would nullify the whole meaning. The Mexicans, in fact, flatly refused to consider the change.

The other suggested change in phraseology would amend article four which now reads that, before re-establishing relations, the nations "will consult together in order that their decision may be collective and unanimous."

The Argentines want the word "collective" dropped from that paragraph, thus establishing that the decision is merely "unanimous" and not "collective."

Other conferees were disposed to accept this change, not considering it vital, but nevertheless regarding it as further evidence of Argentina's attempt to "water down" the whole resolution.

## Argentina Asks 2 Changes In Rio Pact

(By the Associated Press)

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Jan. 22—A member of Argentina's delegation to the Pan American Conference raised an eleventh-hour objection today to the turn of an important phase in the draft resolution for unanimous American breach of relations with the Axis—a point which cast a shadow on previously indicated unanimity.

Argentine Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, head of that country's delegation, said meanwhile that he approved the idea of breaking off relations "in principle" but the delegation was awaiting final word from Buenos Aires.

#### Fight On One Change Likely

A member of the delegation said his group would seek two changes in the text of the agreement this afternoon. The Argentines are dissatisfied with this sentence in the draft: "The American republics finally declare that before they reestablish relations (with the Axis) they will consult together in order that their decision may be collective and unanimous." They want

world "collective" dropped. Other conferees are expected to agree to this. But the Argentines' second objection was expected to produce a fight. In a sentence which would have the American republics declare that they "cannot continue" diplomatic relations with the Axis, the Argentines proposed to change the Spanish text from "no podran continuar" (cannot continue) to "podrian no continuar," which, freely translated, means "perhaps will not be able."

#### Fundamental Agreement

Nevertheless, fundamentally an agreement among five nations, including Argentina and Chile, on the much-debated proposal for a concerted diplomatic break with the Axis opened the way to a unanimous stand by the twenty-one American republics against Germany, Italy and Japan.

An authoritative source said Brazil might sever relations with the Axis even before the end of the conference as a move to encourage other American nations to act promptly.

#### Economic Talks On

The conference committee on economic cooperation, meanwhile, began work on its agenda, topped by separate proposals for American nations to end all financial, commercial and economic dealings with the Axis.

Before this committee were proposals to freeze the funds of Axis nations and business throughout the Americas and establish blacklists of individuals and business linked with the Axis.

The committee is also considering a substitute for the original proposal to establish an all-American general staff. It was suggested that a defense committee be formed instead—thus avoiding the impression of purely military purposes—with each nation naming one representative. The committee would operate in Washington.

It further states, in a carefully worded section, that the constituted powers of the governments signing it must be in accord, indicating that the Argentine Congress would have to pass on it for that nation.

However, the Chilean delegate, Foreign Minister Juan Bautista

Rossetti, who has insisted that Chile's special geographical situation affected her position, specifically stated that the agreement would have to be put before the Chilean Congress.

[The next regular session of the Argentine Congress begins on May 1. Acting President Castillo has thus far refused to call a special session.]

#### Promise Mutual Protection.

The meeting at which the five nations threshed out their problem was held at the office of the Brazilian Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha. Besides Senor Aranha and Senor Rossetti, those present were the American Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles; the Argentine Foreign Minister, Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guinazu; and the Peruvian Foreign Minister, Alfredo Solórzano.

The first two points of the four-point declaration say that aggression against the one American republic by a non-American state is an act of aggression against all of them and that all twenty-one nations will co-operate for their mutual protection.

The third and fourth points—covering the break clause—follow:

"The American republics consequently declare that in the exercise of their sovereignty and in accordance with their constitutional institutions and powers, provided that these are in accord, they cannot continue diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy, since Japan has attacked and the others have declared war upon a country of our hemisphere.

"The American republics finally declare that before they re-establish relations referred to in the previous paragraph, they will consult together in order that their decision may be collective and unanimous."

With the redrafted resolution prepared for the full session of the conference, there was only one major defense question for consideration—a resolution declaring all Allies of the United States to be non-belligerents.

#### Castillo Says Responsibility

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 22 (AP).—Acting President Castillo said tonight Argentina was "in solidarity with American nations, but we do not agree that an attack on one of the nations of the Americas signifies that all the others should take a position of belligerency."

"From outside it is easy to say: 'Let's go to war,'" said Castillo, "but it is the responsibility of a government to view things in another manner, at least with greater responsibility."

The Acting President expressed belief that the Rio conference will, however, be successful due to the willingness of some participants to "sacrifice some positions."

Castillo, asserting he lacked official knowledge of the formula proposed at Rio for breaking relations with the Axis, said Argentina's position was "actually the same" as that at the previous Lima and Havana Pan-American Conferences.

"As everybody knows," he said, "the position we defend in Rio is not improvised or conditioned upon recent happenings. On the contrary, it is a reaffirmation of the

traditional attitude of the country's international policy."

#### Hull Says He Is Satisfied.

Washington, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull said today he was very well satisfied with the progress being made by American statesmen at Rio de Janeiro toward real collaboration in the face of external danger.

Mr. Hull told his press conference that the latest reports from the conference were most gratifying. The action taken there by the Foreign Ministers of the American republics, he said, is of the greatest significance, and there could not well be a better finer illustration of solidarity and the spirit of co-operation in his hemisphere.

In reply to questions about a plan for a sweeping co-ordination of hemisphere production for defense, Mr. Hull said that it was

too early to go into details on this subject. He added, however, that most of the points enumerated in the plan were receiving attention from time to time by the proper authorities. All of them, he said, were important and most of them matters of urgency.

In connection with that feature of the plan involving suspension of tariffs and other restrictions for the duration of the war, the Secretary declined to discuss any specific problem such as whether wheat and meat would be put on the free list as war materials. He said that such details would have to be considered by experts, each question on its own merits; but that the idea would be to remove whatever restrictions might be hampering the movement back and forth of war materials.

#### Brazil's Envoys Leave Their Posts In Italy

Consuls And Members Of Diplomatic Service Reported Packing Up In Germany

Lisbon, Jan. 22 (AP).—A number of Brazilian consuls and members of the diplomatic service already have left Italy to go home by way of Lisbon, it was learned tonight. Brazilian consuls and diplomats in Germany and other European countries are packing up to leave, according to reliable reports received here.

The Argentine Ambassador to Rome, Manuel Malbrán, was guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Italian legation in Lisbon today. Malbrán said he would fly on to Rome tomorrow unless instructed otherwise.

There are not many Argentines in Italy, and Malbrán said the majority of Italo-Argentines, having dual nationality, may find it difficult or impossible to leave Italy if war should be declared between Italy and Argentina.

#### Americans Held in Italy Pending Outcome at Rio

#### Threat of Hemisphere Break Said to Delay Release

BERNE Switzerland, Jan. 22 (AP).—The Rio de Janeiro conference of American foreign ministers was reported today to be contributing to delay in the departure of American diplomats and correspondents from Italy.

A Rome report of the Swiss newspaper "Neue Zuercher Zeitung" said that Italian officials were considering the possibility that conference decisions "may increase the number of Italian diplomats leaving the Western Hemisphere." Therefore, it was said, arrangements were delayed for the departure of the Americans.

It had been announced recently that the Americans, from nations that already had broken relations with the Axis, expected to leave at the end of this month, but the "Neue Zuercher Zeitung" report said plans were not so far advanced.

#### BRAZIL OPENS DRIVE ON AXIS SOCIETIES

#### Nationwide Cleanup Gets Under Way There.

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—An authoritative spokesman said today the Brazilian Government has begun a clean-up of sporting and social organizations composed largely of Axis nationals and sympathizers. The campaign against subversive groups in disguise had taken on national scope in the past few days, he declared.

Its effect, he said, has already been felt in the State of Sao Paulo, where Japanese farmers

and industrial workers are numerous.

The police throughout Brazil were said to have been instructed to watch all organizations of foreigners and, if necessary, to take steps such as have been taken in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, where the police have uncovered numerous cases of Nazi operations since 1938, have broken up several societies and have arrested hundreds of members.

#### Seize Italian Ships

Santos, Brazil, Jan. 22 (AP).—Brazil tonight took over the 28,851-ton Italian liner Conte Grande and the 4,310-ton Italian freighter Como Tebro, which have been idle in Santos harbor since Italy entered the war.

#### Denied View Of Canal

Balboa, Canal Zone, Jan. 22 (AP).—Lest they have a look at Panama Canal defenses, more than a hundred German and Italian diplomats and other nationals arriving by ship from Colombia en route to the United States, were taken across the isthmus by train today.

Usually such travelers make the transit aboard ship.

#### COLOMBIAN PREMIER QUILTS

Jorge Gartner Claims Full Agreement With Government

Bogota, Colombia, Jan. 22 (AP).—Premier Jorge Gartner resigned tonight for personal business reasons, stating he was in complete agreement with the Government of President Eduardo Santos.

Gartner leaves the Cabinet tomorrow, whereupon another Minister is expected to take over his portfolio temporarily. Gartner headed a Cabinet formed last October 20.

## World Dollar Urged To Facilitate Trade

Morgenthau Sees Post-war World Freed of Monetary Exchange Problems—Idea Part of Hemispheric War Plan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., today envisioned a post-war world freed of all problems of monetary exchange through use of a standard type of currency in international transactions.

#### Would Bring Nations Closer

He revealed to a press conference that his representatives at the American republics meeting in Rio de Janeiro are trying to start the idea with the Americas. He added that he hoped that eventually the whole world would adopt such a plan.

Nearly every country in the world has its own kind of money and one of the major problems of peace time trade has been fluctuations in the value of different currencies in terms of the others. The difficulty has been particularly acute, officials said, in Latin America and has hindered trade with those countries.

Explaining his idea, Morgenthau said that if some unit of currency "common to all of the republics and to Canada" could be established "it would help the flow of trade and would make us all that much closer to each other."

The currency idea is part of a broad program of economic cooperation being fostered by the United States delegation at Rio. Other features include lowering of tariff and other trade barriers, and assistance for the development in mining, industry and transportation in Latin America.

#### Hemispheric War Plan

These, with other proposals, form a hemispheric war production plan.

Secretary of State Hull told his press conference that most, if not all, on the points in the program were receiving consideration but that he could not disclose developments at the present time.

Asked about lowering of the trade barriers, the secretary pointed out that such a plan was being worked out with Canada and, in the case of Latin America, it was natural for appropriate authorities to explore broader areas in the same connection.

Asked if this plan would apply to beef and wheat, the secretary said all products were being considered carefully.

Morgenthau said the trade money might be a brand new currency which wouldn't belong to any one country but would be issued by an international commission. He said, on the other hand, it was possible the United States dollar might serve as the common currency for foreign trade purposes. He doubted whether the currency idea would have any effect on the use of native money within a country.

The secretary said the nearest example he could find to the idea was the trade dollar which the

United States had between 1873 and 1887. It was substantially the same as the ordinary silver dollar and was designed to facilitate trade with the Orient.

The treasury head continued that the plan would require each participating country to put something, probably gold or silver, into an international stabilization fund. The issuance of the new money, if any, would be done by this fund. The fund also would try to keep a fixed set of values between the various currencies in international transactions.

## NAVY TO GUARD HEMISPHERE'S SHIPPING LANES

**U-Boat Hunt Being Pressed While Mass Convoying Can Be Worked Out.**

### RAIDERS' VICTIMS TOTAL SIX

**Four of Attacked Craft Known to Have Been Sunk With Loss of 75 Lives.**

Washington, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—The navy rushed its Atlantic submarine hunt today with the added responsibility of protecting sea lanes of the entire hemisphere, now united against the Axis in a solid diplomatic front.

Announcement of the intention of all American republics to break off relations with the Axis Powers raised the possibility that the considerable land and naval forces of South and Central America would be joined together to guard vital hemisphere commerce against any attack. New enemy submarine successes along the Atlantic coast demonstrated the urgent need of guarding ships until a mass con-

voy plan could be worked out.

The navy's disclosure that the 5,269-ton freighter City of Atlanta had been sunk and the 3,779-ton Latvian steamship Ciltvaira had been attacked and probably sunk brought to six the list of submarine victims this week. Four of the six ships were known to have gone to the bottom, and the total of dead or missing members of their crews rose to seventy-five.

#### 46 Seamen Are Missing.

Attacked off the Carolina coast Monday, the City of Atlanta sank so fast there was no time to launch lifeboats. Later the same day the Ciltvaira, torpedoed amidships, was abandoned by her crew in a flooded and sinking condition. Forty-six seamen were missing in the two attacks, which were announced as soon as the thirty-three survivors had reached port.

The navy was silent on details of the Atlantic hunt, and likewise had no new announcements on progress of sea fighting in the Pacific theater.

News that Argentina and Chile finally had swung into line with the nineteen other American re-

publics in a declaration of intention to sever diplomatic relations with the Axis was received with relief in Washington.

Even the conditional nature of the Argentine and Chilean acceptances failed to dim the gratification of many in the capital who had feared a less favorable outcome. They regarded the Chilean representative's reservation that his Government would have to be consulted and the apparent Argentine insistence on ratification by the Argentine Congress as not insurmountable barriers to a permanently unified diplomatic front.

#### Ships to Be Pooled.

On the military front, the Rio de Janeiro agreement gave new significance to the hemisphere war production plan disclosed in Washington yesterday, especially to its proposal for pooling of ships and joint convoys to protect them.

Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela have merchant vessels totaling 1,198,568 tons to add to the United States merchant marine of 11,000,000 tons. Of the

total, Brazil has the most shipping with 487,820 tons and Argentina is second with 312,970.

The Latin American countries could provide five battleships, ten cruisers, twenty-nine destroyers and twenty submarines for any joint effort to keep the sea lanes open. The battleships and most of the cruisers are of pre-war construction, but a number of the destroyers and submarines are up to date craft. In addition, the southern republics have many coastal patrol vessels and their base facilities would prove of great value in combined convoys.

#### Have 2,000,000 Soldiers.

Although none of the Latin American republics has a size-

able air force, they have a combined total of more than 2,000,000 trained soldiers, including regulars and reserves. Naturally the man power available to meet a threat to any one point would be limited by transportation difficulties, but the local force would have the advantage of familiarity with the terrain. With sufficient warning they could expect heavy air support from the United States.

The inter-American trade which the convoys would be organized to protect would involve shipment of needed raw materials to the United States and shipment to the Latin American countries of essential imports to meet defense requirements.

Included in shipments to the United States would be coffee, copper, bauxite, rubber, tin, nitrates, phosphates, cinchona for manufacture of quinine and quebracho, which is important in tanning leather.

## House Votes Supply Bill Of 2 Billions

**Almost Half of Sum Is For Merchant Fleet.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP).—With little debate, the House passed and sent to the Senate today a \$2,096,048,875 appropriation to finance operations of 43 independent agencies of the government during the 12 months beginning next July 1. Almost half of the total was for continued expansion of the merchant marine.

The so-called independent agencies are those, such as the Interstate Commerce Commission, which are not under any government department.

Republicans complained during the debate that reductions in non-defense activities were insufficient, and made four attempts to cut individual items. However, they succeeded only in making a \$90,000 cut in a proposed \$900,000 appropriation for the Tariff Commission.

#### Funds for Merchant Fleet

The big bill, the first regular supply bill for the 1943 fiscal year, carried \$984,410,800 for construction and operation of the merchant fleet. Chairman Emory S. Land of the Maritime Commission said 1,422 new ships would be completed during the fiscal year.

Publication of testimony given by Land at closed committee hearings disclosed that he said the shipbuilding program of Allied nations had reached the point where it was forging ahead of losses by Axis submarines. The Axis powers, on the other hand, "are not having much luck at replacement of their sunken ships," he declared.

Land reported to the committee that "very good to excellent" progress was being made on the new construction in this country, but said that strikes and lack of turbines and gears had slowed down the output to some extent.

The bill also carried \$110,909,088 for the veterans administration; \$136,100,000 for the Tennessee Valley Authority, and \$105,358,000 for civil service retirement and disability payments.

## Sea Losses Overcome

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 22 — Chairman Emory S. Land of the Maritime Commission has told Congress that construction of Allied shipping is now forging ahead of losses by sinkings at sea and that the United States has "the world licked right now" on standard cargo ships and tankers.

Reporting on the progress of the program for a vast merchant marine before a House appropriations subcommittee in testimony made public

today, Land asserted:

"The last time I looked at the curves, the sinkings and the new production were just about balanced for the first time during the war, and now new construction is getting ahead."

#### 12 Million Tons Foreseen

That was on December 9. He reported that United States merchant marine tonnage was about 7,000,000 and that a total of 12,000,000 more tons was in prospect for 1942 and 1943. On the other hand, he said that Great Britain started with about 21,000,000 tons, lost about 9,000,000 tons and at the same time had additions of about 5,000,000 tons.

But Axis powers have lost about 5,000,000 tons, he estimated, and all world shipping losses amount to about twenty-seven per cent. of the 52,000,000 tons available at the outset of the war.

#### Report Optimistic

After saying that the United States and Great Britain annually had made replacements of about 1,500,000 tons each, Land asserted:

"On replacements, the Axis powers are not having much luck. . . . As to exact figures, I know nothing about it."

The rear admiral gave the committee an optimistic progress report on the merchant marine program involving 1,422 ships, of which 999 have been contacted for and 423 will be ordered before July 1.

Except for such bottlenecks as strikes and machinery and generating power, Land said that "very good to excellent" progress had been made.

"The only serious difficulty has been strikes," he said. "Up to about two months ago, we had some 'velvet,' but we lost the most of that due to strikes. We are still ahead of schedule, but not quite up to the expedited schedule which we were last August—thanks to strikes."

Land also testified that:

1. Increased labor and material costs had caused an increase of \$90,000,000 in an original cost estimate of \$740,000,000 for 277 ships.

2. Training in gunnery is being given to new seamen and new officers at two training stations and will be extended to others.

3. The new program will require a doubling of the present 40,000 seamen and 10,000 officers employed on deep-sea vessels.

## Ship Sinking Is Blamed on Axis Spy Ring

**Briton Links East Coast Torpedoings to Fifth**

### Column Activity

**JAN 23 1942**

New York, Jan. 22 — (AP) — A British seaman, four times listed as dead, told calmly today how several ships were torpedoed beneath him and how a fast-working spy ring caused one ship to be sent to the bottom only 30 miles out of a British port.

"I wouldn't be a bit surprised if some of the present torpedoings so close to your shores were due to fifth column work," said Chief Steward Allan Harvie of the British merchant marine, adding that his Mediterranean-bound vessel was sunk by a U-boat shortly after leaving port because of the inadvertent words of a shipmate to his sweetheart an hour before the vessel sailed.

The parting took place in a pub, Harvie said; and the seaman, who died in the torpedoing, told the girl the ship's name, cargo and destination.

It later came out that the barmaid overheard the farewell and remarked to the cashier that it was "a pity such young people" had to face such dangers.

"The cashier passed the information on to a man in a nearby movie house," Harvie related, "and he in turn phoned it to someone up the coast, who signalled a sub from a deserted part of the shore. Eighteen men died because of a slip of the tongue and a valuable war cargo was lost. They caught the spies, though."

#### Will Visit Home.

Harvie, who was 26 yesterday, returns to his Vancouver, B. C., home today after four years' absence to await a new assignment. He said that of the eight ammunition ships on which he had served in the war, two had been tor-

pedoed by U-boats.

"I was officially dead for several days after each of those boats were blasted from under me," he continued. "On one, a 5,300-tonner, the mess room steward and myself happened to be at the ice box on the top rear deck when the tin fish struck us. We were blown into the water with a free life boat on deck near us and were the only two men saved. We were in the small boat for five days before a destroyer saved us."

Harvie related that the other ammunition ship was sunk in a convoy last summer when a submarine wolf pack got several vessels, including one on which American Red Cross nurses lost their lives.

### At Dunkerque and Crete.

He said he saw the British shell the French fleet at Oran and was on boats evacuating troops at Dunkerque, Narvik, Crete and Greece.

His narrowest escape in these operations, he recalled, occurred at Pireaus when a German bomb blew up an ammunition ship and wrecked the harbor and the boats in it.

"We were three miles off," Harvie said, "and were late because we altered our course due to reports that a submarine was sighted. As it turned out there wasn't any U-boat. We were lucky, for as far off as we were we felt the draught of the blast and our ship got a good rocking."

## SHIPS COLLIDE, ONE SINKS, CREW SAVED

JAN 23 1942

Clyde-Mallory Vessel Goes Down 150 Miles Off Cape Hatteras

4,497-Ton Brazos Long Was Known In The Coastwise Trade

[By the Associated Press]  
New York, Jan. 22—The Third Naval District announced today that the Clyde-Mallory freighter Brazos, 4,497 tons, had sunk January 13 after a collision off the southern United

States coast. Identity of the other ship was not revealed.

All thirty-five of the crew were saved.

They were landed at Charleston, South Carolina.

### In Coastwise Trade

The ship, long known in the coastwise trade between New York, Galveston and Charleston, was commanded by Capt. C. L. Stone, a native of Maine.

The Brazos was built forty-two years ago at Newport News, Va. The navy said the collision occurred 150 miles southeast of Cape Hatteras in an area known to be traversed by enemy submarines.

The navy said twenty-three survivors had already reached New York via rail and nine would reach here tomorrow.

Two men were injured, the navy said. They were not immediately identified.

### Navy's Statement

(The navy listed the crew at thirty-four, but the company said it totaled thirty-five.)

The Navy's statement said:

"On January 13 the Atlantic, Gulf Aid West Indies Lines Inc., steamer Brazos, leased to the New York-Puerto Rico Steamship Company, (Clyde allory Lines, managers), was in collision with an unidentified ship 150 miles to the southeastward of Cape Hatteras.

"The Brazos sank as a result of the collision. All officers and men were rescued. Two suffered injuries.

"Twenty-three survivors arrived in New York city today by rail. Nine others will arrive tomorrow."

### Tells Of Crash

Reginald V. Barclay, 44-year-old steward, said on arrival at his New York city home that the collision occurred about 9:30 P. M. (EST) while he slept below decks.

For five hours after the crash, he said, the crew toiled, heaving the cargo into the sea to lighten the ship.

Then, he related, they made for the life boats.

## Norse Ship Torpedoed, Sunk in North Atlantic

NEW YORK, Jan. 22. (AP)—The new Norwegian freighter Frisco, 1,582 tons, was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine off St. Pierre, French island off the Newfound-

land coast, on Jan. 12, Norwegian shipping operators said today.

They said only six of the crew of 19 or 21 was rescued.

(The Norwegian Shipping and Trade Mission confirmed the report without comment.)

The date of the sinking was only two days before Axis submarines announced their appearance in American waters by sinking the 9,577-ton Panamanian tanker Nor-ness off Long Island.

## Ocean Yields 10 Bodies

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 22 (AP).—The public relations office of the Fifth Naval District announced that the bodies of 10 seamen picked up at sea were brought here tonight. The bodies were presumably those of some of the men aboard the steamer City of Atlanta, sunk by a U-boat off North Carolina Monday morning. The bodies have not been identified individually, naval officers said.

### DANAHOLM AT GOTHENBURG

Swedish Ship Arrives From New York With Heavy Cargo

New York, Jan. 22 (AP)—The new Swedish merchant ship Danaholm, 3,643 tons, arrived safely at Gothenburg, Sweden, today with a heavy cargo of rice and American goods, the Swedish-American News Exchange announced.

The liner loaded her valuable cargo at New York and was granted a safe passage by belligerent nations.

## Last of Coastal Vessels Taken by Government

By the Associated Press  
NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—All 39 remaining vessels in the intercoastal fleet, in peacetime the backbone of the American merchant marine, are being taken over by the Maritime Commission.

Ten steamship companies owning the last of the fleet that in September, 1939, numbered 171 vessels, have been asked not to load any more ships. The commission also asked that vessels at sea be made available for Government use on completion of current voyages.

Withdrawal of all ships from intercoastal trade was announced by Chairman Harry Brown of the

Intercoastal Steamship Freight Association with authorization of Director H. H. Robson of the commission's Emergency Shipping Division. Railroads will be required to absorb approximately 6,000,000 tons of freight annually which the water carriers handled in normal times.

## Increase In Planes Is Cited

U.S., Britain Will Soon Outstrip Output of Axis, Says MacLeish Report.

ARMY GOAL PUT AT 7,000,000 MEN

Gains in Ships, Tanks, Ammunition and Guns

JAN 23 1942

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. (AP).—In a report to the nation on America's armament effort in the last 18 months, the Office of Facts and Figures said today that "good strong foundations" had been laid for the greatest war program in history and that the United States and Britain would soon outstrip the Axis in plane output.

"More important," said the over-all review prepared at President Roosevelt's request, "we shall have the plant capacity to increase our production to the point where we can seize control of the air in all areas of the world struggle."

Only 'A Beginning'  
Stressing that only a "beginning" had been made and that many mis-

takes would have to be corrected, the 20,000-word report listed great strides in output of ships, tanks, guns and ammunition, placed the Army's ultimate goal in enlisted strength at 7,000,000 men, and described lend-lease aid as having grown from a trickle to a stream that soon would be a river.

(The Office of Facts and Figures was established several months ago by the President to supervise the issuance of defense information releases by all government agencies. It is headed by Archibald MacLeish, librarian of Congress.)

Over 1,000 Planes Given Britain  
The report said the Navy had 346 combat ships under construction when Japan struck at Pearl Harbor, to add to the 345 already built, that preparations were under way

to meet any Axis push eastward by construction of bases in the western Pacific area, and that the Army ferrying command, with \$50,000,000 of Lend-Lease funds for servicing and delivery costs, had already delivered more than 1,000 planes purchased by the British for use in all theatres.

Noting that the aim is to stepup the rate of spending for war production from the little more than one-fifth of the national income reached last month to more than half, the report said:

"That means the mobilization of every available man, woman, dollar, and thing—every plant, tool, machine, and bit of material to contribute to our total war effort. Literally, our military strength will depend upon what we, the people, can do without."

Here are some of the production gains and forecasts outlined in the report covering the period from the fall of France to Pearl Harbor:

1—Nearly three times as many weapons and supplies of war will be produced this year as in the last 18 months. (Actual figures were withheld.)

2—Production of planes and tanks this year will equal that of Hitler in all the years before 1939 "when he was preparing to conquer the world," and "we are already on our way to outbuilding the world."

3—Output of tanks and other combat vehicles is now more than three times as large as a year ago; guns of all types almost five times as large.

4—Army plane production not only has been stepped up to a point where, with Britain's, it will soon exceed that of the combined Axis, but the American Army now has four types of combat planes "better than anything yet produced abroad, so far as is known."

5—The Army has undergone a six-fold expansion in manpower and has made "remarkable progress toward its thirty-two fold expan-

sion in munitions."

6—When Japan struck in Hawaii, the Navy had 17 battleships built and 15 building; 7 aircraft carriers built and 11 building; 37 cruisers built and 54 building; 171 destroyers built and 193 building; 113 submarines built and 73 building.

### 2,000 More Planes for Navy

7—A total of 2,000 planes have been added to Navy's strength, and under construction at the end of 1941 were 96 naval auxiliaries, 243 mine craft, 225 patrol boats and other floating equipment.

8—Contracts have been let for 999 of the 2,000 merchant ship program, with 1,800 expected to be finished by the end of 1943. Two ships a day will soon be turned out and 50,000 men will be working at this ask when the program gets into full swing. Crews must be found for about 800 ships, so 25,000 seamen and 8,000 officers are to be trained.

Declaring that lend-lease ship-

ments must be converted from a stream to a "river, a torrent, and then a flood," the report said that although heavy machinery, arms and ammunition, and materials for the new railroad to connect with the Burma Road have been shipped, aid to China is "far from adequate."

### Reds Promised \$1,000,000,000 Aid

Russia, it added, has been promised \$1,000,000,000 in lend-lease aid by June. These shipments, including large quantities of oil and gasoline, are expected to be increased rapidly.

The report said the millionth ton of lend-lease food had arrived in England, thwarting Hitler's attempt to "starve England into submission."

"To Great Britain," it went on, "have gone guns, tanks, medical supplies, raw materials and machine tools. These necessities are to go also to Australia, New Zealand, India and South Africa. Several hundred American tanks already are in combat in the North African campaign."

Describing the struggle to build new factories and expand existing ones to convert the peace-time machinery to war production, the report said the government and private industry had invested \$7,000,000,000 for this purpose and planned to boost steel output capacity by 10,000,000 tons a year, aluminum by 700,000,000 pounds, and magnesium by 335,000,000 pounds.

"But even these totals are inadequate for the 1943 objective of 125,000 planes a year," it said.

Machine tool production should reach \$1,200,000,000 this year as against only \$150,000,000 in June, 1940, the report continued, adding

that while plant conversion and adjustment of small business to war production was under way the difficulties had been great.

Under the caption "The Labor Front," the report declared precious time had been lost by defense strikes—160 of them of "primary significance"—but that the Pearl Harbor attack "brought a swift and almost unanimous response from labor."

It said 5,000,000 workers had already been drawn into war production, that 5,000,000 more would be needed in the next six months, a third 5,000,000 by the end of 1942, and a fourth by the end of 1945.

# Senate-House Parley Agrees on Price Bill

**Compromise Eliminates Most-Criticized Concessions to Farmers But Retains Increase Of 11-15 P. C. in Present Farm Prices.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. (AP)—The battle-scarred price control bill took probable final form tonight when a Senate-House Committee reached a compromise by throwing out the most-criticized of concessions to farmers while retaining provisions allowing an increase of 11 to 15 per cent in present farm prices.

## President's Wishes Ignored

In disregard of President Roosevelt's expressed wishes, the joint committee agreed, too, that no price ceiling should be placed on a farm commodity without prior approval by the secretary of agriculture.

With the agreement, leaders made plans to speed to the White House this rewritten version of the legislation that the President asked over six months ago be enacted speedily as check against inflation.

The House, Rep. Steagall (D-Ala.) said, will be requested to approve the compromise tomorrow and, if this is given, the measure will be sent immediately to the Senate.

In general, the bill provides for appointment of a price administrator empowered to place a ceiling over the price of any commodity, and over rents in defense districts. No controls over wages are authorized.

There are several restrictions, however, as to when prices may be placed on farm commodities. Senator Brown (D-Mich.) estimated that these would bar any ceilings until average prices of agricultural products have gone up 11 to 15 per cent above present levels.

Nevertheless, he told reporters "I think we have a good workable bill."

The farm provision knocked out of the compromise version was an amendment offered by Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) and adopted by the Senate. It directed that the Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial wages should be a factor in calculation of farm parity prices. The effect of this, Brown contended, was to permit an increase of 25 per cent in farm prices.

## Compromise Provisions

The conference committee had labored seven-days to iron out differences between price control bills previously passed by Senate and House. Brown and Steagall said the compromise contained

these provisions:

A licensing system for business affected by price maximums. Businesses violating the minimums would risk losing their licenses to do business.

A single price administrator, whose orders could be appealed to the courts.

A clause empowering the price administrator to buy and sell commodities in orders to affect prices. This power could be used only to increase production.

A provision declaring that farm price ceilings must not be fixed lower than the highest of the following levels: average farm prices on October 1, 1941, or December 15, 1941; average farm prices for 1919-29; or 110 per cent of parity price levels. (Parity is a price which would give farm products the same purchasing power they had in the 1909-14 period.)

A provision, sponsored by Senator Bankhead (D-Ala.), requiring prior approval by the secretary of Agriculture of any farm price orders by the administrator.

A prohibition against price ceilings on commodities, largely dairy products, now handled under the Federal Marketing Agreement Act administered by the secretary of Agriculture.

in the attic of his East Haddam home, had been seized by the state, the governor said.

The chief executive added that a report of the investigation which accompanied Flood's letter would be used as a basis for an administrative investigation, presumably to be conducted by him personally, but he gave no indication as to what course the investigation would pursue.

If the governor personally in-

vestigates the department, it will be the second time in five years that he has done so.

On the first occasion, the chief executive was public works commissioner and the report he filed with Governor Wilbur L. Cross sharply criticized department practices and condemned construction procedure then being used on the Merritt Parkway.

The department was then headed by the late John A. MacDonald, who resigned the commissioner-ship after the special grand jury which investigated the Merritt Parkway land scandal filed a report criticizing him.

## Statement by Cox

State Highway Commissioner William J. Cox said tonight that the "serious" offenses disclosed in State's Attorney Thomas C. Flood's investigation of the activities of Collier, "date back many years to a previous administration" of the department.

Their discovery, the commissioner said, came about as the result of instructions which he himself had issued.

Commissioner Cox said in a statement issued from his home in Windsor:

"As stated in Mr. Flood's letter to the governor and me, those of Mr. Collier's offenses that Mr. Flood considers serious date back many years to a previous administration of the highway department.

"Their discovery resulted from the execution of instructions given by me, and although the age of the serious offenses and the minor nature of the recent ones have combined to bar any criminal action, the condition revealed was one that in my opinion called for drastic administrative action.

"Accordingly I immediately suspended Mr. Collier, and on his failure to give me a satisfactory explanation within the two weeks period provided by law, I dismissed him from the state service.

"Over many years Mr. Collier had been regarded in the department as a conscientious and very capable state employee, and in fairness to him it must be said that a great deal of work he has done has been well done and has been very valuable to the state. It is regrettable that all of it was not."

## Senate Hears Demands For Profits Curb

## Millionaires Being Made While Soldiers Are Fourn ing Out Lifeblood, Says Walsh.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. (AP)—Demands for a curb on profits of shipbuilders and munitions makers were heard in the Senate today as that chamber passed and sent to the White House a bill authorizing \$775,000,000 worth of shipbuilding and repair facilities.

There was no opposition to the bill, but before it passed Minority Leader McNary (R-Ore.) expressed hope that steps would be taken to prevent profits of such size as those disclosed by recent House and Senate investigation committees.

Chairman Walsh (D-Mass.) of the Naval Committee said he favored rigid limitations, asserting that it was a "source of humiliation to Congress" to have exposes of high profits in war supplies "at the very time that millions of men are being marched to the battlefield."

To allow "without check or restraint the accumulation of these unconscionable profits," he said, would not help the morale of the American people who were being required to make "individual sacrifices."

The naval chairman added that while "soldiers getting \$21 and \$31 a month are pouring out their lifeblood, wealth is being piled up and more millionaires are being made." Congress, he said, should let these men know that such a condition will not be permitted to continue.

Senator Austin (R-Vt.), the minority leader, observed that the Senate Judiciary Committee had taken a step toward reducing war profits by voting to give the War Powers Board authority to inspect books of defense contractors.

One war contractor, he said, received a 20 per cent profit by over-estimating costs so that it appeared he got only six per cent.

## Nelson Sets Up Field Service To Speed Job

Short Cuts Planned to

## End Delays in Pro- JAN 23 1942

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. (AP)—Washington awoke today to the realization that Donald M. Nelson is giving the war production job back to the whole country.

Mr. Nelson's announcement that service as a seventh and new major division of the War Production Board which he heads was regarded here as a step toward decentralizing the war effort.

Officials said such a move, sending WPB men into the industrial centers of the country where the battle of the assembly lines is being fought, would shortcut a great part of the delays caused by paper work and letter writing and by the necessity of calling manufacturers to Washington to discuss production and conversion problems.

Mr. Nelson said he had not yet decided "how much responsibility will be here and how much out in the field." However, the high place accorded the proposed field service in his organization scheme was taken as clear indication that he intended to delegate to it a good share of the decision-making power heretofore reserved for Washington alone.

The field division will compare in importance, Mr. Nelson said, with the six major divisions of the WPB set up by him yesterday, when he abolished the Office of Production Management—production, purchases, materials, labor, civilian supply and industrial organization.

## To Advise Priorities

The field offices will handle not only the job of bringing small plants all over the country into the military arsenal, but will advise contractors on priorities, allocations of materials "or anything else that pertains to getting the job done," Mr. Nelson told reporters yesterday.

Mr. Nelson's theory of decentralizing control is getting its first big test in Detroit, where Ernest Kanzler, veteran automobile production man, is being sent with a staff to achieve the total conversion of the motor industry to arms production. Mr. Kanzler will have only a deputy in Washington.

"Production isn't done back here—it is there in Detroit," Mr. Nelson explained.

"If there are other industries that have a location in a certain place I see no reason why the branch office shouldn't go right out to the place where he can do it the quickest without having to bring men back and forth to Washington and argue about the thing."

There will be a counterpart of

Mr. Kanzler in every important industry, Mr. Nelson said, and he estimated their number at fifty or sixty. Such industry branch chiefs will report to the new division of industrial organization, created by Mr. Nelson yesterday to direct the conversion job on a nationwide scale and to absorb the priorities division of OPM. The division is headed by James S. Knowlson, president of Stewart-Warner Corporation.

## Wide Power for Kanzler

Not all the industry chieftains will have as much power as Mr. Nelson vested in Mr. Kanzler—"all the authority that I've got"—because not all of them will need it, Mr. Nelson said. Mr. Kanzler is authorized to move tools and machines from one motor company to another, if necessary to get maximum output.

William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, erstwhile co-directors of the now defunct OPM, will continue to play important though separate roles.

Mr. Nelson said he wanted them added to the new War Production Board, and his wish was viewed as tantamount to command, in view of the sweeping powers granted him by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Knudsen, now waiting for Senate approval of his appointment as the army's director of production with the rank of lieutenant-general, will expedite production for the army, working with William H. Harrison, head of the WPB Production Division. A similar production director will be appointed for the navy.

Mr. Hillman, chief of the Labor Division under WPB as he was in OPM, has jurisdiction over every war labor problem except disputes, and it has been predicted that his task will become increasingly important as labor shortages begin to be felt with the growth of arms output and the withdrawal of men from industry for military service.

## W.P.B. Bids Auto Industry Build 2 Years' Spare Parts by July 1

JAN 23 1942

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. — The

War Production Board cleared the way today for immediate production of a huge stock pile of spare parts for use in passenger cars and light trucks. This step was taken, the board said, to get the problem of spare parts out of the way quickly so that the portion of the automobile industry devoted to parts

could be more speedily converted to war production.

The new order would permit producers to make during the first half of the year one and a half times the number of each of the replacement parts sold by them during 1941. The board said it believed enough parts could be produced in six months to cover all demands this year and next.

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The limitations after June 30 would not apply to parts made for military, naval, government, lend-lease and foreign government use.

A suitable preference rating was given producers and suppliers to assure them sufficient material to triple their manufacture of spare parts during the period.

"War demands for the skilled labor and machine tools heretofore employed in producing replacement parts make it necessary, while certain facilities are still available, to build up ample supplies within the next few months for essential requirements," the board said.

Earlier the board issued a priorities order to facilitate production of spare parts for medium and heavy trucks, truck trailers, passenger carriers and school bus bodies.

## PRIORITIES VICTIMS TO GET WPA JOBS

JAN 23 1942  
Available To  
Those Made Idle By War  
Production Program

Plan At Present Does Not  
Call For "Need Test" As  
Basic Requirement

[By the Associated Press]  
Washington, Jan. 22—WPA jobs will be made available to all persons who are thrown out of work as a direct result of the war production program and who are ineligible for unemployment compensation. Howard O. Hunter, Works Projects Commissioner, announced today.

The WPA, he told his press conference, is cooperating with the social security agency to protect the large number of workers becoming temporary victims of war priorities and industrial adjustments.

Hunter predicted that because of industry's transition to a war footing, unemployment would rise from 3,800,000 last December to at least 5,500,000 by next June.

Would Certify Workers  
Under the WPA plan, effective

February 1, the Federal employment offices will certify those workers who are rendered jobless by war operations and who have no status for unemployment compensation under the social security program or whose compensation is unduly low because of a short period of employment in an industry covered by the Federal security program.

Mr. Hunter said, it is not the plan now to apply the "need test" as a condition to putting these workers on the WPA rolls.

In announcing the broad program, the commissioner said "the worst thing that can happen to national morale now would be to allow these people to go jobless."

Could Care For 100,000  
He did not estimate the number of workers WPA might aid under the program, but said the agency would be able under its present budget, to carry 100,000 and that if necessary, he would ask Congress for more money.

So far as possible, he explained, the workers taken on WPA rolls would be given training to equip them for defense industry operations.

President Roosevelt asked Congress earlier this week to provide \$300,000,000 to pay displaced workers, covered by the social security program, up to \$24 a week for twenty-six weeks while they undergo special training for defense jobs.

On the brighter side of the employment picture, Hunter said he expected the jobless figure to "go down rapidly" after a peak in the spring, and he foresaw the possibility of a period of "total employment" during the war effort, during which the WPA might suspend operations entirely.

## USE OF CURRENT MAY BE RATIONED

Power Commission Terms  
Shortage In The Home  
Possible This Year

Says Civilian "Blackouts"  
May Be Necessary Even If  
Bombers Kept Away

[By the Associated Press]  
Washington, Jan. 22—The slipped stay-at-homes who listen to the radio far into the night and their more active brethren who frequent the hot spots soon may feel the sting of Government rationing and learn that "burning the midnight oil" is more than an old saying.

The Federal Power Commission put Congress on notice today that possibly before the end of this year the nation may face a shortage of electricity acute enough to require rationing that might mean "a great deal more than simply the elimination of neon signs, ornamental street lighting, the use of the radio in homes, or other essentially luxury uses."

"Blackouts" May Be Rule  
In short, Commission Chairman Leland Olds intimated, during hearings on the independent offices appropriation bill sent to the House floor today, that civilian blackouts may become a matter of routine regardless of how far from our shores enemy bombers are kept.

Electricity rationing for homes, offices, night clubs and other civilian uses. Olds told the Appropriations Committee, "is going to be necessary, and is going to be done," and may be an actuality in many regions "by the end of this year."

Survey Under Way  
Already under way is a survey to determine the power supply of the various areas and find out what loads can be cut off or reduced without materially interfering with the normal life of the public.

While it is hoped and planned, Olds said, that curtailment can be effected "without serious dislocation" of normal living, the people in the heaviest defense production areas may face sharp interference with their normal activities.

Existing and projected power facilities, Olds explained, are insufficient to meet the defense load of 1942, 1943 or 1944 without curtailment or new installations, and by 1945 "we are likely to be in a very difficult situation."

## Knudsen Stays in Mufti To Shoot Trouble Better

Lauding Him, Stimson Foresees  
Tremendous Flow of Arms

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP).—Lieutenant General William S. Knudsen will carry out his new job of managing Army production in civilian garb, for the time being.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said at his press conference that "General Knudsen told me he could shoot trouble better without wearing a uniform."

The former Office of Production Management chief sat at Mr. Stimson's right as the Secretary reported that the flow of munitions already was "relatively very large" and by spring would be "tremendous."

"The reason we are getting bombers and tanks, not to mention other equipment, in the measure they are now coming off the production line, is the wise and broad foundation which Mr. Knudsen has been laying," Mr. Stimson said.

## ROOSEVELT CIO-AFL PEACE PLAN REPORTED

Joint Committee 1942 Heal  
Differences During War  
Believed Offered

Proposal Seen As Slap At  
Lewis, Also Target Of  
Union Chiefs

[By the Associated Press]  
Washington, Jan. 22—President Roosevelt was reported tonight to have proposed to leaders of the AFL and CIO that they declare a truce for the duration of the war and name a joint committee to settle differences as they arise.

Such a truce, it was said, would be

a blow to John L. Lewis' proposal that the two hostile labor groups resume negotiations, broken off two years ago, looking toward a unified movement.

Committee Of Six  
The President's suggestion, said to have been made at an unannounced White House conference with CIO and AFL leaders today and yesterday, was reported to call for a committee of three from each organization.

William Green and George Meany, president and secretary, respectively, of the AFL, conferred secretly with Mr. Roosevelt today, Philip Murray, CIO president, was understood to have made a hurried trip from New York to the White House yesterday. Neither of the calls was on the appointment lists of the President given to the press.

AFL leaders were reported to have given the President's proposal their unqualified approval, with the proviso that John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers and former CIO head, not be a member of the committee. The CIO executive board is expected to consider the matter at a meeting in New York tomorrow or Saturday.

Rebuke To Lewis?  
The President's suggestion was viewed here as a rebuke to Lewis, whose peace suggestion was received coolly by Murray and with some suspicion by certain AFL leaders.

Murray likened the Lewis proposal to the attack on Pearl Harbor and reminded the miners' chief that "all arrangements in behalf of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, with reference to unity with the American Federation of Labor will necessarily have to be initiated through the office of the president" of the CIO.

Lewis' motives in suggesting renewal of the peace effort were questioned by the AFL in its weekly news letter. Philip Pearl, AFL press relations director, asked in his column, "What new form of skulduggery is John L. Lewis up to now?"

Purpose Of Lewis  
Asserting that Murray's reaction to the Lewis proposal showed that he did not trust his colleague's motives, Pearl added: "He must believe that the real purpose of Lewis' move was to capture control of the entire labor

movement." Mr. Roosevelt was said to have suggested that the joint committee meet periodically to settle disputes between the rival organizations and to confer with him from time to time on matters pertaining to war-time production.

## JAN 23 1942 CIO Unit Criticizes Way Lewis Proposed Peace

New York, Jan. 22 (AP) — Pledging solid support to Philip Murray, CIO president, in any move for labor unification, the executive board of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) today severely criticized the manner in which John L. Lewis recently made a peace proposal.

In a formal resolution, the board charged that the proposal by Lewis, former CIO president now head of the United Mine Workers (ICO), was "a gross violation of the democratic principles which have always been accepted and cherished by the members of CIO unions for the administration of their affairs."

## American Use Of Alien Premises Is Promised

Treasury Guardians Of Padlocked  
Firms Say They Will Be Available As Soon As Possible  
Washington, Jan. 22 (P)—Treasury guardians of about one hundred padlocked business firms owned by enemy aliens promised today to make the premises available to American occupants "as soon as possible."

They added, however, that the cases must be handled individually and it may take some time to clear out the enemy property. Meanwhile, American landlords with choice rental space tied up by the padlocking orders were clamoring for action.

One factor in the delay was hinted to be uncertainty over the setup for control of alien property. Now it is administered by the Treasury. The Justice Department, however, also claims authority and is seeking to name Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, as alien property custodian.

Crowley said after a conference with Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday that he expected the President to make a decision on this issue soon.

## Bill Requiring Label On Propaganda Okayed

Senate-House Committee Approves  
Measure Necessitating Action By  
All Foreign Agents

Washington, Jan. 22 (AP)—A bill requiring all foreign agents who are required to register with the State Department to label all political propaganda they disseminate was approved today by a Senate-House Conference Committee.

The aim is to make the source of the propaganda known to recipients.

The conferees struck out a provision which would have identified the Communist party of the United States, the German-American Bund and the Kyhauser Bund as agents of foreign principals, and would have required them to file a list of their members, officers and directors.

## U. S. Plan to Send Burns To Moscow Upset by War

Deputy Lend-Lease Chief Had  
Been Selected as Envoy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP).—The White House disclosed today that Major General James H. Burns, Deputy Lend-Lease Administrator, had been picked for the position of American Ambassador to Moscow, but that the war had altered the plan.

At the same time, the President sent to the Senate for confirmation the promotion from Colonel to Brigadier General of Philip R. Paymonville, who is in Moscow as permanent secretary of the American supply mission.

Stephen Early, Presidential secretary, said he thought that in selecting an envoy to Russia, Mr. Roosevelt would be more interested in an ability along lines of supply and military problems than in diplomatic qualifications. But he indicated it was his personal belief that Paymonville was not in the picture for the Ambassadorship, which formerly was filled by Laurence A. Steinhardt, new Ambassador to Turkey.

Likewise Mr. Early said he thought probably Admiral William D. Leahy, now Ambassador at Vichy, was too valuable where he is to be shifted to Moscow.

## Holcomb Made Highest Marine Officer Ever

Lieutenant General, Top Title In History Of Corps, Predicated On Increase In Size

Washington, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Navy Department announced tonight that President Roosevelt had signed legislation raising the rank of Commandant Thomas Holcomb, of the Marine Corps, from major general to lieutenant general.

Holcomb thus becomes the highest ranking commandant in the history of the Marine Corps.

The raise in rank was predicated on the increase in size of the Marine Corps.

## Woodring Worried About Paying For War

Former Secretary Of War Believes "England Will Never Pay Us A Cent" For War Supplies

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 22 (AP)—Harry H. Woodring, former Secretary of War and Governor, believes "England never will pay us one cent for the military supplies we produce for her."

"The greatest challenge of the survival of our democracy and the present order is in the bills of expenditures, in the cost of this war—the 150 or 200 billions of dollars," he told the Topeka Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Woodring asserted that after the war England would plead inability to pay her share of the bills and said America would have an enormous task in meeting the debts and in solving readjustment problems after the close of war industries.

## Daylight Time Will Be 'Standard' After Feb. 9

1918 Law Makes Designation Official, by Definition

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Clocks may be an hour faster after Feb. 9, but officially they will still be on "standard time."

Interstate Commerce Commission officials pointed out that the March, 1918, law which for the first time legally recognized time zones provided that "the standard time of the zone shall be known and designated as United States standard Eastern time" and so on for the four continental time zones set up. The new law says "the standard time of each zone established shall be advanced by one hour."

The I. C. C., charged with delimiting time zones, already anticipates

requests to move zone lines eastward at some points to offset the advance. Congress by legislation fixes time zone boundaries in some special instances, including laws involving Idaho, Texas and Oklahoma.

## 1941 Sugar Deliveries In U. S. Set Record

Washington, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported today that a record quantity of 7,995,377 short tons of refined sugar was delivered to the American market by manufacturers and importers during 1941.

This figure did not include deliveries by mainland cane mills, information on which was not yet available. These mills sold 96,872 tons in 1940.

Total deliveries in 1940 totaled 6,890,616 tons.

The department said final figures on 1941 deliveries—those of manufacturers, importers and mainland cane mills—were expected to show an increase of about 1,200,000 tons over 1940. Much of this increase was represented, the department said, by sugar actually sold by manufacturers and refiners but not physically delivered to buyers during the year.

Officials said there was evidence that large quantities of sugar had gone into reserve stocks of consumers and other users who feared possible shortages arising from the war.

The 1941 deliveries included 5,487,481 tons from refiners, 1,942,672 from beet processors and 565,219 from importers of refined sugar.

## Increase in Gasoline Price Is Authorized

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—A three-tenths of a cent a gallon increase on all grades of gasoline sold in 15 eastern and southern states was approved today by the Office of Price Administration.

The increase, which will be permitted on all sales, including tank wagons, service stations, and other retail outlets, was in accord with assurances given the oil industry last fall by Price Administrator Leon Henderson and Petroleum Coordinator Harold Ickes.

At that time the oil companies were told that they would be reimbursed for additional transportation expenses incurred in efforts to relieve the petroleum shortage on the east coast by using tank cars and other high cost methods in place of tankers.

States affected by the increase are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and the District of Columbia.

## Court-Martialed Colonel Acquitted, Plans Talks

Muhlenberg Says He Expects To Take Up Travel Lecturing After His Retirement

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 22 (AP)—Col. H. C. Kress Muhlenberg, relaxing at home after his acquittal by a general court-martial of charges he criticized shipment of American-produced planes to Axis foes, said today he expected to take up travelogue lecturing professionally after his retirement February 21.

Colonel Muhlenberg expects to make his home in Seattle, where he was stationed in 1925.

A public speech December 17 resulted in his being court-martialed on charges of violating two articles of war.

## United States

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Text of War Department communiqué No. 70, based on reports received here up to 9:30 A. M., Eastern Standard Time, follows:

Philippine Theatre: The Japanese are renewing their attacks all along General MacArthur's line on the Bataan Peninsula. Particularly heavy fighting is in progress on the left and on the center. Enemy reinforcements are now being landed in Lingayen Gulf and Subig Bay. The entire Japanese Fourteenth Army, under General Homma, together with a number of other units, is now in Luzon.

Hostile air activity in Luzon was light during the past twenty-four hours.

On Sunday seventeen enemy bombers attacked the city of Cebu.

There is nothing to report from other areas.

## British

SINGAPORE, Jan. 22 (AP)—The British Headquarters communiqué today follows:

In Northeast Johore there has been contact north of Mersing between enemy parties pushing south from Endau and our troops who successfully ambushed a part of the enemy, inflicting a number of casualties with slight loss to ourselves.

In the west, heavy fighting continues on the Bukit Payong area. Some patrol activity is reported in the area of Batu Pahat.

Yesterday afternoon our aircraft carried out a successful attack on

enemy motor transport north of Parit Bulong. A number of bombs made direct hits on the roadway among the vehicles, many of which were destroyed or damaged. The remainder of the convoy then was machine gunned from low altitude.

This morning another attack was delivered on enemy mechanical transport in the same area. A number of vehicles were wrecked completely and many others were damaged, while machine-gun attacks were carried out on staff cars and lorries.

In yesterday's enemy air raids on Singapore about 100 enemy aircraft took part. Some damage to military objectives, chiefly to buildings, with slight casualties was reported. The majority of the damage and casualties occurred in residential areas, the casualties being 287 killed and 529 injured.

Enemy aircraft which raided the Singapore area today were intercepted by fighters which shot down five bombers and damaged one fighter.

## RANGOON, Burma, Jan. 22 (AP)

A joint R. A. F.-Army communiqué today said:

Moulmein was bombed this morning by ten bombers escorted by sixteen fighters. One hangar and one store hut were destroyed. One aircraft was severely damaged on the ground.

There were no casualties among R. A. F. personnel.

Mesarieng landing ground was attacked by a force of our bombers with fighter escort. The attack was successful. All our aircraft returned safely.

During the day our aircraft reconnoitered enemy territory. Some positions east of Kaw-kareik are still held by our land forces and the enemy is not pressing.

Our patrols made contact with the enemy who crossed the border at Payataung southeast of Moulmein.

The R. A. F. did splendid work yesterday in keeping Moulmein

free from interference. A good number of military personnel arrived from Tavoy.

## MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 22 (AP)—An Australian Army communiqué tonight said:

About 3:30 P. M. today eleven ships were sighted thirty to forty miles off Watom Island, which is about fifteen miles northwest of Rabaul [New Britain].

Radio communication with Rabaul ceased at 4 P. M. and no further information has come to hand.

It is considered that the stations were demolished by our forces and it is probable that the

town has been evacuated.

It is not known at present whether any Japanese forces attempted to land.

About noon a Japanese flying boat bombed and machine-gunned Tulagi in the Solomon Islands without causing damage or casualties.

Earlier Thursday there were two more large-scale raids on Rabaul.

## CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 22 (AP)—The British Middle East Command communiqué today follows:

Yesterday in conditions of bad visibility the enemy in three strong columns disposing among them the bulk of the remaining Axis tanks made a reconnaissance in force to a depth of about ten miles east of a general line running south of Mersa el-Brega.

Our light forces, which had been harassing the enemy since his retirement from Agedabia, withdrew, maintaining contact with the enemy throughout the day and inflicting casualties upon him.

Weather conditions again seriously handicapped activities of our air forces.

The R. A. F. issued the following communiqué today:

The Sicilian airdrome of Catania was attacked successfully for more than ten hours by bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. on Monday night, Jan. 19-20.

Hits were made on aircraft, runways and buildings, starting fires which were visible many miles from the target.

Numerous explosions were caused and one JU-88 and possibly other enemy aircraft of the same type were blown up on landing.

During the same night objectives at Salamis [Greece] were raided but, owing to low clouds, results of the attack could not be observed. Bombs also were dropped at Heraklion [Candia, Crete] and on objectives near Patras in the Gulf of Corinth.

Operations in Libya again have been curtailed severely by bad weather conditions. But during yesterday our bombers scored a number of hits on barrack buildings west of Homs [Tripolitania] and machine-gunned lorries on the coastal road.

Other aircraft attacked motor transport at Zuara [Tripolitania] and machine-gunned a Caproni bomber on the Zuara airdrome. Enemy road communications also were bombed.

Tripoli Harbor was raided effectively by our bomber aircraft during Tuesday night, Jan. 20-21. Bombs were seen to fall in the harbor area and on a seaplane base. Large fires broke out.

Enemy aircraft again have been active over Malta. During yesterday's raids our fighters intercepted enemy formations and damaged a number of raiding

bombers and their fighter escort. From these and other operations one of our aircraft is missing.

## LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP)—An Air Ministry communiqué said today:

Bomber Command aircraft went in force to Northwest Germany last night.

Strong attacks were made on ports at Bremen and Emden, which were the main objectives. Attacks also were made on enemy airdromes in Holland and docks at Boulogne.

Six of our aircraft are missing. The Air and Home Security Ministries issued the following communiqué:

There was slight enemy activity over coastal areas of England in the early part of last night. Bombs which were dropped by a single aircraft at one place in East Anglia caused some damage and injured one person.

## Netherland

BATAVIA, Netherlands Indies, Jan. 22 (AP)—A Netherlands Indies High Command communiqué today said:

Slight enemy air activity was observed over many points in the Outer Possessions, combined with bombing and machine-gunning which caused little damage.

The enemy was especially active over North Sumatra, causing, however, only insignificant material damage.

Belawan again was bombed this morning. Many bombs were dropped.

Enemy planes bombed ships off the coast of North Sumatra.

## Chinese

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 22 (AP)—Chinese Headquarters issued this communiqué today:

Part of the Japanese garrison inside the walls of Hwaiyang, numbering 1,000 officers and men, rushed out of the north gate Monday morning in a desperate attempt to break through the Chinese ring.

Following a brief engagement they were hurled back with some 400 casualties. Chinese have since been attacking Hwaiyang's east and south as well as north gates.

## Russian

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 (From Soviet broadcasts reported by The Associated Press)—The Soviet Bureau of Information communiqué broadcast today follows:

During the night of Jan. 21-22 our troops carried out active operations against German Fascist troops.

There was heavy fighting on the Southern Front, in which 1,400 German officers and men were

killed. On the Mzhalsk Front, our troops captured eleven German guns, fifty-three motor vehicles and fifteen motor cycles.

The Soviet Information Bureau's midnight communiqué follows:

During the day of Jan. 22 our troops continued their advance westward. Our units occupied several populated places, including the town of Uvárovka [a district center of the Moscow region].

Fifteen German planes were destroyed Jan. 21. We lost four. Five German planes were brought down near Moscow Jan. 22.

## BERLIN, Jan. 22 (From German broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—The German High Command communiqué today follows:

In Crimea several enemy thrusts against the encirclement front at Sevastopol were repulsed. On the Donets Front and on the central and northern sectors of

the Eastern Front defensive fighting continues amid severe frost.

A number of enemy attacks were repulsed. Our own counterattacks were successful.

At Leningrad repeated attempts of the enemy to break out were frustrated.

In the Strait of Kerch bomber aircraft damaged a large Soviet merchant ship by bombing.

During armed reconnaissance in the waters around England, German bomber aircraft sank a merchant ship of 6,000 tons and a coal lighter of 600 tons off the northwest coast of Scotland.

Off the southwest coast of Eng-

land a fairly large merchant ship was damaged by bombing.

Bomber aircraft scored several direct hits on targets of military importance on one of the islands off the Shetlands.

In North Africa German and Italian tank units made a surprise thrust on British forces drawn up in Cyrenaica before our positions and threw them back.

The enemy retired in panic in the direction of Agedabia.

Strong formations of German and Italian air force took part in the operations and bombed troop and tank concentrations. On the Egyptian coast British supply depots were set on fire.

Last night the enemy dropped bombs in the residential quarters of the coastal district of Northwest Germany. There were no civilian casualties. No military damage was done.

Five of the attacking British bombers were brought down.

During the period of Jan. 11-20, the R. A. F. lost thirty-six planes, sixteen of them over the Mediterranean and North Africa.

In the same period we lost six-

teen in operations against Great Britain.

### Italian

ROME, Jan. 22 (From Italian broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—The Italian High Command communiqué today said:

Fighting has been in progress since yesterday in Cyrenaica between Italian-German armored and motorized units, which launched the attack, and enemy units.

Axis planes, which supported the land operations, repeatedly and intensively attacked retreating troops, concentrations of armored units, anti-aircraft batteries, depots and troop concentrations.

The German air force bombed airdromes and port installations at Malta. Several fires were started. In air battles one Hurricane [British fighter] was shot down.

An enemy raid on Tripoli did not cause serious damage.

## In the War Zone

Pan-American Conference Solidarity  
Seen Outlasting War

JAN 23 1942

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The anti-Axis diplomatic front being built among the American republics in conference at Rio de Janeiro may prove in the long run to be a bigger thing than the world war which brought it about, for we have here the beginnings of what might easily develop into a permanent politico-economic solidarity of all the States of the Western Hemisphere.

There we should have the counterpart of the United States of Europe which Allied statesmen have been discussing anew as a post-war possibility for the rehabilitation of an old world in a state of chaos that steadily grows worse. Should these two

dreams be achieved, the great unions could then co-operate in plans for universal peace and plenty and thus carry out the work for which the League of Nations was conceived but failed to achieve.

Past Unwillingness Gone.

It is hard to believe that the

American republics ever will abandon their new-found solidarity once they have inaugurated the vast war production plan of the United States for the Western Hemisphere. That plan strikes much deeper than the war, since it provides for such far-reaching changes as abolition of all trade barriers, the establishment of a common currency among all anti-Axis nations and the inauguration of great international harbor, canal and highway projects.

This gesture of the United States, by which she flings all her resources into the defense of the entire hemisphere, cannot but help dispel any suspicions

which might still linger in other American republics that we harbor selfish intentions as regards our neighbors. In the past there has been an unwillingness on the part of some South American States to enhance our power in the southern continent.

Then there has been the heavy

clash of trade interests, as in the case of the Argentine which, like the United States, has wheat, corn and meat surpluses. However, the sweeping reorganization of Western Hemisphere trade which is proposed should go far toward remedying the situation.

### Hurricane Fighters Arrive.

Turning to the active war front, one of the bright spots for the Allies in the otherwise gloomy picture in the Pacific areas is the announcement that British Hurricane fighting planes, which possess great fire-power, have arrived in the Singapore region and are in action.

We aren't told, of course, how many of these hard-hitting machines have been brought into play, but the fact that such air re-enforcements have arrived is glad news, for the battle of the Pacific is turning on air-power at this moment, and the Japanese have had things pretty much their own way thus far.

This move by the British should help dispel the erroneous idea that the Allies are going to devote all their resources to beating Adolf Hitler and meantime let the Orient go by the board. So far as I know, nobody in responsible positions has ever said that the Allies didn't intend to make a vigorous effort against the Japs.

It is true that the Allied High Command considers the smashing of Hitler the paramount task, and doesn't intend to allow the Pacific show to distract attention from carrying it out. However, there has been every intention to send re-enforcements and to put up as good a show as possible without letting Hitler run wild in Europe again.

Time has been needed to provide re-enforcements. The American defense of the Philippines and the British action in Malaya have held up the Nipponese and given the Allies a chance to assemble aid and get it under way.

## Specialists In Uniform Conduct Modern War

By Gayle Talbot

Wide World News Writer

JAN 23 1942

New York, Jan. 22—It has been estimated that for modern assault purposes one of Britain's super-trained commandos or a single hard-bitten, skilled parachute trooper is worth three to five ordinarily enlisted men.

This might be a slight exaggeration in some cases, but it reflects the trend in the present war toward the sharp, spectacular, desperate assault carried out with split-second timing by teams of specialists.

The Nazis showed an amazed world what such men and such tactics could accomplish in their quick capture of Belgium's great system of fortifications along the Albert canal.

### Deep Mystification

For days and weeks there was deep mystification about that operation, and some of the explanations thought up by the experts were wonderful—everything from sleeping gas to rocket ships.

But when the truth finally seeped out it was found that the Germans simply had turned their specialists loose on the "impregnable" fortresses. Aided by artificial fog, heavy air support and little else, these graduates of Mars moved in so swiftly by foot and by gliders that the bewildered defenders scarcely knew what hit them.

Since then every nation on both sides of the huge conflict has shown increased interest in the training of the individual fighter. Britain's Commandos, who cork-blacken their faces for night operations and strike isolated enemy points with deadly effect, have won special notice by their exploits in Norway and Libya, but they do not have a corner on such operations.

### Japanese Jungle Troops

Dispatches from Malaya indicate that the spearhead of the Japanese drive down the peninsula was formed of special troops long prepared for warfare in the dense jungle.

Defending British told of the difficulty of trying to snap-shoot little brown men who traveled through the tree tops, swinging from limb to limb like monkeys, or who lay for hours

on their backs in a patch of swamp water, with only their eyes and nose protruding, until they saw a chance to jump and shoot. The infiltrating Japanese even were equipped with strings of firecrackers, which they lighted and tossed ahead of them to confuse the defenders.

Although eyewitness accounts of the fighting in the early stages of the Philippine invasion were fragmentary, it was obvious that the Japanese landed tough, seasoned men to lead the attack on General MacArthur's outnumbered army.

### Natural Cover Unavailing

Once they got a foothold they knew how to hold it until their dive-bombers gained control overhead and sufficient tanks could be landed to push the valiant Filipinos back beyond Manila to their last-ditch stand in Luzon.

The finest natural cover—trees, mountains, streams—are of little avail against a modern attack force using bombers, tanks and determined, ingenious infantry. The Russians learned that the only thing sure to stop a tank was another tank, preferably a heavier one. Anti-tank guns and grenades help, but they don't turn back a charge of, say, one hundred tanks on a single point.

From all accounts, one of the most spectacular engagements of the war was fought in the early days of the second British sweep into Libya, when hundreds of tanks clashed and maneuvered and clashed again over hundreds of square miles of desert.

### Sea Tactics Used

The opposing forces deployed exactly like battle fleets and the commanders, in touch constantly with their respective forces by wireless, used the classic tactics of sea warfare, even to trying to cross the enemy's "T".

The great battle broke off only when the armored force of Gen. Erwin Rommel, the German commander, was crippled badly and the remnants retreated up the coast line. This was the

first big test for American-built tanks, and they proved their worth.

Tank warfare has gained one important refinement since this war began. Where in the first world conflict it was necessary only for the monsters to rumble forward, firing

from every port, to demoralize the enemy trenches, it was quickly learned in this war that they needed to shoot straight, as well, if they were going to get the opposing tank first.

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Modern Procedure

So now, for the most part, they charge forward a certain distance, stop while their cannoner draws a bead and fires, then give it the gas again. A square hit from an armor-piercing shell generally writes off a tank, but instances were reported in the Libyan campaign where American-built machines absorbed as many as four and five such wallops in a day and still were fighting at sundown.

Too, the modern tank is not such a backbreaker for its crew as the old ones were.

Even at the time of Germany's over-running of France it was considered exceptional if a tank driver was physically able to keep going for more than two or three days without rest, but in the most recent Libyan fighting British crews in our tanks held up for thirty days at a stretch.

### Horse Cavalry Proficient

The tank temporarily has taken a back seat in the Russian campaign, giving way to old-fashioned horse cavalry, motor sledges and men on skis as the snow piles ever deeper.

The Russians enjoy as great an advantage in winter equipment as the Germans had with their masses of tanks during the summer. Not only do tanks flounder and stop in the deep snow off the highways but the terrific

cold makes it difficult to keep any kind of motor running, and repairs are next to impossible when the air carries frostbite.

Dispatches tell of the famous Russian cavalry circling through otherwise impenetrable country to strike the German lines of supply, and of ski troops slipping through at night to harass their miserable opponents.

### Tommy-Gun Replaces Saber

Modern cavalry is not wasted often in the old-fashioned, headlong charge, but the Russians are proving that horse troops still can play an important part in war, given the right conditions. The cavalry saber has given way to

a tommy-gun or a repeating rifle, and its owner knows how to fight afoot. He is another of the millions of specialists in uniform.

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES ON THE MALAYAN FRONT-- ~~REPT~~ ADD MCDAN-  
IEL'S EYEWITNESS; X X X THICK OF ACTION.

LOW-FLYING JAPANESE PLANES STILL ARE ABLE TO HARASS THE BRITISH  
GROUND FORCES IN SOME AREAS BY HIT-SKIP ATTACKS, BUT THE  
STEADILY INCREASING VOLUME AND EXTENT OF BRITISH ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND  
RAF FIGHTER ACTIVITY ARE FORCING THE ENEMY TO SKIP QUICKER AFTER  
HITTING.

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AT ONE POINT ON THE ROAD TODAY I WATCHED TWO BRITISH FIGHTERS  
SAIL INTO SIX JAPANESE. THE JAPANESE FIGHTERS PUT UP A BRIEF DELAY-  
ING ACTION WHILE THEIR BOMBERS MADE OFF, THEN THEY TOO TURNED TAIL AND  
HID IN THE CLOUDS.

THE BATTLE BEING FOUGHT FOR COMMAND OF NORTHERN JOHORE IS NO  
OPEN SLUGGING MATCH BETWEEN MASSED FORMATIONS OF MEN, GUNS AND  
TANKS, BUT IS A SERIES OF SCATTERED, INTIMATELY RELATED AND SUCCESS-  
IVE GUERRILLA ACTIONS AND AMBUSHES.

THESE ARE FOUGHT AT CLOSE QUARTERS WITH SUB-MACHINE GUNS,  
GRENADES AND BAYONETS, AND ARE GOING ON DAY AND NIGHT.

THE COMMANDER OF AN INDIAN UNIT TOLD ME ONE OF HIS ADVANCED  
PLATOONS IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR OF THE JOHORE FRONT ALLOWED A  
STRONG ENEMY SCOUTING FORCE TO FILTER THROUGH THE LINES, THEN  
CLOSED IN BEHIND AND WIPED OUT THE JAPANESE TO THE LAST MAN.

FOLLOWING THE SAME TACTICS, AUSTRALIANS IN NORTHEAST JOHORE AM-  
BUSHED AND KILLED 30 JAPANESE MOTORCYCLISTS. TWO OF A NUMBER OF  
AUSTRALIANS WHO FOUGHT THEIR WAY BACK TO THE BRITISH LINES AFTER FOUR  
DAYS OF SEPARATION FROM THEIR MAIN FORCE TOLD THIS STORY ILLUSTRATIVE  
OF THE JAPANESE METHODS:

"WE MOVED FORWARD TO ATTACK THE JAPANESE DURING THE NIGHT,"  
SAID ONE, "THAT ATTACK WAS SHORT AND SWEET FOR US.

"NEXT MORNING THE JAPANESE CAME AT US WITH INFANTRY AND  
TANKS, BUT WE PUSHED THEM BACK, OUR GUNNERS GETTING 10 JAPANESE  
TANKS IN HALF AN HOUR. THE REST OF THE DAY WAS PRETTY QUIET."

"QUIET, HELL," INTERRUPTED THE OTHER. "THOSE JAPS WERE  
SNIPING AT US FROM TREES ALL DAY. THEY MUST HAVE SWUNG FROM BRANCH TO  
BRANCH, FOR WE DIDN'T SEE THEM MOVING ON THE GROUND."

THE BEARDED FIRST MAN RESUMED

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"THAT NIGHT THEY JUMPED ON US WITH BAYONETS, BUT WE KNEW WHAT TO DO  
ABOUT THAT--GIVE IT BACK TO 'EM.

"NEXT DAY THEY BOXED US WITH AN ARTILLERY BARRAGE WHILE THEIR  
INFANTRY GOT BEHIND US, BUT WE WENT AT THEM ALL OUT, AND ABOUT  
DARK SOME OF OUR LADS CHARGED WITH BAYONETS AND CLEANED UP FIVE  
MACHINE-GUN NESTS TO LET THE REST OF US THROUGH THE GAP."

HE SAID THAT NEXT MORNING THE JAPANESE INFANTRY, ATTACKING  
FROM BEHIND, SUPPORTED BY ARTILLERY ON THE FLANK AND BOMBING  
FROM THE AIR, SPLIT THE AUSTRALIAN UNIT FROM ITS MAIN FORCE.

THE AUSTRALIANS, HOWEVER, SLASHED THEIR WAY THROUGH THE JUNGLE  
AND WERE GUIDED AND FED BY CHINESE AND MALAYAN NATIVES UNTIL  
THEY REACHED THEIR OWN LINES AGAIN.

~~RANGOON~~ ADD NL BURMA - ~~XXX~~ MOULMEIN.  
THE ARMY SAID IN AN OFFICIAL COMMENTARY THAT WITH THE AID OF  
"MOST EFFECTIVE" RAF SUPPORT, "OUR TROOPS HAVE GIVEN A GOOD ACC-  
OUNT OF THEMSELVES IN THE KAWKAWREIK POSITIONS EAST OF MOULMEIN AND  
HAVE CAUSED HEAVY ENEMY CASUALTIES AND HAVE STOPPED HIM WHEREVER THEY

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HAVE MET HIM."

"WHILE THIS IS MOST HEARTENING," THE ARMY SAID, "THERE ARE NO GROUNDS FOR COMPLACENCY. THE ENEMY HAS THE USUAL ADVANTAGE OF AGGRESSORS---CONSIDERABLE NUMERICAL STRENGTH."

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BERN, SWITZERLAND....~~ADDXIII~~ UNDER DASH  
AN AMBI (ARGENTINE NEWS AGENCY) DISPATCH FROM BUENOS SAID THAT REPORTS THAT ARGENTINA AND CHILE WERE READY TO BREAK RELATIONS WITH BERLIN. BUENOS AND TOKYO ASSURED NO COMMENT IN OFFICIAL ITALIAN CIRCLES OR THE PRESS.

OFFICIAL CIRCLES SAID THEY AWAITED "DEFINITE NEWS BEFORE TAKING UP A POSITION," BUT THEY ADDED, ACCORDING TO AMBI, THAT "SUCH ACTION BY ARGENTINA AND CHILE WOULD NOT AMOUNT TO PRACTICAL AID TO THE UNITED STATES AND WOULD BE A POOR RECOMPENSE FOR THEIR (UNITED STATES) EFFORTS WHICH ABOVE ALL ARE DIRECTED AT SECURING THEIR ACTIVE COOPERATION."

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AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, JAN. 22-(AP)-A MEASURE FOR COMPULSORY ENROLLMENT OF ALL MALES BETWEEN 18 AND 65 IN THE CIVIL DEFENSE SERVICES, EXCEPTING ONLY THE UNFIT AND THOSE ALREADY IN THE MILITARY FORCES, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

NEW YORK, JAN. 22-(AP)-AMERICAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS ARE SHOOTING DOWN ONE OUT OF EVERY SEVEN OF THE JAPANESE PLANES WHICH INTERMITTENTLY BOMB THEIR POSITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES, TIME MAGAZINE'S CORRESPONDENT MELVILLE JACOBY REPORTED TODAY FROM THE FORTRESS OF CORREGIDOR.

"ON REGULAR BOMBING DAYS," JACOBY WROTE, "YOU GET A FEW MINUTES"

WARNING FROM A LOUD-SOUNDING SIREN OR FROM THE RING OF STEEL, OR FROM MEN BEATING POTS AND PANS.

"SOMETIMES WE SENSE PLANES COMING BEFORE THE ALARM SOUNDS. THEN A SHOUT ECHOES FROM DUGOUT TO DUGOUT, 'TOJO'S COMING.'

"ON THE GROUND EVERYONE EXCEPT THE GUN CREWS TAKES COVER, BUT EVERYBODY WATCHES THE SKY. EVERYONE IS KEYED TO THE FIRST NOISE OF THE BOMBS RIPPING THROUGH THE BRIGHT CLEAR SKY."

PRAISING THE HOSPITAL CORPS MEN FOR DRIVING THEIR AMBULANCES CONTINUALLY THROUGH FIRE, JACOBY NAMED AS OUTSTANDING EXAMPLES CAPT. RALPH L. ROWLAND OF BROOKLYN; TECHNICAL SERGEANT FREDERICK W. GUTH OF WHITMORE, CALIF.; CORPORAL ERNEST W. CRUNKLETON OF EVERTON, ARK.; AND AMBULANCE DRIVER CALVIN E. LATHAM OF WOODLAND, CALIF.

LATHAM, HE SAID, "WAS POKED BY 24 MACHINE-GUN BULLETS, ONE OF WHICH TATTERED THE LEG OF HIS SLACKS. THE AMBULANCE WAS STILL RUNNING."

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A FILIPINO NURSE, REBECCA SALVACION, WAS LEFT BEHIND IN SOME MANNER AFTER HER STATION WAS BOMBED; SHE CRAWLED FROM A SHELTER TRENCH TO HELP A WOUNDED MARINE, SUMMONING AN ARMY DOCTOR, CAPT. BENJAMIN KYSOR OF OSWEGO, N. Y.

"THE MARINE WAS LUGGED UNDER COVER," THE ACCOUNT CONTINUED. "THERE, WHILE BOMBS ROCKED THE BUILDING, DR. KYSOR COOLLY DRESSED THE WOUND.

"THE MARINE WAS CARRIED DOWNSTAIRS. DR. KYSOR REMAINED BEHIND. A FEW MINUTES LATER THE JAP REGISTERED A DIRECT HIT ON THE HOSPITAL AND DR. KYSOR DIED."

**OTTAWA, JAN. 22-(AP)-**WITH A SECRET SITTING IN PROSPECT FOR AN EARLY DATE, THE THIRD SESSION OF THE 19TH PARLIAMENT OF CANADA OPENS TODAY.

THE SECOND SESSION ENDED LAST NIGHT WITH THE USUAL PROROGATION CEREMONY OF A SPEECH FROM THE THRONE RECALLING DEVELOPMENTS IN WAR AREAS AND IN CANADA WITHIN THE PAST YEAR. THE NEW SESSION OPENS THIS AFTERNOON WITH ANOTHER SPEECH FROM THE THRONE TO THROW LIGHT ON EVENTS TO COME.

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FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE SECOND WORLD WAR BEGAN PRIME MINISTER W. L. MACKENZIE KING YESTERDAY LENT ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE IDEA OF A SECRET SESSION AT WHICH MEMBERS COULD SPEAK MORE FREELY OF VITAL WAR MATTERS THAN IN OPEN SESSION. HE SAID FORMER OBJECTIONS TO SECRET SITTINGS MIGHT NO LONGER APPLY.

THE SESSION WHICH ENDED YESTERDAY WAS THE LONGEST IN THE HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT. OPENING NOVEMBER, 1940, IT EXTENDED WITH TWO LONG ADJOURNMENTS OVER 14 MONTHS.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE LAST NIGHT WAS READ BY CHIEF JUSTICE SIR LYMAN DUFF, DEPUTY TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, BUT TODAY, FOR THE OPENING OF THE NEW SESSION, THE EARL OF ATHLONE WAS TO OFFICIATE IN PERSON.

**OTTAWA, ONT., JAN. 22-(AP)-**THE TEXT OF THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE (725) OPENING THE THIRD SESSION OF CANADA'S 19TH PARLIAMENT TODAY:

HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE:

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

THERE NO LONGER CAN BE ANY QUESTION AS TO THE CHARACTER AND SCOPE OF THE PRESENT WAR. IT IS A WORLD-WIDE CONFLICT BETWEEN IRRECONCILABLE

FORCES. ON EVERY CONTINENT, INCLUDING THE CONFINES OF OUR OWN, AND ON ALL OCEANS, FORCES THAT AIM AT WORLD DOMINATION OPPOSES FORCES THAT SEEK THE PRESERVATION OF FREEDOM. IN EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE, CIVILIZATION IS CONFRONTED BY SAVAGERY.

THE CONFLICT CAN HAVE BUT ONE OF TWO OUTCOMES. EITHER TYRANNY, BASED ON TERROR AND BRUTALITY, MUST BE OVERTHROWN; OR THE FREE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD, ONE AND ALL, SLOWLY BUT EVENTUALLY, WILL BE REDUCED TO A STATE OF BONDAGE. UPON THE OUTCOME DEPENDS, FOR GENERATIONS, THE FUTURE WELL-BEING OF MANKIND.

**JAN 23 1942**

THERE ARE STRONG REASONS FOR BELIEF IN THE OVERTHROW OF TYRANNY, AND THE ULTIMATE TRIUMPH OF FREEDOM. THE AXIS POWERS: GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN, NOW FIGHT AS ONE. SO DO THE PEOPLES OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH, OF THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, CHINA AND THE MANY OTHER NATIONS THAT, ON THE FIRST DAY OF THIS NEW YEAR, UNITED IN A PACT TO FIGHT TOGETHER UNTIL VICTORY IS ACHIEVED. THE MARSHALLING OF THE FREE FORCES OF THE GREATEST INDUSTRIAL NATIONS IN THE WORLD MAKES CLEAR THE SCALE UPON WHICH THE CONFLICT WILL NOW BE WAGED ON MANY FRONTS.

DURING THE PRESENT SESSION, OPPORTUNITY WILL BE AFFORDED FOR THE FULLEST CONSIDERATION AND DISCUSSION OF CANADA'S WAR EFFORT, ACTUAL AND PROSPECTIVE. MY ADVISERS WILL SUBMIT TO YOU THE MEASURES DEEMED ESSENTIAL TO OUR NATIONAL SECURITY, AND FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR TO THE UTMOST OF OUR STRENGTH.

**JAN 23 1942**

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY OF A TOTAL NATIONAL EFFORT FOR TOTAL WAR, YOU WILL BE ASKED TO APPROVE A BALANCED PROGRAM FOR FURTHER INCREASES IN THE ARMED FORCES AND IN THE PRODUCTION OF MUNITIONS OF WAR AND OF FOODSTUFFS. THE INCREASE IN THE ARMED FORCES WILL IN-

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VOLVE AN EXPANSION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CANADIAN ARMY OVERSEAS. YOU WILL ALSO BE ASKED, AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF CANADA'S DIRECT WAR EFFORT, TO APPROVE A CONTRIBUTION TO BRITAIN OF VAST QUANTITIES OF MUNITIONS, FOODSTUFFS AND SUPPLIES.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY OF NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE WILL BE EXTENDED, AS GENERALLY AND RAPIDLY AS MAY BE NECESSARY, TO EFFECT THE ORDERLY AND EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT OF THE MEN AND WOMEN OF CANADA FOR THE VARIED PURPOSES OF WAR. YOU WILL BE ADVISED OF THE MEANS THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSES TO ADOPT, TO EFFECT AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE A MOBILIZATION OF THE MATERIAL RESOURCES AND MANPOWER OF THE COUNTRY IN DIRECT FURTHERANCE OF A TOTAL NATIONAL EFFORT.

MY ADVISERS BELIEVE THAT THE MAGNITUDE AND BALANCED NATURE OF CANADA'S WAR EFFORT IS BEING OBSCURED AND IMPAIRED BY CONTROVERSY CONCERNING COMMITMENTS WITH RESPECT TO THE METHODS OF RAISING MEN FOR MILITARY SERVICE WHICH WERE MADE PRIOR TO THE SPREAD OF THE WAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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THE GOVERNMENT IS OF THE OPINION THAT, AT THIS TIME OF GRAVEST CRISIS IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY, THE ADMINISTRATION, SUBJECT ONLY TO ITS RESPONSIBILITY TO PARLIAMENT, SHOULD IN THIS CONNECTION AND IRRESPECTIVE OF ANY PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS, POSSESS COMPLETE FREEDOM TO ACT IN ACCORDANCE WITH ITS JUDGMENT OF THE NEEDS OF THE SITUATION AS THEY MAY ARISE.

MY MINISTERS ACCORDINGLY WILL SEEK, FROM THE PEOPLE, BY MEANS OF A PLEBISCITE, RELEASE FROM ANY OBLIGATION ARISING OUT OF ANY PAST COMMITMENTS RESTRICTING THE METHODS OF RAISING MEN FOR MILITARY SER-

VICE.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

YOU WILL BE ASKED TO MAKE FINANCIAL PROVISION ON AN UNPRECEDENTED SCALE FOR THE EXPANSION AND MAINTENANCE OF CANADA'S ARMED FORCES AND FOR WAR PRODUCTION.

YOU WILL BE ASKED TO MAKE FINANCIAL PROVISION FOR IMPLEMENTING AGREEMENTS WITH THE PROVINCES TO FACILITATE THE ORDERLY AND EQUITABLE MOBILIZATION OF THE FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY TO THE UTMOST LIMIT OF ITS CAPACITY.

HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE:

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MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

I AM CONFIDENT THAT IN NO PARTICULAR WILL THE CANADIAN PEOPLE FAIL IN THE FULL DISCHARGE OF ANY OF THEIR GREAT RESPONSIBILITIES. AT THIS TIME, WHEN VISION AND WISDOM ARE SO GREATLY NEEDED IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE WORLD, I PRAY THAT ALMIGHTY GOD MAY GUIDE AND BLESS YOUR DELIBERATIONS.

Santiago, Chile, Jan. 22-(ap)- Chile's president Jeronimo  
Monica received the ambassadors from Argentina, Brazil and the United  
States today, discussing separately with each Chile's attitude toward  
severing relations with the axis.

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It was announced that the Brazilian ambassador, Samuel

Souza Leo Gracie, who called first, supplied "information of great interest." #

JERUSALEM, JAN. 22 (AP)- OFFICIALS OF THE U.S. LEGATION IN SOFIA, ARRIVING HERE TODAY, SAID ~~UNRELIABLE REPORTS~~ FIRES, EXPLOSIONS AND OTHER ACTS OF SABOTAGE WERE INCREASING IN BULGARIA, NOTABLY IN THE CAREFULLY GUARDED BLACK SEA PORTS OF VARNA AND BURGAS, SINCE AMERICA ENTERED THE WAR. #

valletta, malta, jan. 22--(ap)--- four enemy bombers and two fighter planes were damaged during four raids on this british mediterranean naval base today. there were no reports of damage or casualties. #

calcutta, india, jan. 22-(ap)-several hundred japanese have arrived here from singapore en route to war prisoner camps throughout india, it was announced today.

(a dawai broadcast from tokyo said the japanese foreign office was informed that "about 1,000 japanese women and children

who lived at singapore" ~~had arrived at~~ calcutta jan. 16 for internment. among those interned in india, dawai said, were yuseo isano, japanese consul general at rangoon, and tatsuo ~~ky~~ fukui, consul at rangoon.)

MOSCOW, JAN. 22 (AP)-THE RUSSIAN RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT THAT RUSSIAN TROOPS ON THE SOUTHWESTERN FRONT, IN THE ~~THE -JEREM-GRANOV ZONE,~~ HAVE RECAPTURED 24 TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN THE PAST FEW DAYS.

london, jan. 22-(ap)-a delegation of shop foremen from cotentry told members of parliament today that their war manufacturing area is "not producing 50 per cent of the output it could." JAN 23 1942  
the leader of the delegation said offers by workers to set up joint production committees with plant managers had been turned down by employers.

"few factories," he asserted, "have night shifts."  
the delegation said that sometimes night shifts were "staged" for the benefit of foreign visitors.

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LONDON, JAN. 22 (AP)---SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, BRITAIN'S  
RETIRING AMBASSADOR TO SOVIET RUSSIA, ARRIVED IN LONDON. THE  
APPOINTMENT OF SIR ~~ARTHUR~~ ARCHIBALD SIR CLARK KERR TO SUCCEED  
HIM IN MOSCOW WAS ANNOUNCED LAST WEEK.

LONDON, JAN. 22 (AP)---THE WESTMINSTER CITY COUNCIL  
AND THE GOVERNING BODIES OF FOUR OTHER LONDON BOROUGHS AGREED TODAY  
TO COOPERATE IN PREPARATIONS FOR COMBATING LOUSE-BORNE TYPHUS  
FEVER IF IT SHOULD INVADE ENGLAND.

the action was the first formal step in a broad precautionary  
program outlined in the house of commons yesterday by the minister of  
health.

he said special arrangements had been made to combat  
possible spread of typhus to england from eastern and central europe  
where its ravages have been reported increasing.

CAIRO---ADD LIBYAN X X X ROYAL AIR FORCE.

THE RAF CONTINUED, HOWEVER, SAID THAT YESTERDAY ITS  
BOMBERS SCORED "A NUMBER OF HITS ON BARRACK BUILDINGS WEST  
OF NORT AND MACHINE-GUNNED LORRIES ON THE COASTAL ROAD." NORT  
IS DEEP IN TRIPOLITANIA, 300 AIR LINE MILES NORTHWEST OF  
EL ADAILA, AND ABOUT 65 MILES EAST OF TRIPOLI, CAPITAL OF  
LIBYA.

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OTHER RAF PLANES ATTACKED MOTOR TRANSPORT AT BURN  
JARA, EQUIDISTANT WEST OF TRIPOLI, STRAFED AN AIRFIELD NEAR  
WHERE AND BOMBED ROAD COMMUNICATIONS.

IN THE NIGHT OF TUESDAY-WEDNESDAY, THE RAF BOMBERS ALSO  
STRUCK AGAIN AT TRIPOLI HARBOR AND LARGE FIRES BROKE OUT IN

SEAPLANE BASE AND LARGE FIRES FOLLOWED THE  
BOMB EXPLOSIONS.

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OTTAWA, JAN 22-(AP)-FLYING OFFICER CLOVEL FAY LAWSON, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. F. C. LAWSON, LIVES AT 2610 SACRAMENTO STREET, ST. JOSEPH, MO., WAS LISTED AS KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN CANADA IN A CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE. THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED SOUTH OF NOOSE JAW, SASK., JAN. 19. JAN 23 1942

(ADVANCE)...NEW YORK, JAN 22-(AP)-THE JAPANESE INTERNED BISHOP RALPH A. WARD, HEAD OF THE METHODIST CHURCH IN SHANGHAI, CHINA, AND NINE METHODIST MISSIONARIES WHO WERE IN WUHU, CHINA, AT THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN, THE METHODIST CHURCH BOARD OF MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION ANNOUNCED TODAY.

DR. CHESTER B. RAPPE, MISSIONARY AND SUPERINTENDENT IN CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA, CABLED THAT BISHOP WARD HAD ADVISED HIM THAT HE AND THE MISSIONARIES WERE CONFINED TO THE WUHU GENERAL HOSPITAL COMPOUND OVERLOOKING THE YANGTZE RIVER AND WERE TREATED COURTEOUSLY.

DR. RAPPE DID NOT NAME THE MISSIONARIES, BUT THE BOARD SAID IT UNDERSTOOD THEY INCLUDED: MISS HARRIET WHITNER, BIRMINGHAM, MISS; MISS JESSIE L. VOLCOTT, SPIRIT LAKE, IOWA; THE REV. FRANCIS C. GALE, OAKLAND, CALIF.; AND THE REV. ALBERT H. STEVARD, CHAM, WASH.

INTERNED ALSO, THE BOARD SAID, WAS DR. L. C. MORGAN OF CHICAGO, ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF WUHU HOSPITAL.

NEW YORK, JAN. 22-(AP)-THE "SCORCHED EARTH" POLICY COULD NOT BE SUCCESSFULLY APPLIED TO MALAYAN RUBBER PLANTATIONS IN THE PATH OF INVADING JAPANESE ARMIES, SIR JOHN HAY, BRITISH RUBBER

EXPERT AND A MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL RUBBER REGULATION COMMITTEE, DECLARED TODAY.

"IT'S VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE TO DESTROY A RUBBER PLANTATION," SIR JOHN SAID IN AN INTERVIEW. "YOU'D HAVE TO UPROOT THE INDIVIDUAL TREES, AND THERE ARE TOO MANY OF THEM TO ATTEMPT THAT. THERE ARE NEARLY 500,000,000 RUBBER TREES IN MALAYA."

"HOWEVER, THE JAPANESE REALLY HAD ALL THE RUBBER SUPPLY THEY NEEDED AFTER THEY TOOK OVER FRENCH INDO-CHINA AND THAILAND," HE ASSERTED. "INDO-CHINA AND THAILAND TOGETHER PRODUCE 120,000 TONS ANNUALLY, AND JAPAN'S CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN AT THE RATE OF ONLY 60,000 TO 70,000 TONS A YEAR." JAN 23 1942

SIR JOHN WAS NOT PREPARED TO DISCUSS STEPS TAKEN BY TIN FACTORY OPERATORS IN MALAYA, BUT SAID THAT WHEN HE WAS LAST THERE IN 1938 PLANS HAD BEEN MADE FOR THE SINKING OF DREDGES IN THE OPEN MINES.

"IT WOULD TAKE SOME TIME TO MAKE REPAIRS," HE SAID.

HE ESTIMATED THAT 150,000 TO 200,000 TONS OF RUBBER WERE AT SEA ON THE WAY TO ALLIED COUNTRIES, MOST OF IT FOR THE UNITED STATES, AT THE TIME OF THE JAPANESE INVASION.

"THE DUTCH EAST INDIES ARE STILL SENDING OUT SHIPMENTS AND THEIR PRODUCTION IS EQUAL TO THAT OF MALAYA," HE DECLARED.

#### NOTE TO EDITORS

THE UNITED STATES CENSOR REQUESTED THAT THE WASHINGTON STORY SENT YOU YESTERDAY ON A WAR PRODUCTION PLAN FOR THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE NOT BE PUBLISHED IN LATIN AMERICA. THE PRESS OF LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES OBSERVED THIS REQUEST. THIS EXPLAINS WHY THERE HAS BEEN NO COMMENT OR OTHER REACTION FROM CENTRAL OR SOUTH AMERICA ON THIS DEVELOPMENT.

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WASHINGTON, JAN 22-(AP)-THE TREASURY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE WAR WITH JAPAN STOPPED SHIPMENT OF \$16,000,000 OF VITAL MATERIALS, ORIGINALLY DESTINED FOR AREAS NOW OCCUPIED BY JAPAN, AND IS NOW AVAILABLE FOR AMERICAN NEEDS.

THE ITEMS, LOCATED MOSTLY ON WEST COAST DOCKS, INCLUDED PARTS OF AIRPLANE ENGINES, AUTOMOBILE PARTS, COPPER WIRE, TIRES, PAPER, TINPLATE, AND LOCOMOTIVE PARTS.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 22-(AP)-TWO PONTIAC, MICH., MEN IDENTIFIED AS OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL WORKERS LEAGUE TESTIFIED TODAY BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES TODAY AS IT FINISHED ONE PHASE OF ITS CURRENT INVESTIGATION.

JAN 23 1942

CHAIRMAN DIES (D-TEX) IDENTIFIED THEM AS GARLAND J. ALDERMAN AND PARKER SAGE, SECRETARY AND TREASURER, RESPECTIVELY, OF THE LEAGUE. DIES HAS CHARGED THAT THE LEAGUE SERVED AS A CLEARING HOUSE FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF AXIS PROPAGANDA IN THE UNITED STATES.

NEITHER DIES NOR COMMITTEE MEMBERS WOULD DISCLOSE THE NATURE OF THE TESTIMONY, BUT THE TEXAN COMMENTED "SOME OF IT WAS OF THE TYPE THE NEWSPAPERS COULDN'T PUBLISH ANYWAY."

QUESTIONING OF THE TWO MICHIGANDERS AND OTHER WITNESSES THIS WEEK, DIES SAID, CONVINCED HIM THAT ABOUT THIRTY PER CENT OF THE LEAGUE'S APPROXIMATELY 500 MEMBERS ARE OF GERMAN EXTRACTION AND WERE ENDEAVORING TO "SET UP A FASCIST REGIME" IN THIS COUNTRY.

NO OTHER LEAGUE WITNESSES ARE SCHEDULED FOR QUESTIONING IN THE

IMMEDIATE FUTURE, DIES SAID, BUT SOME MAY BE SUMMONED LATER.

WHEN THE COMMITTEE RESUMES ITS CLOSED HEARINGS MONDAY, THE PRINCIPAL WITNESS ON THE SCHEDULE WILL BE J.A. COLESCOTT OF ATLANTA, WHO DIES SAID WAS IMPERIAL WIZARD OF THE KU KLUX KLAN. COLESCOTT, THE CHAIRMAN EXPLAINED, WAS NOT SUBPOENAED BUT VOLUNTEERED TO COME BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

JAN 23 1942

DIES DECLINED TO COMMENT ON REPORTS THAT THE COMMITTEE AT A SECRET MEETING LAST NIGHT QUESTIONED JOSEPH LASH, NEW YORK CITY YOUTH LEADER WHO IS A CANDIDATE FOR A COMMISSION IN THE NAVAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

AUTHORITATIVE COMMITTEE SOURCES SAID, HOWEVER, THAT LASH WAS QUESTIONED AND THAT THE MEETING WAS ARRANGED THROUGH MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT SO LASH COULD CORRECT HIS PREVIOUS RECORD WITH THE COMMITTEE.

(ADVANCE)--WASHINGTON, JAN 22-(AP)-A WOMAN'S "LAND ARMY" MAY BE RECRUITED TO RELIEVE A POSSIBLE "ACUTE SHORTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOR," THE OFFICE OF FACTS AND FIGURES REPORTED TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TODAY IN A REVIEW OF THE NATION'S WAR EFFORT FOR THE LAST 18 MONTHS.

JAN 23 1942

THE REPORT ESTIMATED THAT MORE THAN 500,000 WOMEN NOW ARE EMPLOYED IN WAR WORK AND OTHERS ARE BEING RECRUITED TO TAKE OVER THE JOBS OF MEN DRAFTED INTO THE ARMED SERVICES.

"WITH RECORD CROPS IN PROSPECT," IT SAID, "AN ACUTE SHORTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOR THREATENS. FARMERS ON FAMILY-SIZED FARMS

HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO PAY WAGES HIGH ENOUGH TO COMPETE WITH INDUSTRY. HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF YOUNG FARMERS ARE GOING INTO THE ARMED FORCES.

"TO FIGHT THIS SHORTAGE, FARM FAMILIES, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, AS WELL AS MEN, WILL HAVE TO WORK LONGER AND HARDER. CITY YOUTHS PROBABLY WILL BE ORGANIZED TO GO OUT TO THE FARMS FOR SEASONAL JOBS. A WOMAN'S 'LAND ARMY' MAY BE RECRUITED."

THE REPORT SAID THAT DURING THE LAST WAR NEARLY ONE-FOURTH OF ALL EMPLOYEES IN AIRCRAFT PLANTS WERE WOMEN AND BEFORE THIS WAR ENDS ONE-THIRD MAY BE WOMEN.

JAN 23 1942

"IN SOME PLANTS," IT SAID, "WOMEN ALREADY ARE DOING LIGHT SHEET-METAL WORK, RIVETING, WELDING, SPRAY PAINTING, PASTING, AND GLUING. WOMEN HAVE BEEN FOUND PARTICULARLY ADAPTABLE TO SMALL-ARMS AMMUNITION WORK, AND IN FRANKFORD ARSENAL IN PHILADELPHIA NEARLY 40 PER CENT OF THE EMPLOYEES ARE WOMEN.

"OTHER WOMEN ARE MAKING GAS MASKS AND WORKING AS BENCH HANDS, SOLDERERS, AND INSPECTORS IN ARMS AND MUNITIONS FACTORIES."

AN IDEA OF HOW MANY MORE WOMEN WILL BE TAKEN IN WAR INDUSTRIES WAS GIVEN IN THE STATEMENT THAT ONLY FOUR WOMEN IN EVERY 1,000 ARE NOW WORKING IN SUCH PLANTS WHILE IN 1918 THERE WERE 21, IN EVERY 1,000.

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# NAVY REPORTS VICTORIES OVER SUBMARINES; RUSSIANS GAIN 65 MILES IN NORTH TO KHOLM; DUTCH FLIERS HIT 4 WARSHIPS, 4 VESSELS

## Naval Spokesman Declares Undisclosed Number Of Enemy U-Boats Will Not Make Return Trip JAN 24 1942

## Sinkings And Crippling Of Enemy Craft Held Secret

Washington, Jan. 24 (P)—In a statement edged with grim irony, a Navy spokesman disclosed tonight that an unspecified number of enemy submarines had been liquidated off the Atlantic coast but that details on these "excursionists" were being kept secret to deal a blow to Nazi morale.

"Some of the recent visitors to our territorial waters will never enjoy the return portion of their voyage," the statement said. "Furthermore, the percentage of one-way traffic is increasing while that of two-way traffic is satisfactorily on the decline."

Then the statement appealed to the people to keep silent even if they "have seen a submarine captured or destroyed." The Navy, it said, will give out no information "about the fate of the enemy submarine excursionists who don't get home, until that information is no longer of aid and comfort to the enemy."

### COUNTER-BLOWS

"The Nazis think themselves pretty clever in the field of psychological warfare. Secrecy surrounding the fate of their submarines is a counter-blow the American people can give them which may serve to shake some of their super-confidence."

The spokesman added that "every American can regard silence and secrecy as his own personal anti-submarine weapon," and promised that full information would be given out when the "whole story can be told without giving aid and comfort to the enemy."

How many submarines have been bogged or damaged, when, where, and under what circumstances, were among the questions to which the rule of silence was applied. But that successful counter-attacks have been delivered, and presumably are continuing, was made clear.

The reference to one-way and two-way traffic was interpreted authoritatively as meaning that some U-boats which crossed the Atlantic to prowl along the coast from Cape Hatteras to Newfoundland have been sunk—or possibly captured.

The enigmatic reference to not

enjoying" the return trip similarly was interpreted to mean either that they might not have the opportunity to go back or else they would have to make the voyage in a crippled condition.

Among naval observers the statement left little doubt that the submarine inroads on shipping in the last seven days had been effected by several undersea craft. These attacks have resulted in the announced sinking of five ships—The Norrness, Allan Jackson, Coimara, City of Atlanta, and Ciltvaira

—and the damaging of a sixth, The Malay. A total of 75 men from these vessels have been reported dead or missing.

The importance which the Navy attaches to secrecy in the destruction of enemy submarines was emphasized throughout the statement. "Let the enemy guess what happened," it said.

At the same time, the spokesman declared that "the press and the radio have made a great, patriotic contribution by voluntarily disciplining themselves in the matter of reporting such incidents as may have come to their attention unofficially."

The policy of secrecy regarding attacks on submarines in the Atlantic has been in effect several months. It was first announced by Secretary Knox in response to inquiries as to the effectiveness of Navy counter-blows against submarines raiding convoys operating between North America and England.

Knox said that uncertainty as to the fate of submarines and crews which just never get home again was an important weapon in psychological warfare, upsetting especially the morale of other crews.

### Relaxed Silence Once

He has relaxed his rule of silence only once, and then only to the extent of making the recent statement that in the North Atlantic the Navy had either sunk or damaged 14 undersea raiders.

In giving out this information without amplification as to details of the various actions, Knox said that "immediate announcement of the strength and disposition of the U. S. naval forces which are combating the enemy submarines, the methods that we have used, and the place and time of our attacks upon them, would provide the enemy with military information which he would dearly love to have."

The Navy spokesman said tonight that "whispers and gossip" as well as official disclosures "can give information of value or comfort to the enemy," and added:

"If you know something, keep it to yourself. If you hear something, stop its circulation with you—don't pass it on."

"By this conduct, every American can make his contribution to the Navy's world-wide effort to eliminate the enemy submarine menace."

## SILENT AND SECRET CAMPAIGN DISCLOSED

Public Asked to Co-operate by Keeping Still  
When Hearing Any Reports of  
Our Naval Activities.

Washington, Jan. 23 (P)—A navy spokesman asserted today that some enemy submarines which have been and are operating off the United States Atlantic coast never would return home. Whether these sub members have been captured or destroyed the spokesman did not make clear.

At the same time he urged the public to give out no information about the specific destruction or capturing of undersea craft, declaring that by thus helping to make psychological warfare on the enemy "every American can make his contribution to the navy's world-wide effort to eliminate the enemy submarine menace."

The spokesman declared that "two-way traffic is satisfactorily on the decline," as far as submarines invading United States territorial waters are concerned. "But there will be no information given out about the fate of the enemy excursionists who don't get home, until that information is no longer of aid and comfort to the enemy," he said.

### Text of Navy Statement.

The navy's statement follows:

"There are many rumors and unofficial reports about the capture or destruction of enemy submarines.

"Some of the recent visitors to our territorial waters will never enjoy the return portion of their voyage. Furthermore, the percentage of one-way traffic is increasing, while that of two-way traffic is satisfactorily on the decline.

"But there will be no information given out about the fate of the enemy submarine excursionists who don't get home, until that information is no longer of aid and comfort to the enemy.

"This is a phase of the game of war secrecy into which every American should enter enthusiastically.

"It is a phase which is not only important from the purely military viewpoint of naval operations, but from the viewpoint of psychological counter-offensive as well.

"The Nazis think themselves pretty clever in the field of psychological warfare. Secrecy surrounding the fate of their submarines is a counter-blow the American people can give them which may serve to shake some of their super-confidence.

#### United States Asked to Help.

"It is a game in which every American can and should participate. The navy will 'take care' of enemy submarines and the people can help the navy and the country by keeping quiet about what they see or hear of the process or its results.

"The press and the radio have made a great, patriotic contribution by voluntarily disciplining themselves in the matter of reporting such incidents as may have come to their attention unofficially.

"All the people can make the same contribution. Even if you have seen a submarine captured or destroyed, keep it to yourself. Let the enemy guess what happened.

#### Whispers and Gossip.

"Whispers and gossip can give information of value or comfort

to the enemy. If you know something, keep it to yourself. If you hear something, stop its circulation with you—don't pass it on.

"By this conduct, every American can make his contribution

to the navy's worldwide effort to eliminate the enemy submarine menace.

"Then, as soon as the whole story can be told without giving aid or comfort to the enemy, it will be told frankly and officially.

"As Secretary Knox said on December 21—The release of information of attacks on our shipping, unaccompanied by information as to what we are doing to protect it, must not be construed by the public as an indication that the navy has done nothing about it.

"Immediate announcement of the strength and disposition of the United States naval forces which are combatting enemy submarines, the methods that we have used and the place and time of our attacks upon them would provide the enemy with military information which he would dearly love to have."

"Not everybody can get a chance to personally participate in the anti-submarine actions at sea, but every American can regard silence and secrecy as his own personal anti-submarine weapon."

## Ocean Patrols Bar Attack on Japan, Claim

### Navy Has Two-Fold Job, New U. S. Agency Says

Washington, Jan. 23—(AP)—Those who have wondered why the American navy has not taken a broad offensive action against Japan in the Pacific found an answer today in the official "report to the nation" by the government's newly-created Office of Facts and Figures.

The navy's task, the report declared, is "two-fold—it has the greatest battle of its life on its hand, and it also has a tremendous defensive patrolling job to carry out."

"The navy, like the rest of us, is at war with Germany in the Atlantic, with Japan in the Pacific, with Italy in the Mediterranean. At the same time, it must police with Britain the sea lanes from Iceland to the bulge of South America and, with the British, Dutch, and Australian navies, the vast Pacific as far as Singapore.

"Fighting ships which might otherwise be used to attack the Japanese navy must serve as two great mobile arcs of steel guarding all our continental coast line.

"They must see that German ships do not menace the routes to and from the eastern ports of South and Central America. They must keep Japanese ships clear of the Western Hemisphere from the Straits of Magellan to the northern Bering sea. This is a naval problem without parallel in history."

The report went on to say, however, that long before Pearl Harbor the navy's ability to "give and take severe blows had been shown in the waters between America and Europe, in the months when it was obeying the President's command to shoot first."

And, it declared, both the navy and marine corps entered the war with an "unprecedented peacetime strength."

"Their complements of fighting forces are being increased with a speed that can be matched by no other nation on earth at this time."

### U. S. Liner Was Attacked Twice By Subs Off Africa

New York, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Grace liner Santa Paula, which arrived here today, was twice attacked by submarines off the West African coast and narrowly escaped collision with unidentified craft as she neared her home shores, it was announced by the Third naval district.

The navy said the vessel, due at quarantine at 8 A. M. today, did not arrive until midafternoon and was held up for another hour while eight crewmen and four passengers, all suffering from malaria, were removed for hospitalization.

Two days off the port of Lagos on the West African coast, the navy announcement said, a submarine suddenly appeared off the Santa Paula's port bow and fired a torpedo, which missed the 9,135-ton vessel by not more than twenty feet.

#### Avoids Torpedo

As the torpedo was fired, the navy

said, the Santa Paula's helmsman threw his wheel hard to turn the ship in an effort to avoid being hit.

So violent was the vessel's change of direction, said the navy, that many of the passengers—about sixty in number—were thrown from their deck chairs and from chairs in the dining room.

The same submarine was seen later off the Santa Paula's stern, the navy was informed by passengers and crewmen, and six hours later a second torpedo crossed her bow—fired by an unseen submarine.

#### Misses Collision

Early today off the United States coast, while traveling at full speed, completely blacked out and zig-zagging "to avoid submarines," the Santa

Paula narrowly escaped collision with unidentified vessels which were being operated in a similar manner, the navy said.

The Santa Paula, built in 1932, formerly was one of the most popular cruise ships of the Grace Line and operated between New York and the Caribbean islands.

She had been on a special voyage to West Africa—a trip which started before the United States was at war.

## Vessel Sinks In Collision

### JAN 24 1942 Rescue Ship Unidentified: Entire Crew of Brazos Saved

New York, Jan. 23—(AP)—The 35-man crew of the American freighter Brazos, sunk Jan. 13 after a collision with an unidentified vessel in submarine-infested Atlantic coastal waters, spent five hours trying to jettison the cargo before taking to the lifeboats.

Survivors reaching here yesterday coincident with a navy announcement that the 4,497-ton ship had been sunk and the entire crew saved said they abandoned ship only after casting tons of sugar into the sea while their boat was foundering.

The Brazos, 43-year-old veteran of the New York-Charleston-Galveston trade, was under lease to the New York-Puerto Rico Steamship Co. and was the ninth

vessel to be sunk or damaged by torpedo or accident off the Atlantic coast in the last 10 days.

The crew, headed by Capt. Charles L. Stone of Staten Island, N. Y., was rescued by another vessel which the navy did not identify and landed at Charleston, S. C. Francisco R. Pabon, one of two men injured, remained in a Charleston hospital, but 23 others arrived in New York by rail yesterday, nine more are expected today and the rest later.

The crash occurred 150 miles southeast of Cape Hatteras in the vicinity where submarines torpedoed the tanker Allen Jackson Sunday and the City of Atlanta Monday.

Last night the fifth naval district at Norfolk, Va., announced that bodies of 10 seamen picked up at sea and presumed to have been victims of the City of Atlanta sinking had been brought to Norfolk.

## 2 Ships Bound for Canada Torpedoed

An East Coast Canadian Port, Jan. 23 (AP)—Torpedoings of two Canada-bound freighters—one British and one Norwegian—were disclosed tonight when rescue vessels landed 70 survivors here.

Names of the ships and places and times of the sinkings were not disclosed, but it was indicated the sinkings were not related.

Forty-two survivors of the British ship were brought here by a Canadian merchantman. They said three of the men in the stokehold were killed when two torpedoes struck at 1 A. M. Three other men were injured seriously enough to be taken to a hospital.

The 28 survivors of the Norwegian ship, brought in by a fishing schooner, were the entire crew, as far as was known.

They said a torpedo split their vessel and it went down so quickly they barely had time to launch boats. The British ship stayed afloat five hours.

Both groups of survivors were adrift for several hours but seas were calm and the weather mild.

## JAPS LAUNCH TERROR REIGN IN PHILIPPINES

### Decree Death Penalty Even For Questioning Value Of Their Money

### Execution Is Threatened For 16 Other Offenses Against Invaders

JAN 24 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 23—A reign of terror in Japanese-occupied sections of the Philippines was indicated tonight in a War Department communique which told of the establishment of death penalties for trivialities such as questioning the worth of the Jap army's special "invasion currency."

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, in command of American and Filipino forces, reported to the department that the commanding Japanese general, Masaharu Homma, had signed a proclamation warning the civilian population that capital punishment would follow this and a list of other presumed offenses.

#### Failure To Obey Orders

Failure to obey Japanese orders was one of them. Others were hiding food and clothing to prevent commandeering by the Japs, rebellion, spying, sabotage, looting, polluting drinking water, stealing arms, or "any other acts against the interests of Japanese forces."

Earlier reports from MacArthur had told of a continued series of Japanese attacks upon the American-Filipino defense line. All assaults, he said, were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

The Japs came to the Philippines with currency already printed for forced circulation in the islands. Filipinos are compelled to accept it in exchange for goods, or services or for the usual currency of the Philippine Government, backed by gold and the credit of the United States.

#### Must Accept Currency

It was made a capital offense, MacArthur said, to refuse to accept this bogus currency or to hinder "its free circulation by slanderous statements." MacArthur's report was not the first

indication that he is regularly receiving information from the Japanese-occupied sections and from behind the enemy lines. It is considered probable here that he has a well-organized intelligence service.

The following is a list of the offenses cataloged in the proclamation:

- "1. Rebellion against Japanese forces.
- "2. Intentionally giving false directions to naval, land or air forces.
- "3. Espionage: Collective or giving out military information to American-Philippine forces or to the public.
- "4. Giving false information or spreading rumors of military importance.

#### Damaging Roads

"5. Damaging or destroying roads, waterways, bridges, railways, signs, telegraph lines, telephone lines or equipment, mail facilities and other disturbance of traffic or communications.

"6. Damaging, destroying or burning houses, warehouses, buildings, trains, automobiles, vehicles, ships, arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing or any other military equipment.

"7. Damaging or destroying military signs and notices.

"8. Destroying or concealing clothing, provisions, fuel, vehicles or live

stock to avoid commandeering by Japanese military authorities.

"9. Stealing arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing or other supplies from the military authorities.

#### Disturbing The Peace

"10. Looting, robbery, murder, arson, sedition, or disturbing the peace.

"11. Pollution of drinking water.

"12. Attacking Japanese soldiers or civilian employees of the army or injuring them in the discharge of their duties.

"13. Counterfeiting or refusing to accept military notes or similar currency or hindering its free circulation by slanderous statements.

"14. Harboring or aiding the escape of any person violating martial law.

"15. Refusing or failing to obey orders issued by Japanese forces.

"16. Any other acts against the interests of the Japanese forces.

"17. Any suggestion or assistance in the commission of the acts listed."

The army's earlier announcement concerning the fighting on Luzon quoted MacArthur as saying that the Japanese, heavily reinforced, were at-

tacking without regard to casualties in an effort to overwhelm his fighting men by sheer weight of numbers.

#### Wavell Congratulations

The army said, too, that General MacArthur had received a message from Sir Archibald Wavell, the Allied commander in chief in the Far Pacific area, "formally congratulating him and his command for their magnificent defense of the Philippines."

Meanwhile, reports from Mindanao, the largest of the southern Philippine Islands, said the Japanese invaders there had organized 10,000 Japanese residents of Davao into a local military force. Most of Davao's 30,000 inhabitants are Japanese.

President Roosevelt disclosed here that the board of inquiry appointed to investigate the lack of alertness at Pearl Harbor December 7 was expected to submit its report shortly, said he was uncertain whether or it would be made public.

The Army communique follows: "The Japanese are continuing to launch heavy attacks on General MacArthur's positions on the Batan Peninsula. During the past 24 hours the fighting has been extremely heavy. The enemy's assault troops have been strongly reinforced. Nevertheless, all Japanese attacks have been repulsed with heavy losses. Apparently the enemy has adopted a policy of continuous assault without regard to casualties, hoping by great supe-

riority in numbers to crush the defending forces.

"General MacArthur is in receipt of a message from Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell formally congratulating him and his command for their magnificent defense of the Philippines.

"Report from Mindanao disclosed that the Japanese troops occupying Davao have organized a local military force composed of some 10,000 Japanese residents of that community."

### Japs Reopening Manila Banks

San Francisco, Jan. 23 (AP)—Japanese banks in Manila are reopening for business and Philippine banks which "wholeheartedly support the Japanese" will reopen soon, the Tokyo radio said today in a Chinese-language broadcast recorded here by the CBS short-wave listening post.

Japanese expeditionary forces have ordered the large Yokohama Specie Bank to reopen for business immediately, the broadcast said.

CBS recorded a French-language broadcast from the pro-Axis Saigon radio to the effect that the reestablishment of business and commercial life in the "occupied territories of the Pacific" would be decided by military authorities in close consultation with the Tokyo Government and financial agencies.

"It is absolutely forbidden," Saigon radio quoted a Japanese Diet spokesman, "to remit Japanese capital to conquered territories and countries. All the capital necessary for rebuilding and developing these new countries shall be furnished by specially created concerns to carry on such work from local sources."

### JAPS TO BLOCKADE ALLIES ON RUBBER

Tin, Hemp Also Named On Tokyo Plan; Exploitations Outlined; Soviet 'Neutral'

TOKYO, Jan. 23 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—A complete program for exploiting captured territory and blockading the United States and Britain from rubber, tin, and hemp was presented to the Japanese Diet today by Tetsuzo Suzuki, president of the Planning Board.

At the same session, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo said that Japan had received assurances from the Soviet government that Russia would observe her neutrality pact with Japan.

Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo proclaimed that Japan would gain further victories because it has enough manpower, training, and materials for the war.

Domei agency said that the occupation of bases on New Guinea and the Solomon Islands is not yet officially confirmed. Attention was called to the Burmese Front where the agency said the advance of Japanese troops will "have far-reaching consequences which will become evident in the near future."

It was indicated that the goal of the Burmese push is the Burma road to Chungking. The agency said loss of the road will make the position of Chinese forces "practically hopeless." Chinese bombardment of French Indo-China is "regarded here as a mere demonstration," it said.

Another report from Domei said the Japanese Commander-in-Chief at Manila had ordered Mayor Jorge B. Vargas to form a new administration.

Suzuki, outlining the development of Japanese conquests in the South Pacific, said the government will decide what resources are to be developed. The products will be taken by the government for its material mobilization program, he said, and only competent and experienced industrialists will be permitted to develop oil, mineral, and agricultural resources, although not as development companies or partnerships.

Military currency, equal to the local currency, would be circulated in each occupied territory. The export of capital from Japan would be prohibited but capital needed for industrial development would be provided by the government.

TOKIO SAYS SOVIET HAS GIVEN PLEDGE

Reports But Neutrality Is Promised in U. S. War.

Tokio, Jan. 23 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.)—The Japanese Foreign Minister, Shigenori Togo, told the House of Representatives today that at the very outset of the Pacific war Japan had received assurances from the Soviet Government that Russia would observe her neutrality pact with Japan to the letter.

A few minutes earlier the Premier, Gen. Hideki Tojo, said that "war is not won by money," and expressed confidence that Japan's resources in trained manpower would offset the material resources of the United States. He said that Japan was assured of further triumphs in Greater East Asia because she possesses the "manpower, training and materials necessary for prosecution of the war."

"In the first factor, which in-

cludes the quantity of men," Tojo said, "Japan tops the world. That is the reason why I am not afraid of America, although I do not dismiss lightly the huge military expenditure called for in President Roosevelt's message to Congress.

"So long as we have men trained in 3,000 years of history, we will not be defeated by America which relies on material strength, because after all war is fought by men."

China realizes that "the Soviet Union is bearing the brunt of the fighting against the aggressive forces in Europe," the Ambassador continued, and that she "is busily occupied with that stupendous task."

But he said he felt confident that when the moment came the Soviet Union would do her part "in the East and in Asia."

The Chinese Government was one

## China Still Regarded As Sister State: Tojo

Tokyo, Jan. 23 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Addressing Parliament this afternoon, Premier General Hideki Tojo reiterated Japanese willingness to accept any Chungking overtures for peaceful reconciliation if that regime changes its attitude.

He declared that, although Japan has been fighting Chungking for five years, she still regards China as a sister nation and has not changed her mind about receiving Chungking with open arms if she only rectifies her mistaken ideas.

#### "A Spoiled Child"

"Japan is chastising a spoiled child who was pampered by Anglo-America," the Premier stated.

He asserted that past faults in China would vanish with the disappearance of Anglo-American influence.

"Now is the time for China's leaders to awaken, and I take this occasion to urge them to do so."

#### Expects Russia to Intervene.

London, Jan. 23 (A. P.)—Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to London, declared today that "in my opinion it is only a question of time" before Russia intervenes in the western Pacific theater of war.

"No country is better informed than the Soviet Union as to the intentions of Japan," he declared at a press conference at which he expressed strong doubt that China might conclude a separate peace with Japan.

of the twenty-six signers of the Washington convention of January 2, under which each government pledged itself "not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemies."

## APPEALS MADE TO ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL

Nation Calls For Arms, Particularly Plans, To Fight Invaders

Enemy Invasions At Three Points On Outer Fringe Are Announced

[By the Associated Press]

Melbourne, Australia, Saturday, Jan. 24—Japanese landings in at least three places on Australia's protecting arc of outer islands were announced today by the Government, which appealed urgently to Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt to furnish arms quickly so that Australian manpower can "clear the seas and land of the Japanese menace."

Deputy Prime Minister Francis Forde

said the Japanese had forced a landing at Rabaul, capital of the Australian mandated island of New Britain, today. This is 800 miles from the Australian mainland.

He said his news came from Port Moresby, on the Australian half of the nearby Dutch-Australian island of New Guinea.

Already, there had been official word that the Japanese had landed at Kieta, the principal city of Bougainville, at the northern end of the Solomon Island chain, and on the large island of New Guinea itself, possibly at a number of points. No details were received as to the locations.

The last previous direct word from Rabaul was a radio flash at 4 P. M. Thursday that eleven Japanese vessels, including warships, had been sighted forty-five miles offshore. The city already had suffered two heavy Japanese air raids.

White Australian militiamen guarded the beaches of the mainland against this ever-nearer threat, the Government called urgently on both London and Washington for swift and adequate help, especially in planes.

#### To Roosevelt, Churchill

Deputy Prime Minister Francis Forde sent messages both to Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt emphasizing the gravity of the Japanese threat to Australia and appealing for immediate dispatch of war equipment.

Australia herself can supply the personnel, the messages pointed out, but she must have more and more arms.

A special plea was made for aircraft—for fighters and bombers and torpedo-carrying planes—for use against the enemy's warships and transports which are bringing the invaders to Australian territory.

#### Need More Equipment

After long conferences with the service chiefs, the War Cabinet decided that the progress of the Japanese invasion could be arrested only by great increases in equipment. A Cabinet spokesman emphasized that aircraft reinforcements must be capable of dealing with the escorting fighters which are carried on the Japanese seaplane carriers.

Ministerial circles expressed confidence that Britain and America would come to Australia's aid promptly and effectively.

In the hour of their greatest danger the Australians stressed not only the menace to themselves but to the entire Allied communications system in the Japanese footholds so close to the mainland.

#### Athwart Path Of Aid From U. S.

New Britain is 800 miles northeast of the mainland; extreme southern New Guinea is within one hundred miles of northern Australia; occupation of the Solomons will put the enemy well athwart the path of help from the United States.

Strong Japanese bases in New Guinea and the Bismarck archipelago could in some circumstances command the Torres Strait between New Guinea and Australia proper and force a 3,000-mile detour of Allied shipping south of the Australian mainland.

#### Deputy Premier Speaks

In a broadcast, Deputy Prime Minister Forde told the people of this sub-continent:

"For the first time in history Australian territory has been attacked. For the first time in history a foreign invader is trying to get a foothold on Australian territorial soil."

"We shall give battle to the best of our ability wherever we fight."

#### In Bombing Reach Of Australia

"At this moment, Japan's attacking bases are within bombing reach of Australia (proper)."

"She has achieved air strength powerful enough to devastate our cities and industrial centers unless opposed in the battle areas with adequate weapons, machines and tools."

Nevertheless, while thus proclaiming that Australia was confronted with "the most serious threat in her history," Forde pledged that with Allied help "we will clear the seas and land of the Japanese menace."

#### Blackouts In Australian Cities

Blackouts were imposed in all Australian cities. A million gas masks were ordered from England. Australia Day, the national holiday falling on January 26, was canceled.

Kieta, the initial Japanese beachhead in the Solomon Islands, is but 350 miles southeast of Rabaul in the island of New Britain, where communication with the mainland has been broken. Rabaul apparently was evacuated by the Australian garrison after its docks had been destroyed by the retiring force.

Eight hundred women and children had been taken from Rabaul by 10 airliners which on some stages of the trip were escorted by American-built Catalina flying boats. This evacuation, it was disclosed today, had begun on Dec. 21. The air liners, which normally carry 21 passengers, in one case took 53.

One plane dropped into a "hole in the jungle" and picked up a woman who was informed that she had only half an hour to leave. She complained that her husband was away and would not return for two days; in the end she was forced to leave a note on the table telling him that she had gone to Australia.

**New York, Saturday, Jan. 24 (AP)—**The British radio in a broadcast heard here today by NBC said "scouting forces have verified that 11 Japanese merchantmen were in the harbor of Rabaul, New Britain, while three Japanese cruisers, one destroyer and one aircraft carrier were sighted somewhere off the coast."

## Nipponese Land On Solomons And Papua

[By the Associated Press]  
Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 23—Seaborne Japanese troops have invaded Australian territory, landing presumably under cover of naval guns and carrier-based aircraft on New Guinea (Papua) and in the northernmost Solomon Islands, 2,500 miles from Tokyo, it was announced officially today.

On the mainland of Australia, now within close bomber range of the Japanese, blackouts were ordered in all cities, militia manned the beaches, a million gas masks were ordered from Britain and the national holiday, Australia Day, January 26, was canceled.

One Landing On Bougainville

Where the Japanese landed on New Guinea—which is half Australian and half Dutch and lies directly north of Australia—was not disclosed immediately.

Deputy Prime Minister Francis Forde announced that the only confirmed landing in the Bismarck Archipelago east of New Guinea was at Kieta, the principal city on Bougainville at the northern end of the Solomon Island chain.

**Jap Planes Over New Guinea**  
Kieta is 250 miles southeast of Rabaul, the capital of New Britain, where radio communications with Australia were broken yesterday when eleven Japanese ships were seen offshore.

A later message, however, indicated that the ships—five troop transports, three cruisers and other escort vessels—had not entered Rabaul harbor up to 7 A. M. today, Rabaul time. The ships were first sighted forty-five miles offshore eighteen hours earlier.

Japanese aerial activity was reported throughout the morning along the northeast coast of New Guinea. Bulolo reported planes overhead at 9.20 A. M. and the radio station there went off the air. Gasmata, on the southeast coast, also reported hearing planes overhead.

**Australia's "Worst Threat"**  
Forde declared Australia was facing "the most serious threat in her history," but said that with the help of her allies "we will clear the seas and land of the Japanese menace."

"We are ready. We shall give battle to the best of our ability wherever we fight."

"At this moment Japan's attacking bases are within bombing reach of Australia. She has achieved air strength powerful enough to devastate our cities and industrial centers unless opposed in the battle areas with adequate weapons, machines and tools."

Thus the war was brought to territory lying at its nearest point only 100 miles from the Australian mainland, and a new link was forged in the chain of Japanese Pacific bases stretching south and east 2,500 miles from Tokyo to the Solomon Island group.

Outlined as sharply as the threat to Australia herself, however, was the new danger to the United Nations' supply lines to the Dutch East Indies, Singapore and Burma.

From bases on New Guinea and in the 750-mile-long Solomon chain to the east the Japanese could command the Torres Strait

between Australia and New Guinea, and force Allied shipping into a costly 3,000-mile detour south of the Australian mainland.

### War Cabinet Meets.

The landings followed the pattern of other Japanese invasions, for they were preceded by days of concentrated air raids, which culminated yesterday in attacks ranging from Rabaul, on the Is-

land of New Britain, east to Tulagi, on the Island of Florida, in the Solomons.

First warning of the threatened landings came in a radio message from Rabaul yesterday reporting eleven Japanese ships only forty-five miles offshore. Half an hour later radio communication with Rabaul was broken.

Australia rallied promptly to this imminent threat of direct attack. Blackouts were ordered in all cities, local militia units were equipped with full battle kit and the Commonwealth War Cabinet was called into special session, and Deputy Prime Minister Francis Forde declared: "We must all realize the gravity of the position and the hazardous times ahead. The situation demands courage and cool heads and the pushing on of Australia's defense measures."

Further urgent representations were sent to Washington and London emphasizing the need for much stronger forces in the Pacific to meet the extending Japanese attacks.

In a speech broadcast from Canberra today and picked up by the NBC in New York, Forde—who is Army Minister as well as Deputy Premier—declared "there can be no doubt that we shall hear the roar of cannon along the coast of this country."

"For the first time in history," he said, "Australian territory has been attacked, and foreign invaders are trying to gain a footing on our shores. The Australian militia is probably in battle for the first time."

"We can be certain that just as the day for the treacherous attack on Hawaii was marked down on Japanese plans, so is the planned attack on the Australian cities and towns."

### Rabaul Families Out.

(Sydney, Jan. 23 (A. P.))—A fleet of commercial air liners, sometimes carrying double the usual loads, withdrew 800 women and children from Rabaul, New Britain, in the

critical hours before the Japanese landed there yesterday.

One last journey was made after Japanese combat planes already had been over the island port for an hour.

## Nipponese Threaten Flank 60 Miles From Singapore

**Penetration Admitted Around Batu Pahat But British Claim Outnumbered Imperials Holding on Other Fronts**

SINGAPORE, Jan. 23 (P)—Japanese troops threatened tonight to turn the British left flank at Batu Pahat, 60 miles northwest of Singapore, but elsewhere across the peninsula, the outnumbered imperials were reported holding on doggedly against increasingly heavy blows.

The British command acknowledged evidence of Japanese penetration in the Batu Pahat sector, the west coastal anchor of a line stretching across Johore state through Chaah in the center to Mersing on the east coast.

These infiltrations coincided with reinforced Japanese frontal assaults in an effort to force the withdrawal of defense units at Bukit Payong, a hill area some nine miles north of Batu Pahat.

Maj.-Gen. Gordon Bennett, Australian army commander, said the situation was "very confused" and more dangerous than a few days ago.

Heavy fighting continued at Bukit Payong, and also around the central Chaah sector, 70 miles north of Singapore and 25 miles north of Kluang, important railway and road junction.

On the east coast at Mersing the

British said their artillery was effectively harassing the Japanese who had pushed down from Endau. Mersing is approximately 65 miles north of here, and the thick jungle growth makes any Japanese operations there almost impossible.

Japanese planes sprayed explosives all along this 80-mile line, and also attacked Singapore this morning—following up yesterday's destructive raid which killed 58 civilians and injured 170.

British fighters destroyed one Japanese bomber and probably another today, the communique said, whereas six or eight of the 54 raiders

were claimed yesterday.

The Japanese infiltrations in the northwest probably consisted of demolition bands to harry rear line communications, and snipers who hide in treetops.

The Australians also were using

these guerrilla tactics, and some units had little other choice when cut off from their own lines.

One front dispatch told tonight how a lieutenant and his platoon became isolated, proceeded to blow up a bridge behind advancing Japanese units, and then lived off the land for days until they regained their lines.

## British Battle Jap Invaders On 80-mile Malayan Front

**Full Weight of Defense Forces Hurlled Into Counter-attack—Nipponese Flyers Active**  
**Singapore Bombed Anew.**

(Singapore, Jan. 23 (A. P.))—British, Australian and Indian soldiers who have checked the main Japanese Army for three days threw their full and desperate weight today into a tremendous counter-offensive which blazed some eighty miles across the State of Johore.

Artillery crashed on the eastern Malay coast; forward troops were fighting the Japanese in the center and in western Malaya, which held the greatest threat to Singapore, the Australians and British were locked in close quarter fighting with the Japanese.

The British command communique acknowledged that there were indications the Japanese were filtering into the coastal regions in the Batu Pahat area, sixty miles northwest of Singapore, but the main action was being fought out around Bukit Payong, a hill area some nine miles north of Batu Pahat.

The Japanese were sending planes over all sections of the front and once more raided Singapore, where in the last three days their bombs have been officially credited with killing 426 persons and wounding 1,049.

[A military commentator in London said the Japanese infiltrations eastward from the Batu Pahat area likely meant an attempt at a pincer movement to join with other Japanese forces seeking to press the British back in the central sector. He added the British positions appeared relatively unchanged, with the heaviest fighting under way in the Batu Pahat sector.]

### How the Front Shapes Up.

Based on the official British report today, the front ranging from 60 to 70 or more miles above Singapore, shaped up roughly as follows:

From the Western anchor

The force which attacked Singapore yesterday consisted of about fifty-four heavy bombers, escorted by fighters. The British said their fighters shot down six Japanese "re-raft" "for certain and two probably," damaging a number of others.

They added that military damage again was confined mainly to buildings and casualties were placed at 58 killed and 170 injured.

The Australians were especially heavily engaged in close quarter fighting above Batu Pahat, sixty miles northwest of Singapore.

### Assaulting Allied Flank

The Japanese were reported to have brought up additional troops on the Muar river front on the west coast and had turned an infiltration movement into an assault on the Allied flank. The British were helping the Australians in that Muar river sector.

In eastern Malaya, the situation was described as "somewhat obscure," but Japanese infiltrations by small landing parties were reported below Endau, eighty-five miles northeast of Singapore.

The Australians in the central sector have knocked out many Japanese tanks, advices to Singapore said, and the invaders were said to be relying on gun carriers to support a mechanical drive there.

### Snipers Do Damage

The Japanese move southward from

ing, and the Japanese push down the coast brought those forces into play. To the west of Mersing lies a dense jungle through which correspondents at the front said the enemy would be forced to hack his way every step if he attempted a flanking movement on the east coast.

On the central front in the Chaah area, forward elements were in contact with the Japanese and fighting was in progress.

**Scene of Main Battle.**  
The Japanese were said to have stepped up their activity in the Batu Pahat section—and there the main battle was joined.

The British command said a small formation of British fighters encountered a superior force in the Yon-peng area, northeast of Batu Pahat, and one British fighter was missing after the engagement.

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### Snipers Do Damage

The Japanese move southward from

the Muar river still was considered the biggest threat to the Allied forces defending Singapore.

In his headquarters on the front, Major General Bennett, commander of the Australian army in Malaya, said that Japanese infiltration tactics still were effective in some sectors of the west coast.

He said that the Japanese had apparently abandoned their attempts to break through in the north and had turned aside in an endeavor to by-pass the British lines. They were sending small parties into the jungle which would reappear behind the British lines and open fire on them from trees, Gen. Bennett said.

One Japanese bomber was definitely destroyed and another was probably shot down in a renewal of raids upon Singapore today, following up defensive fighting yesterday which knocked down six, and possibly eight, the British command said.

"About fifty-four heavy bombers escorted by fighters" were reported to have made up the

aerial squadrons which attacked Singapore yesterday. In addition to the known Japanese victims, a number of others were declared to have been damaged. Casualties from that raid were listed at fifty-eight killed and 170 injured. The communique said that military damage was again confined mainly to buildings and casualties were slight.

## CRASHING PILOT WIPES OUT 60 JAPS

### Briton Revealed to Have Dived Into Their Boat.

London, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—A British pilot's suicidal dive into a Japanese landing craft, as the result of which sixty Japanese, all aboard, were wiped out during the beginning of the conflict on Malaya, was reported by the Air Ministry today.

The ministry's news service said that the incident occurred during Japanese landings at Kota Bharu, in extreme northeastern

Malaya near the Thai (Siamese) frontier.

The British plane was already damaged, the account said, and the pilot deliberately turned and dived it into one of the landing craft.

"His courageous sacrifice must have impressed Japanese onlookers," the news service said, adding that the true story came from "unbiased Japanese sources and is unusually interesting in the light of many false Japanese propaganda stories of fanatical bravery in the Japanese forces."

halted, but we got no sleep all night as the mosquitoes and swamp lice were terrible.

"At dawn I got the swing of the compass toward the mine and managed to set a course allowing for the swing. We hacked away all day through the jungle and swamps, my men are all good bushmen and kept going though cut to pieces by thorns and cactus. On we went all day and though I tried to keep the general direction, the compass showed up badly.

Heard Heavy Bombing  
Toward dusk I realized a road was

## Aussies Fight Behind Jap Lines

JAN 24 1942

By Sergt. Ian Fitchett

Official Correspondent with the Australian Imperial Force

(With the AIF on the Malayan Front, Jan. 23 (Australian Associated Press to AP).—While the main body of the Australian Imperial Force has been in action against the Japanese in fairly solid groups, some of their comrades, on patrol, have plunged through steaming, swampy jungle many miles behind the enemy lines to carry out their assignments.

Today I met a lieutenant who, with his platoon, has spent only two nights on this side of the enemy lines since the AIF went into action eight days ago.

### Compass Acted Up

He had just come back after two days in the jungle, seeking to find a way out with a recalcitrant compass that acted up because of the proximity of an iron mine.

He said his party had been cut off by the Japanese in an encounter, with the Japanese sniping at them, "but their aim was lousy."

"As I led the men into the jungle I realized that the enemy had got past us in larger numbers and had forced troops behind to withdraw," he said. "We forced our way through the jungle on the road a good way behind, but all we could see were Japs pouring

near as I heard transport and heavy almost-continuous bombing. That night passed again without sleep.

"The men were getting what rest they could on palm leaves laid on watery ground.

"The next morning we found a Chinese hut. They treated us marvelously and gave us biscuits and tea. Our scanty rations had long since run out.

"They put us on our track and we reached our main lines. The men are sore and cut about but after a good sleep they'll be on the job again."

### Blew Up Bridge

The same party prior to this adventure had only just returned from blowing up a railway bridge well behind the enemy lines in another sector.

The Japs got around them without their being able to warn another party some miles back, so they were forced to blow a bridge behind them, and a runner sent to warn the other party never got through.

A patrol sent after a worrying wait ascertained this, and the party set out on a trip home through many miles of enemy territory.

### Located Enemy Guns

It took them four days to get in, and they brought back information of the location of enemy guns which resulted in their immediate destruction.

Such stories are typical of the many efforts going on all the time.

## JAP INVASION FLEET CRIPPLED BY DUTCH

JAN 24 1942

Bombers Score 12 Direct Hits

On 8 Ships In Strait  
Of Macassar

## Flyers, With American-Made Planes, Return To Base Without A Casualty

By JACKY HOOLENDUAN  
[By the Associated Press]

Batavia, Jan. 23—Heavy bombers and dive-bombing fighters of the Dutch East Indies air forces caught a squadron of Japanese warships and a train of invasion transports in the Strait of Macassar today and left them crippled with twelve direct hits on eight ships.

Making superb use of their American-built aircraft in the narrow waters which the Japanese invaders of the Dutch East Indies now are endeavoring to penetrate, the Dutch flying fleet came back to their base without a single casualty of their own.

### Dutch Airmen's Official Score

This was their score, announced in a special communique:

One large warship, perhaps a battleship, directly hit by 300-kilogram (660-pound) bombs.

One heavy cruiser, one light cruiser and one large transport struck by bombs of the same caliber.

A destroyer, two large transports and one smaller ship, dive-bombed by fighters and hit with eighty-kilo (175-pound) bombs.

The strait in which the attack was delivered lies between the islands of Borneo and Celebes, upper defenses of the Indies and both of them invaded in part by Japanese forces.

### Further Landings Thwarted

Already the enemy is in possession of the oil island of Tarakan on the northeast coast of Borneo and the Minahassa Peninsula, narrow upper arm of Celebes. The ships which were bombed were obviously steaming southward from those bases for further landings to the south.

It was in timely anticipation of just such a move that the Dutch yesterday put the torch to the oil wells and refineries of Balikpapan, Borneo east-coast port more than 300 miles south of Tarakan.

Thus today's aerial foray (possibly carried out from secret inland airports which the Dutch are reputed to have established in the jungles of Borneo) was important in at least delaying or weakening further landing attempts.

On the debit side of the ledger the N. E. I. command today reported two new raids on Belawan Deli, the port for Medan, Sumatra, by Japanese bombers which dropped many bombs, damaging some sheds and ships and wounding 16 persons. An Aneta agency correspondent in Medan reported most casualties resulted from a near miss on an air raid shelter trench.

### Two Ships Not Hit

Sabang, on We Island five miles off the northern tip of Sumatra, was bombed again, but two ships which were the targets were unhurt. The airport at Palembang, South Sumatra, was raided by 27 Japanese fighters and two persons were wounded.

Use of fighters here indicated they were based on conquered Malayan bases above Singapore.

The airdrome of Gorontalo, probably on the part of Minahassa Peninsula not occupied by the Japanese, was attacked with incendiary bombs.

Dutch air raids yesterday on the Japanese forces occupying Kuching, capital of Sarawak, on the west side of Borneo, fired storage yards at the river mouth.

## Jap Transports and Warships Bombed by Dutch Off Borneo

### Eight Vessels Are Hit in Macassar Strait— Enemy Continues Raids on Sumatra and Small Islands Near By.

JAN 24 1942

Batavia, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Dutch heavy bombers and dive bombers scored twelve direct hits on eight Japanese warships and transports in the Macassar Straits between the islands of Borneo and Celebes, it was announced officially today.

A communique released through the news agency Aneta said that 660-pound bombs were dropped directly on a large warship, a heavy cruiser, a smaller cruiser and a large transport, while dive bombers scored with their 175-pound bombs on a destroyer and three transports.

The Dutch suffered no losses, it was announced.

Such a force of Japanese warships in those waters indicated the Japanese might be sending a fleet of transports, perhaps to Balikpapan, on the east coast of Borneo, where the Dutch have destroyed valuable oil wells and oil stores.

The Netherlands East Indies command announced in its regular communique that Dutch aircraft yesterday attacked Kuching, Japanese-occupied capital of Sarawak, again bombing storage yards, which were set on fire.

The Dutch also said that twenty-seven enemy fighters attacked the airdrome at Palembang, on the island of Sumatra, this morning and wounded two persons. During a light bombardment by the Japanese at Sabang, an island off the northern tip of Sumatra, a small abandoned ship was sunk, the Dutch said. They added attempts to bomb two more ships failed.

Sixteen persons were injured

and some sheds and ships were damaged in two Japanese air raids yesterday on the tobacco port of Belawan, near Medan in Sumatra, the Dutch communique said. The High Command report said that the first attack came in the morning, when six planes dropped about sixty bombs. These caused all the casualties. Three planes returned four hours later, raiding the town and harbor and causing most of the material damage.

## Lone Survivor Of Dutch Sub Tells How He Escaped Death

Swam 35 Hours In Shark-  
Infested Waters—Now  
Wants "Another Crack  
At The Yellow Scum"

When the Netherlands East Indies went to war with Japan, a Dutch submarine was poking through the Gulf of Siam, keeping periscope watch on four Japanese troop transports heading for the British Malaya shore.

When word was received that the war was on, the submarine fired its torpedoes. The four Japanese ships went down with about 4,000 soldiers. Days later the submarine struck a mine. There was one survivor. Herewith is the story of his escape, issued through Aneta, official Netherlands news agency.

The author has been awarded the Dutch Bronze Cross with honorable mention.

By QUARTERMASTER C. DE WOLFE

Batavia, Jan. 23 (Aneta to AP)—It's still hard to believe that I survived that experience in which all my mates lost their lives. The night it happened we were cruising on the surface to investigate a light on the horizon. There were six of us in the coning tower, our captain, myself and four other officers.

Suddenly a blast seemed to lift the sub out of the water and all six of us were hurled into the water. Stunned by the explosion but fortunately uninjured, I began to swim around looking for the others. The captain had vanished, but the other four officers were still with me and able to swim.

We started swimming according to directions we had received from our captain in case of emergency.

Water Infested With Sharks

All of us were driven on by the frightening knowledge that all the dark water around us was infested by sharks. We rid ourselves of clothes. After twelve hours three of the men

had to give up exhausted and sank below the waves.

The other officer and I could give them no assistance because we ourselves were desperately tired. A few hours later he, too, was swallowed up by the sea.

I had now been in the water eighteen hours and no land was in sight. My arms ached and I was desperately drowsy, but somehow—one can't explain such things—I kept going. I swam throughout the night and the next day. Apparently the sharks were busy elsewhere, because I saw none.

Safe After 35 Hours In Water

Finally I saw land. As I got close to the shore—my strength was practically gone—a wave threw me onto the rocky beach, where a rock cut me badly in the back. I had been in the water thirty-five hours as far as I could figure.

For several hours I must have lain half conscious, but eventually I was able to stumble forward. After several hours of this painful walking, I sighted a number of natives.

The natives gave me an old shirt to wear and led me to a native frog-canoe. The owner of this fragile craft took me to a small native settlement, but the end of my trouble was still far away.

Soles Of Feet Torn To Pieces

After getting something to eat I felt a little stronger and asked some natives to take me to a European settlement. They consented and we started afoot.

I had no shoes and soon my feet began to bleed so badly that it was almost impossible to go on. The soles

of my feet were torn to pieces and the pain was so frightful I had to sit down every few steps.

We finally reached a small clearing in the jungle, where I lay down for about half an hour. I apparently dozed off because when I struggled to my feet I was astonished to see that my guides made no effort to get up with me. They sat motionless with expressionless faces.

Gun Gleams From Jungle Wall

One of the fellows without a word jerked his thumb over his shoulder and following the indicated direction I was startled to see the gleaming barrel of a gun and its bayonet pointing straight at me from out of the jungle wall.

Fortunately, the man holding the gun revealed himself to be an Australian. Semi-conscious, I was transported from there to a Singapore hospital. After two weeks of skilled medical care, I recovered sufficiently to return to my base in the Netherlands Indies. I'm very pleased to be able to join up again and have another crack at the yellow scum.

flyer, Pete, once with the United States aircraft carrier Ranger, whose home is Pensacola, Fla. He sent three enemy craft crashing to earth from the first wave of attackers, refueled, took off again and shot down two in the second wave.

Then there was Jack, a member of

## American And British Flyers Bag 21 Jap Planes Over Burma

Former U. S. Navy Pilot Knocks Down Five In Dog-fights With 60 Air Raiders In Rangoon Area

Australia appeals to London and Washington for swift and adequate help, especially for aircraft, as the Commonwealth Government speeds continental defenses following Japanese landings on Australian islands. (Story on Page 2.)

JAN 24 1942

By DANIEL DE LUCE  
Associated Press Correspondent

Rangoon, Burma, Jan. 23—American and British fighter pilots, veterans all, knocked down twenty-one of sixty Japanese raiders over the Rangoon area today, putting a crimp in Japanese aspirations to strike a crippling blow from the rear in support of their operations in the south Burma Panhandle.

The surviving raiders turned tail and fled and their utter rout, it was believed here, would strongly influence the enemy offensive, directed at present against the picturesque port of Moulmein, but which is intended ultimately to gain this terminus of the Burma road.

It was considered timely that the superb air defense here against greatest odds occurred while the British in the Panhandle were falling back from the mountains to within twenty-six miles of Moulmein before a large mixed force of Japanese and Thai invaders.

Two Main Battles Over Rangoon

There were two main battles over Rangoon today. In the first seven Japanese planes were downed; in the second, fourteen crashed.

One American pilot, back in action again after recovering from a wound sustained in an air battle January 4, failed to return from today's operation and one RAF pilot was lost. The Briton was the first to challenge the raiders and was seen single-handedly attacking twenty-four enemy craft.

The day's ace was a former navy

the American Volunteer Group, from Scarsdale, N. Y., who raised his score to date to eight by setting fire to one Japanese plane and shooting the wing off another. Then he ate a hearty late luncheon.

Japs Crash "Far And Wide"

One RAF pilot knocked out a Japanese fighter and himself made a forced landing one hundred yards from the wreckage of his victim.

"What your Yanks and our boys are doing today beats almost anything in the history of the battle of Britain," a veteran RAF officer commented. "Find them better and better planes and the Japs will get sicker and sicker of this war."

As one participating American flyer put it: "The paddy fields east of Rangoon looked like they had a bonfire in each one. Those Japs crashed far and wide."

An official military commentator

said withdrawing imperials in the Panhandle were in no sense beaten and were not, in fact, hard-pressed.

Gave Japs "Very Hard Crack"

"We had a very good fight with a superior force," the commentator asserted. "The main reason there is no enemy pressure may be that we gave him a very hard crack—or else he may be trying to by-pass us."

In any event a new phase of the fight for lower Burma appeared developing in the area of Moulmein, pagoda-dotted city of 70,000 across the Gulf of Martaban from Rangoon.

It was possible that the Japanese and their Thailand helpers would try to flank the strongest British points east of Moulmein and swing north-west to the Saeween river above the city.

American Volunteers In Action

The Rangoon air battle was fought both by the RAF and by the American volunteer group of former army pilots who came out to the Kipling country to help defend the Burma road.

The Yanks dived into "V" formations of enemy bombers and were in turn pounced upon by Japanese fighter escorts which came shrieking out of the clouds.

Japanese planes plunged, flaming, into rice fields many miles from military objectives. Other bombers jettisoned their loads and ran to escape the chattering machine-guns of the Allied Tomahawks.

Only yesterday, Chungking dispatches disclosed, fifteen fighters from the American Volunteer Group helped twenty-seven Chinese bombers and fifteen Chinese fighters raid Hanoi, Indo-China. The Japanese offered no aerial resistance to this surprise raid and all the attackers returned safely.

"Big Moose" Very Much Alive

The AVG's latest "casualty," R. G. (Big Moose) Moss, from Georgia, turned up today, battered, but grinning, after a trip through Japanese lines by riverboat, bulcart and plane. He had parachuted from his damaged plane at 800 feet into a rice paddy near Meshod, but made his way to Moulmein without even seeing a Japanese. Moss got at least one Japanese plane before his own fighter was crippled.

The AVG's revised score, therefore, now is ninety-seven confirmed victories over Japanese planes and numerous probables, against three Americans dead and one missing.

Tokyo Version Of Air Battle

Tokyo, Jan. 23 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—The Domei agency, reporting from "an undisclosed Japanese base," said tonight that seven out of ten planes were shot down by Japanese pilots in dogfights today. It said three were United States-made P-40's, one a Brewster Buffalo and two British Spitfires.

## U. S AND BRITISH FLYERS FELL JAP PLANES IN BURMA JAN 24 1942

At Least 17 Enemy Craft  
Shot Down During Raid  
on Rangoon.

By Daniel De Luce

Rangoon, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—American and British flyers smashed mass air raids by more than sixty Japanese planes on the Rangoon area today and shot down about one-third of the attacking force.

At the same time an army communique reported there was no change on the Moulmein land-fighting front, where at last report superior Japanese forces had moved to within twenty-six miles of the Gulf of Martaban port against withdrawing British units.

Today's air battle saw the Yankee volunteers go sailing into V-formations of enemy bombers—an action that brought the Japanese fighter plane escorts down from their protecting cloudbanks into a dog fight in which the Japanese were believed to have lost at least seventeen planes.

The bombers were forced to jettison their loads to escape the shark-finned, American-built Tomahawk (Curtiss) planes.

The official British military commentator said the withdrawal east of Moulmein was "taking place in very orderly fashion, with the troops in good heart."

Defenders Not Stampeded.

"The withdrawals are not a stampede," he declared. "We had a very good fight with a superior

force. The main body of our troops is not being pressed by the enemy, although the enemy is advancing. This may mean he is trying to by-pass us."

On the Moulmein front Thai troops were reported aiding the Japanese.

The British were said to be moving their forces back to points where transport and communications were better.

Moulmein, the latest objective of troops driving westward from Thailand, was raided by Japanese flyers yesterday and seven civilians were killed. The port of the Burma panhandle, Moulmein, is about sixty miles from the Thai border and 170 miles north of Tavoy, which the Japanese captured early this week.

Although advancing on Moulmein, the Japanese and Thais were said to be exerting no pressure.

Rangoon, the capital of Burma, had two air raid warnings today while an even larger than usual number of British and American Volunteer Corps fighters patrolled the skies.

## Cunningham's Wife Helping To Win War Becomes Cochairman Of Annapolis Red Cross Blood Donors' Project

Annapolis, Jan. 23 (AP)—Mrs. Louise Cunningham is doing her bit to win the war and thus free her husband, navy leader of the gallant Wake Island garrison, from a Japanese prison camp.

Her husband, Commander Winfield Scott Cunningham, was captured with other garrison survivors after the heroic fourteen-day struggle against overwhelming odds.

To do her share, Mrs. Cunningham has become cochairman of the local Red Cross blood donors' project. Mrs. Cunningham will be in charge of the visit of the mobile blood bank next Friday, when blood will be taken for use in the armed forces.

# Pilot Bails Out, Eludes Japs

JAN 24 1942

Rangoon, Burma, Jan. 21 (Delayed). Georgia-born Pilot Officer R. G. Moss, American volunteer with the Chinese force, came back safely today by river raft, bull cart and airplane, slipping through Japanese lines after he parachuted from his damaged plane.

The flier, known to his associates as "Big Moose" Moss, had destroyed one Japanese plane and damaged another in an air fight yesterday over the Japanese airdrome at Meshod, northwestern Thailand, before his own plane was hit.

## Landed Behind Japs

His parachute brought him down ten miles west of Meshod, just behind the Japanese lines. He got through, reached Moulmein and came back to Rangoon in a British plane.

There were great red welts on his neck from where his parachute rigging had burned him and his front teeth were chipped from the force of his landing in a rice paddy after bailing out at only 800 feet, but he seemed unperturbed as he climbed from the bomber here and recounted his experience.

"Positively I got one Japanese army

97," the drawing Georgian told his mates. "He never had a chance to open his chute. A second rascal tried to ram me while I was climbing, and then a third got on my tail. . . ."

That was when his ship was damaged.

## Goes Overboard

"I figured it was curtains if I tried to straighten out of my turn, so I went overboard," he said. "My ship landed one hundred yards away and made a smoldering crater filled with wreckage."

"I didn't know the native lingo, but some little brown men in skirts came out of a village armed with bows and arrows and a few shotguns, and we got along fine with signs. I finally started hitching on bullock carts, the headman sending me from village to village until I bunked for the night in one of their bamboo huts."

"I got up at daylight and reached a fast-running river. I don't know the name of it, but it carried me, on some sort of a native raft, to a settlement fourteen miles from Moulmein where a British official drove me in to town."

Moss said that during the trip he

By Daniel DeLue

Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

went through the Japanese lines without seeing a single Japanese, and commented:

"The Burmese must have chosen some fancy roundabouts to save me from detection."

Moss' return reduced the American volunteer group's casualty record for two months of fighting to three killed and one missing as against seventy-four confirmed victories over Japanese planes and many "probables."

American planes.

The bombers rained explosives on the Japanese air base and barracks. The fighter escort, meeting with no opposition, strafed Japanese troops and grounded Japanese planes.

All the planes returned to their base.

The raid itself was announced yesterday, but neither the objective nor number of planes participating was given.

## Chinese Reported In Raid On Jap Island

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 23—The British radio relayed today a report that Chinese guerrillas had crossed the Yellow Sea and stormed Japanese naval headquarters on Yoko Island, off the coast of Korea. CBS recorded the BBC broadcast.

The report seems to have come from Central News, an agency of the Chinese Government, because the BBC announcer added:

"The China Central News Agency reports that more than 300 Japanese were killed."

Yoko is not shown on available maps here, but there is a Ryuko on the Korean island-studded coast about 250 miles across the Yellow Sea northeast of Shantung Peninsula.

Ryuko is directly east of Port Arthur across the Korea Bay.

## Hanoi Base Raided

Chungking, Jan. 23 (AP)—In the first combined operation by the American

volunteer group and the Chinese air force, fifteen American fighter planes took part in a major assault yesterday on the Japanese base at Hanoi, capital of Indo-China, the Chinese Central News Agency reported today from Kunming.

The raid, first full-scale Chinese aerial offensive against Indo-China, was carried out by fifty-seven planes—twenty-seven Chinese bombers and fifteen fighters in addition to the

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 23—Reuters news agency picked up tonight a Tokyo announcement that the Japanese intended to convert Wake Island into "an important naval base."

Wake and its two sister islands, Peale and Wilkes, have been renamed by the Japanese "Otori," "Hane" and "Ashi." These mean, respectively, "Big Bird," "Feather" and "Foot."

## Wake Island Prisoners Are Taken To Shanghai

Domei Reports About 1,200 Arrive For Internment—Some Debarked At Yokohama

Shanghai, Jan. 23 (Official Japanese Broadcast Recorded by AP)—About 1,200 American war prisoners from Wake Island arrived here at 4 P. M. today, Domei reported. Their prison ship, escorted here by a warship, reached Yokohama from Wake Sunday, and some of them were debarked there.

The others, including Commander W. S. Cunningham, will be landed here tomorrow for internment.

Commander Smith and some other

prisoners from the gunboat Wake, which was captured here, were allowed to visit the Wake Island prisoners.

## HAWAII REPORT EXPECTED SOON

JAN 24 1942  
Roosevelt Doesn't Know if It Will Be Released.

Washington, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt told a press conference today that he expected soon to receive a report on the investigation into Japan's surprise attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7. An investigating board headed by Associate Justice Roberts of the Supreme Court has returned from Hawaii and is preparing the report. Asked if the findings would be made public, he said that he did not know.

His statement that the report was due soon was about the only positive and affirmative statement at the press conference, at which the President parried expertly and with obvious amusement questions on various phases of international and domestic affairs. He answered yes to only one other inquiry—if he had signed the Lanham defense housing bill.

He said that he had no news at all on recent conferences with A. F. of L. and C. I. O. executives and would not discuss a reported arrangement for peace between the rival labor organizations. He said that he would not even guess whether no news was good news.

## Ambassadorial Posts.

To a question whether he was hopeful that Argentina would sign a resolution of the Pan-American conference at Rio de Janeiro demanding a break in relations with Axis Powers, the President said that he did not know enough about it.

Asked if he had appointed a new Ambassador to Colombia succeeding Spruille Braden, Mr. Roosevelt said with a grin that he could not remember. Further-

more, he said that he had not selected a new Ambassador to Russia, but that hope springs eternal.

He had an appointment today, however, with W. Averell Harriman, who has been lease-lend expediter in London, amid rumors that Mr. Harriman might be assigned to the diplomatic post at the Soviet capital. At a conference earlier in the week with Hubert van Mook, Lieutenant-Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, Mr. Roosevelt said that he could not say anything.

## Price Control Compromise.

A reporter remarked that some Puerto Rican political parties were protesting the administration of Gov. Rexford G. Tugwell. Asked if any protest had reached him, he replied that he knew of none.

He had nothing to say on the compromise between Senate and House on price control legislation. He was asked also if he believed that the problem of Federalization of unemployment insurance should be settled at the same time that Congress handles a \$300,000,000 appropriation to assist workers temporarily unemployed because of the conversion of plants to war activities. He replied that the two things were related and yet they were distinct problems and that Congress would have to work them out.

## Mutinous Sailors Hailed as Heroes

Seattle, Jan. 23—(AP)—A mutinous crew that threw its officers into the brig to prevent their vessel from reaching Japan after the Pearl Harbor attack was given a hero's welcome in a Pacific ocean port today.

The crew of Russians, Chinese and Dutch aboard the Japanese-chartered freighter took it safely into an undisclosed port, authoritative sources reported, and turned the Japanese officers over to United States authorities.

The epic began when the Russian radio operator received reports of the attack on Pearl Harbor. The freighter was only 20 miles off the Japanese coast, en route to Yoko-

hama with 4,000 tons of coal. Rather than go to the Japanese officers, he took the word to his fellow Russians. They enlisted the Chinese and Dutch in overpowering the officers.

The flight to safety was made difficult by rough seas and vanishing provisions, but the residents hailed the mutineers at the voyage end.

Neither the ship's identity nor the port could be disclosed under U. S. navy regulations.

## SON OF JAP-FIGHTING COLONEL JOINS MARINES

DALLAS, Jan. 23 (AP)—Manila-born Donald McRea Mixson, 17, joined the Marines today with the expressed wish he could get to the Philippines where his father, Col. A. M. Mixson, is fighting in the valiant forces of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

In another six months young Mixson could have joined the Army his father has served since 1911. In another three months he would have finished high school at Mineral Wells, Tex. But he was in a hurry, got his mother's permission to join the Marines at once.

"I just couldn't wait six months," he said as he was sworn in. I want to get a crack at the Japs before they (the American forces) kill them all. I just can't understand those bums bombing Manila."

Colonel Mixson, formerly stationed at Camp Wolters, Tex., arrived in the Philippines 10 days before the Japs attacked, his son said, and the family received its first word from him Tuesday. It said simply: "I am OK."

## Reds Reoccupy 2,000 Villages In Huge Drive

17,000 Nazis Massacred In Stunning 65-Mile Advance

## Rzhev Is Encircled

By R. T. MAGIDOFF

Moscow, Jan. 23 (AP)—Red Armies racing forward on the north-central front for the greatest advance yet of their mighty offensive are within 120 miles of the Latvian border in an enveloping drive which threatens the entire German position east of White Russia, the supreme Soviet Command announced officially tonight.

Screened by a blinding snowstorm, the advancing Soviet forces pounced upon the unsuspecting Germans, killed 17,000 of the foe, imprisoned some hundreds of others and recaptured 2,000 towns and villages in this stunning sixty-five-mile advance, a special communique said.

## Red Spearhead Reaches Kholm

The spearhead of the Soviet drive has reached Kholm, which is on the Lovat river west of a north-south line running through Smolensk, the main headquarters of Adolf Hitler's Central Front armies. This thrust cut the vital Rzhev-Veliki Luki rail line.

Kholm was reported reliably to have been the northern pivot of the winter line which German Field Marshal Fedor von Bock originally suggested that the Nazis should try to hold. Hitler was declared to have overruled him, and determined that the winter line should run well to the east of that point.

Thus the Russians now are in position not only to outflank Hitler's central front positions but to envelop his forces besieging Leningrad as well.

## Regain Half Of Rail Line

The Soviet drive swept the Germans from the snow-drifted Valdai hills, whose lakes form the headwaters of the Volga, and regained control of half of the 300-mile long rail line connecting the main Moscow-Leningrad and Moscow-Vitebsk railroad.

The rail towns of Toropez, forty-eight miles southeast of Kholm; Zapadnaya Dvina, eighteen miles southeast of Toropez; Andreapol, a district center in Pskov province thirty miles east of Toropez; Olenino, thirty miles due west of Rzhev, and Staraya Toropa were among the more important set-

lements regained.

### Most Violent Fighting Of Year

The most violent fighting of the year in the Valdai hills, first to be reclaimed, was reported to have marked the progress of the Red sweep in the forty-mile sector between Novgorod and the Moscow-Leningrad railway. An unexpected rise in subzero temperatures, which brought general snowfall, preceded the Russian assault upon Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Ritter von Leeb's positions there.

Coupled with this new offensive were announcements that the Germans had been hurled back twenty-three miles west of Mzhaisk in the crumbling salient west of Moscow and a continuing and accelerated advance by Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's forces in the Ukraine along a one-hundred-mile stretch between Kursk and Kharkov.

### 88 More Villages Captured

The liberators of Mzhaisk, who were crunching forward over deep snow for gains of six to seven miles a day,

were reported to have captured ninety-eight more villages in the vicinity of reoccupied Uvarovo, Smolensk province town. In two days the Germans were reported to have lost 1,290 officers and men in this area.

Retreating Germans, trying desperately to reach the railhead at Vyazma, seventy miles west of Mzhaisk, were reported under constant harassment by Soviet scouts. Russian armies racing from the north and south to trap the beaten Nazis were taking village after village in their sweep duplicating triumphs of their forebears against Napoleon in 1812.

### 44 Ukraine Towns Retaken

Warfront dispatches from the Ukraine said Timoshenko's advancing armies had recaptured forty-four towns and villages.

Some observers said it was possible that Orel, eighty miles north of Kursk and 210 miles south of Moscow, already might have been retaken. Orel, nearly encircled for a fortnight, was the southern anchor of the Germans' now-shattered Moscow front.

Soviet airmen participating in the victorious drive listed twenty-three German planes downed yesterday against eight of their own losses. Red Fleet units in the Arctic were credited with sinking three German transports.

In a proud review of the northwestern drive, the special communique said the operations began ten or twelve

days ago, with Selizharovo and Ostashkov, towns on the southern fringe of the Valdai hills, first to be reclaimed. Their occupation already had been announced.

The communique gave only the barest details, but there were indications the offensive added up to the worst disaster the Germans have yet suffered since their retreat started.

German withdrawal of any part of their immense quantities of equipment and supplies from the winter-bound region was believed impossible and the announcement of 17,000 Nazis killed and hundreds captured gave an idea of Hitler's tremendous losses in man power.

Even greater losses appear imminent if fresh troops the Russians are reported recently to have poured into this sector are able to follow up their present advantage.

Rzhev, northern anchor of the old German line 130 miles from the capital, is believed virtually encircled, with no possibility that its Nazi defenders can be withdrawn.

As a starter—the count still is incomplete—the Russians said booty captured included 350 guns, 52 tanks and armored cars, 430 light and heavy machine guns, 90 mortars, 740 motor vehicles, 490 motorcycles, 846 bicycles, 20 radio stations, 26,145 mines, 71,300 shells, 825,000 cartridges, a ferry boat, 355 railroad cars, 16 motor boats, 32 tractors and 8 locomotives.

## SMOLENSK RAIL LINE TO LATVIA IS CUT BY REDS

### Russians Capture Kholm and Other Towns in Big Sweep.

### NAZIS RETREATING IN CENTER

### New Position Puts Soviet Forces in Place for Extensive Flank Movement.

Moscow, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—The Russians announced tonight the

recapture of Kholm, 120 miles from the Latvian border and about 260 miles west and slightly north of Moscow.

Russian troops continued to advance, inflicting heavy losses on the Germans in men and material, the communique said.

The midnight communique announced also the capture of Toropetz, forty-eight miles southeast of Kholm and Zapadnaya, eighteen miles southeast of Toropetz. Andreapol, a district center in Pskov province thirty miles east of Toropetz, was still another point falling to the Red Army, the communique said.

Both Andreapol and Toropetz are on a rail line connecting the main Moscow-Leningrad and the east-west line from Smolensk to the Latvian border.

"Attempts to hold back our troops with counter-attacks failed," the communique added.

Kholm is on the Lovat river and is west of a north-south line running through Smolensk, the main headquarters of Adolf Hitler's forces on the central front.

### Advance Is Sweeping.

Its capture represented a sweeping, seventy-five-mile ad-

vance since Tuesday when the Russians announced reoccupation of Ostashkov, a lakeshore town in the Valdai Hills, east of Kholm.

From Kholm the Russians are in a position to execute a vast double pincer against the Germans in either or both the Leningrad and Smolensk areas.

The Moscow radio, commenting on offensive operations so far on the northwestern front, said that 2,000 population places had been liberated and that the Rzhev-Veliki Luki railway had been cut. The Russians also reported sinking three German transports in the Barents Sea.

A special communique added that 17,000 Germans had been killed and that several hundred had been taken prisoner on the northwestern front.

Russians pursuing other German forces have pushed twenty-three miles west of Mzhaisk, establishing a rate of advance of from six to seven miles a day since Mzhaisk was taken.

The Russians were repeating, in many localities, the triumphs

their forebears scored against Napoleon in 1812.

Pravda, the official Soviet newspaper, said that the Germans in abandoning Mzhaisk, fifty-seven miles west of Moscow, left behind extensive strategic plans in their haste to get away. Many mines were found under important buildings, still unexploded.

Dispatches from the front said that while there was alarm and confusion in the ranks of the retreating forces, the Germans were still fighting stubbornly in many sectors. At Borodino, a dozen miles west of Mzhaisk, it was said, the Nazis burned the famous Napoleonic museum, destroying relics of the battle which Napoleon fought there.

## Reds Pounce On Nazi Lines Near Novgorod

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 23—Advancing behind the curtain of a blinding snowstorm, Red army units tonight were reported to have launched a surprise attack on German positions in the forty-mile sector between Novgorod and the Moscow-Leningrad Railway in a drive to flank the Leningrad besiegers.

Coupled with news of this fierce drive, which had developed the "most violent fighting of the new year," came fresh bulletins stating that, in the Ukraine, Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's forces were continuing to advance along a one-hundred-mile front between Kursk and Kharov, the Russian Pittsburgh.

### "Forerunner Of Big News"

One military observer declared this push already might have won back Orel, which, he said, "has been nearly encircled for a fortnight."

"The Russian statement that forty-four towns and villages have been reoccupied in this area should be the forerunner of big news," he added.

The reports from the Novgorod sector said an unexpected rise in the sub-zero temperatures had brought on the screening snowstorm, and London observers pointed in confirmation to the Berlin radio's reference to "a critical situation" and "bad visibility" on the eastern front.

### Fresh Reserves Thrown In

The Nazi broadcasters also spoke

of continual Russian attacks, which to observers here supported information that the Soviet high command several days ago had thrown fresh reserves into the northern battle lines. Meanwhile, a Soviet trap for Ger-

man divisions fleeing Mzhaisk—combined flanking and direct assaults—apparently was in the making today at Vyazma, on the Smolensk highway 125 miles west of Moscow.

Russian troops striking across snowdrifts at the German rear guard were only forty miles from Vyazma and other Red Army forces were converging from the northeast in an effort to cut off the main force, reports from Moscow said.

### Claim Capture Of Uvarovo

Capture of Uvarova, seventeen miles

west of Mzhaisk, was announced by the Soviet information bureau. The Moscow dispatches implied a gain of approximately eight miles more in twenty-four hours.

A later communique reported the Germans lost 250 officers and men in an unidentified sector of the front where three populated places were stated to have been recaptured.

Several other points also were said to have been retaken in a single sector of the southern front, where the Red army captured 13 guns and 17 machine guns and the Nazis lost 150 officers and men in killed alone.

### Aid Of Guerrillas Credited

Soviet guerrilla detachments were reported continuing effective operations in the Leningrad region. One unit was credited with ambushing a Nazi supply train and seizing fifteen loaded carts.

Repeated Soviet claims to an edge in recent aerial fighting were developed in two reports. A Russian communique said: "Fifteen German planes were destroyed on January 21. We lost four."

The Soviet War News, published in London, declared today that Germany was straining every facility in an attempt to bring

into production next spring new fighters and bombers to challenge the better Allied-made aircraft. The writer was Col. P. Stefanovsky of the Russian air force.

The only new type German fighter which is now a factor on the Russian front, Col. Stefanovsky said, is the Heinkel 113. This was credited with a 1,500-horsepower motor, a speed of 400 miles an hour, two twenty-millimeter cannon and two machine-guns. The model was declared to have serious shortcomings, however, notably complexity of design and operation and a cooling system easily disabled by damage to the wings.

The Colonel said that the Germans discovered early in the Russian campaign that their fighters and bombers were from 20 to 30 miles an hour slower than Russian craft, but had first attempted modernization of existing types. His views appeared to support reports current in some British quarters that German aircraft output had recently fallen off sharply, due primarily to retooling for new models.

Two of these were said to be Messerschmitts, an ME 115 single-seater with a 1,600 horse power motor and a speed of 400 or more miles an hour, and an ME 210 with two 1,500 horse power motors expected to do 390 miles an hour.

### Nazis Report Violent.

Berlin, Jan. 23, (Official Broadcast recorded today by A. P.).—The German High Command reported today "further violent fighting on the Russian front."

"In a counter-attack on the central sector heavy casualties were once more inflicted on the enemy," the High Command declared. "Thirty-five guns and a number of heavy weapons fell into our hands."

### Helsinki Bombed Twice.

Helsinki, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Bombers attacked this Finnish capital twice this morning, en-

countering heavy anti-aircraft fire. Some bombs were said to have dropped at the outskirts of the city.

## NAZIS RETAKE AGEDABIA IN 90-MILE DASH

Full Counter-Offensive By General Rommel Appears Under Way

### British Note Marked Increase In Enemy Aerial And Tank Strength

By PRESTON GROVER

Associated Press Correspondent

Cairo, Jan. 23—In unexpected force and covered by waves of bombers and fighters, Gen. Erwin Rommel's Nazi Afrika Korps had plunged ninety miles northeastward tonight to reoccupy Agedabia, on the lower western side of the hump of Cyrenaica, and some British military observers believed he had pulled the trigger on a full counter-offensive.

Officially the thrust by Rommel from his stronghold near El Agheila, more than 400 miles inside Libya, was described as a "raid in force." It could be that, since the main British forces never had advanced as far west as Agedabia, and in this vast sea of sand, swift and long-reaching advances no longer are surprising.

### Axis Air Strength Increasing

In the front lines, however, British officers as well as flyers have noted for some days a marked increase in German aerial strength, obviously the result of trans-Mediterranean reinforcements. Moreover, the Axis is reported to have been getting forty per cent. of its troop and supply convoys into Tripoli, losing sixty per cent. to the British Navy and RAF.

This evidence of increased Axis plane and tank strength in Africa is the basis for the belief in some quarters that Rommel is trying to dupli-

cate the counter-assault which last April rolled the Wavell army back to Egypt.

#### British Defenses Improved

The British Eighth Army, which began its present drive into the desert last November, has not failed this time to erect defense works to back-stop against such a counter-offensive in the shuttlecock war for the African shore line.

They have vastly improved the road network back of the present lines where it had been chewed up in two months of battle, and the guns taken from the Axis at strongly defended Hellfire Pass, on the Egyptian frontier, already have been woven into the British military web.

#### RAF Blasts Advance Transport

While British advance forces withdrew from the lightly held positions at Agedabia, the RAF's bombers blasted with telling effect at Rommel's advancing transport. At one point between Mersa Brega and Agedabia 400 trucks, packed like sardines, were smashed and scattered, air headquarters said.

British fighters pounced on Junkers-87 formations, escorted by both German and Italian fighters, shooting down at least three enemy planes and damaging others. From all British air operations yesterday, only two British planes were lost.

The British forward detachments barely had managed to clear the area east of Agedabia of German minefields before Rommel began to back-lash along his former course of flight, making use of his reinforced striking power.

#### Now Question Of Tank Units

From Agedabia both to the east and north he has only flat terrain ahead, well suited for tank operations, until it rises into the mountainous sector northwest of Bengasi. The Germans, of course, may be stopped short of Bengasi by the sheer strength of British fire power.

Both British and Germans have adequate airfields in the present area and the big question now is the strength of the opposing tank units.

#### MOSCOW MOSHAIK HIGHWAY.

Jan. 23—A Russian chauffeur with a little gasoline and a lot of nerve drove me down this road today to the place where Germans marched on Moscow then fled before the Red army offensive.

"I would like to see the barricades the Russians set up at the city limits on the Moshaisk highway," I told the chauffeur through an interpreter.

He drove off. We approached the first barricade. It consisted of machine-guns, cannons and plenty of tank traps. Also guards.

A rifle-bearing soldier muffled to his eyes in the terrific cold came forward and opened the car door.

Your identification?" he asked. I handed him a press card showing I was an American.

He looked long and hard, then saluted and said: "Please go on."

"You mean you are now in Moshaisk?" I asked with incredulity.

"Yes, please," he beamed. "We are proud of what's happening off that way."

We shot ahead behind a long line of trucks taking supplies to Red forces pounding westward from Moshaisk.

Mile after mile we went. The scene was wintry, blustery, grim. Loaded trucks moved forward, empties clattered to the rear.

Here and there were Red soldiers with fresh horses going to the front.

We rolled on. Finally there was another barrier.

"Here's where we really get stopped," I thought.

But again the guard looked at the press card, saluted and waved us on.

"How far are we along the highway," I asked.

"About 25 miles," answered the guard.

"That's about as close as the Germans got to the capital at some points," I said.

"Oh, yes," replied the guard. "But look about you. See how unafraid these people were. They never left. Look, they're still in their houses."

They were, too, despite this highway is the one down which Hitler said he was coming to Moscow. Then we began to meet trucks

with tank tracks. They had been operating in the snow off roads to the flanks.

Thirty-five miles from Moscow we encountered a third barricade. There we asked the guard how far we could go and he laughed, replying "just go on and see."

On we went. We came to soldiers with their rifles slung across their backs, making them strange silhouettes against the snowy sky, rapidly darkening with night.

"How far are we from where the Germans got," I asked.

"Right down there," said a soldier, pointing straight down the road.

"There lies Yushkovo. You should go look at the burned villages the scoundrels left."

Soon we were seeing spotted ruins left of village after village burned by the Nazis before it got too hot for them in this cold country.

Thirty-six miles from Moscow were the ragged remains of what had been a thick forest.

"See the big open spaces," said a Russian. "That's what the bombs and shells did."

By this time your correspondent was getting a creeping feeling. Here he was where the Germans had just checked out and he got there by just getting in an automobile.

## Agedabia Falls Before Drive By Rommel

Maps showing progress of Libyan campaign on Page 2. By Preston Grover

(Cairo, Jan. 23)—Gen. Erwin Rommel's mechanized desert army, apparently making a desperate new bid for Axis reconquest of eastern Libya, has recaptured Agedabia in a thrust ninety miles northeast of El Agheila, where the Axis forces made their recent stand, the British announced officially today.

Indicating that strong aerial reinforcements had bolstered Rommel's counter attack, the British war bulletin said the Axis advance was "strongly covered by German and Italian bomber aircraft, with fighter protection."

American-built Kittyhawk (Curtiss)

fighters of the Australian Air Force attacked the Axis formations and brought down three planes, including a dive bomber.

At the same time RAF bombers raided concentrations of Axis motor transport in the battle area.

(A Reuters report that there were 400 vehicles in this concentration indicated the weight of the Axis push.)

#### Major Test Believed Pending

The communique, which said the Axis forward movement was continuing, declared that "light covering forces of Britain's Eighth Army" had withdrawn to positions east of Agedabia.

Some observers took this as an indication that the main force of the British forward wall had not yet brought Rommel's new offensive move to a major test.

(Once before, the British won and then lost eastern Libya, in the back and forth tide of the desert war. In December, 1940, they started their first drive, which took them to El Agheila early in February, 1941. The Germans began their counter-drive in March, and had pushed the British back to the Egyptian frontier by mid-April. Britain's present westward drive began last November 18.)

Britain's main forces, it was learned, never had pushed into Agedabia in their thrusts against Rommel's forces and advance Imperial patrols had hardly finished clearing the area of extensive German mine fields when the Nazis shuttled their armored units back into the desert post.

The German and Italian troops, screened in their early moves by a desert sandstorm, were moving back over ground only recently lost, and a communique said a "continued forward movement" was evident from Mersa Brega, a village on the Gulf of Sirte midway between El Agheila and Agedabia.

#### But Advance Continues

The British had described the counter-thrust yesterday as a "reconnaissance" in force by most of the armored units remaining to General Rommel. At that time they said the thrust had been stopped, with Axis casualties, after ten miles.

Today's communique, however, told of a continued advance.

"Early yesterday morning," it said, "enemy columns which had moved east from the area south of Mersa Brega on the previous day continued their forward movement, strongly covered by

German and Italian bomber aircraft, with fighter protection.

Light covering forces of Britain's Eighth Army had withdrawn by evening to positions east of Agedabia, "which the enemy occupied," the communique said.

Artillery and aerial bombardments, however, were said to have cut heavily into the Axis ranks.

"In particular, two concentrations of enemy mechanical transports in the area southwest of Agedabia were heavily and successfully bombed and machine gunned," the communique declared. "Many casualties were observed to have been inflicted on the enemy."

#### London Admits Surprise

London, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—The drive back to the east which has carried the German Gen. Erwin Rommel's African army forty miles on the second day of his counter-thrust may indicate the Axis commander has begun

a full-fledged offensive against the British in the Libyan desert, an informed British spokesman said today.

Gen. Rommel's forces are now headed along the same route they took last April in pushing back British forces through Bengasi to Tobruk and beyond into Egypt.

Informed observers here showed unconcealed surprise at the extent of the German advance in the face of reports from Cairo last night that the Germans had been turned back. One spokesman insisted that there was still the possibility that the movement may prove to be the "armed reconnaissance" it was called at Cairo yesterday.

#### Hint Main Force Was By-passed

Another spokesman, suggesting that the Axis troops may have by-passed the British forces grouped in the desert, some distance back from the coast, said that if this were the case the British were in a position to cut in behind Gen. Rommel's spearhead, blocking its routes of withdrawal and supplies.

It was acknowledged here that the mention of strong covering by Axis aircraft indicated that heavy aerial re-enforcements

must have reached the Germans and Italians in North Africa.

British observers took the view that, since the communique specifically said that British "light forces" had been withdrawn in the face of Gen. Rommel's advance, the main British force had not yet made a determined effort to stop him.

Increased pressure from German and Italian motorized units was declared to have forced the British to continue the retreat from the El Agheila area ninety miles southwest.

#### Italians Claim Prisoners

Rome, Jan. 23 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.).—The Italian High Command today reported the capture of many prisoners and the seizure or destruction of forty-seven guns, several dozen tanks and more than 100 vehicles in fighting which forced the British back toward Agedabia yesterday.

Increased pressure from German and Italian motorized units was declared to have forced the British to continue the retreat from the El Agheila area ninety miles southwest.

"Italian and German air forces assisted operations on the ground with considerable success," the High Command said; "bombed enemy positions, troop concentrations and motorized columns."

On the British island of Malta, grounded planes, hangars, barracks and harbor installations were reported to have been severely hit in continued Axis raids. The loss of one Italian plane was acknowledged.

#### FREE FRENCH BOMBED

German-made Missiles Hit African Capital.

London, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Free French Headquarters announced tonight that an unidentified twin-engined aircraft bombed Fort Lamy, capital of the Chad territory in French equatorial Africa, shortly after noon yesterday.

The French said that twelve German-made bombs were dropped near the airdrome, starting a fire and causing a few casualties.

"Considering the distance between Fort Lamy and the closest air bases of the enemy in Libya," the statement continued, "the question arises whether the attacking aircraft did not have to refuel at an African airport controlled by the Vichy Government."

#### Raids on Malta Continue

VALLETTA, Malta, Jan. 23 (AP).—Axis planes attacked offshore shipping during the last four of Malta's eight air raid alarms today, but no damage was reported. British fighter pilots reported that one enemy bomber and one enemy fighter probably had been damaged. Some damage and one injury were caused by raids on shore late yesterday.

## TANK TRAPPED HIM, CAPTIVE NEWSMAN SAYS

JAN 24 1942  
AP Correspondent Anderson Tells Of His Surrender In Libya

In Italian Prison Camp, He Apologizes For Loss Of His Services

[By the Associated Press]  
London, Jan. 23—A German tank charge forced the surrender of Godfrey H. P. Anderson, a correspondent of the Associated Press of Great Britain who was captured in North Africa last November.

The British-born newsman, one of fifteen Associated Press men now interned in Axis territory, recounted the

## Writer Sees Barricades Where Reds Halted Nazis

By EDDY GILMORE  
Associated Press Correspondent  
SOMEWHERE ALONG THE

Details in a letter written at prison camp somewhere in Italy and received here today.

"One German tank ran right across the trench in which I was lying," he wrote. "But although the earth sides caved in, nearly burying me, by some miracle I was not hurt. After that I surrendered."

#### He Has Plenty Of Company

Anderson apologized for the loss of his services, but asserted "the fault was not really mine."

"The fact that about one hundred other officers and two brigadiers were captured at the same time shows that I was not—or should have not—been at a particularly exposed position," he added.

"However, on Sunday morning, November 23, the German tanks had cut us off. There was heavy shelling from all around and we were driven into an uncomfortable circle of fire.

"At noon we were told the position was under control, but a little later a new attack developed. For one and a half hours I lay in the trench while shells burst about us and machine-gun bullets buzzed overhead.

"Our own tanks ran out of ammunition and at 4 P. M. German Panzer

troops completely overran the position."

Anderson said that the Germans treated the prisoners well, but that they had neither food nor water nor blankets for them. That night, he said, "was the coldest I ever experienced, but the next day I managed to pick up an overcoat as we were marched across the battlefield."

After being taken to Italy aboard an Italian cruiser, Anderson said he found it irksome to be counted and put to bed every night at 8.30.

"I am finding it rather a strain to sleep twelve hours every night," he wrote. "Life as a prisoner is extremely monotonous, as you can imagine."

#### Convicted Of Outcome Of War

"Our two meals are the biggest moments of the day and each is keenly awaited, I can assure you. . . .

"Every night I dream that I am free—and every morning I wake up and find that I am not.

"Anyway, it makes one appreciate the good things of the past and reflect more than ever on one's hopes for the future. . . . Now less than ever do I have any doubt as to the outcome of this war."

#### British Submarine Lost

London, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Admiralty announced tonight that the British submarine H31 was overdue and must be considered lost.

## GERMANS KILL 11 IN RAID ON BRITAIN

### Nine of Air Raid Victims Women or Girls.

London, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Eleven persons were killed, nine of them women or girls, and others wounded and missing in a daylight raid today by a single German bomber on a town in East Anglia. The bombs fell in a congested working class area.

Although the Nazi plane was over the town for only a few seconds, anti-aircraft batteries were believed to have scored a hit.

Another raider dropped bombs on a town in northern Scotland, but no damage or casualties were reported.

The Royal Air Force carried out a concentrated attack on Muenster last night, the Air Ministry announced, and large fires were left burning. Enemy airdromes in the Netherlands and docks at Dunkirk also were bombed while mines were laid in enemy waters, the announcement added.

The communique also reported attacks by British fighters on airdromes in northern France and a patrol aircraft attack off the Frisian Islands in which a supply vessel was hit. Two bombers were missing from the night's operations, the Ministry said, while a Coastal Command aircraft was missing from patrol operations yesterday.

#### American Killed In Action

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 23 (AP)—Sergeant Donald Joseph Maskill, of Marion, Ohio, was listed today as killed in action with the Royal Canadian Air Force. His mother, Mrs. R. J. Maskill, of Marion, Ohio, was notified as his next of kin.

#### German Air Ace Killed

London, Saturday, Jan. 24 (AP)—The German radio reported tonight that Helmuth Wagner, German air ace, had died in action. He was credited with forty-seven victories and was a holder of the knights' cross of the Iron Cross.

## DEATH COMES TO A LITTLE GIRL

London, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—A lifeboat made a ninety-two-mile dash from a lonely Shetland lighthouse on December 2, last, with 10-year-old Margaret Smith, who was suffering from acute appendicitis. An operation saved her life.

Margaret was killed yesterday by a bomb dropped by a daylight air raider.

## POLE-CZECH PACT GETS ALLIES' O. K.

### Extends Move for Post-War Democratic Defense Front From Baltic to the Aegean

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 24 (AP)—Signing of a Polish-Czechoslovak confederation agreement was announced today, extending the structure for a post-war democratic front from the Baltic to the Aegean and foreshadowing a virtual United States of Europe.

The agreement provides for a common policy of defense, trade and communications and pledges Poland and Czechoslovakia to maintain the four freedoms of the Atlantic charter drawn up by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

The pact was regarded as a further move toward formation of a cooperative European bloc with one confederation of collective security states in middle Europe collaborating with another in southeastern Europe.

The Polish-Czechoslovak pact formed the nucleus for the middle Europe group. The southeastern Europe group—basis for a Balkan union—hinged on the united defense and foreign policy agreement signed last week by the exiled monarchs George of Greece and Petar of Yugoslavia. The United States, Britain and Russia were kept informed of the negotiations, developing for the past year.

Soviet Russia's approval was implied in a statement by Hubert

Ripka, acting Czechoslovak foreign minister, that the recent Polish-Soviet rapprochement facilitated the collaboration.

The Polish-Czechoslovak confederation left the door open for the entry of other states; and the resolution adopted by the signatories expressed confidence that the confederation would work closely with the prospective Balkan union.

Only Axis-aligned Hungary lies between the two groups of states.

## NAZI MAGAZINE BARRED BY TURKS

London, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Turkey has banned the sale of the Signal, German propaganda news magazine, distributed by the millions over Europe. Reuters said today in a dispatch from Ankara.

## Von Papen Reported On Way to Germany

Ankara, Jan. 22 (Delayed) (A. P.).—German Ambassador Franz von Papen, who boarded a train at Istanbul today, is believed en route to Germany. His wife preceded him there to visit their son, who was wounded on the Russian front.

## AXIS RADIO BANS EVADED Countries Reported Concerned Over Censorship Gaps

Berlin, Jan. 23 (AP)—Germany and other Axis countries, particularly Hungary, are reported to be seriously concerned by their inability to prevent the public from listening to foreign news broadcasts.

Travelers from Germany says news from London, Moscow and other places is common knowledge in Berlin despite strenuous measures taken against those caught listening.

## TWO SHOT IN FRANCE Favoring Foe and Keeping Arms Given as Reasons.

Vichy, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Two more executions in occupied France were announced today. A Jew went before a German firing squad for activity favoring the enemy and a Frenchman for illegal possession of arms.

## COLD WAVE GRIPS EUROPE

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 23 (AP)—The lowest temperature in 100 years—11.2 degrees below zero fahrenheit—was recorded today at Basel as all of Continental Europe continued in the grip of an intense cold wave. From Budapest came reports that Hungary was suffering from 31-below-zero cold accompanied by violent snowstorms.

## Reichenau Given State Funeral

Berlin, Jan. 23 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Field Marshal Walter von Reichenau, commander of an army group on the Ukraine front, who died of apoplexy while on his way back to Germany, was given a state funeral today.

The service took place in the "Hall of Glory" of Prussian-German history in the Armaments Museum. Field Marshal Herman Wilhelm Goering spoke in behalf of Adolf Hitler as Führer, and Field Marshal General Gerd von Rundstedt represented Hitler in his capacity as commander in chief of the army.

Reichenau was buried in the Invaliden Cemetery.

## Falange Says It Cuts Foreign Units Free

Madrid, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—The national headquarters of Falange (Nationalist) party organizers outside Spain announced today that the Federation of Foreign Falange Organizations with headquarters here had been dissolved and that member organizations would receive "written in structions." No reason was given.

## From Palace To Flat

[By the Associated Press]

London, Saturday, Jan. 24—The King and Queen have leased a fourth-floor apartment in London's West End and will move into it in about a fortnight, the Daily Mail said today.

Their decision to leave the palace was prompted by a shortage of servants and their own preference for a "small intimate home," the paper said.

The apartment is in a building, part of which now is under construction, and has a private entrance and elevator. The Queen supervised the decoration.

Madrid, Jan. 23-(AP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco today decreed a limited military shakeup changing the commanders of three of eleven Spanish Army regions and naming new military governors for six provinces.

He also signed decrees releasing conditionally 1,900 political prisoners. JAN 24 '42

## 3 Labor Leaders Get Jail Terms In England

1,027 Coal Miners Also Summoned To Court In Connection With Strike In Kent

London, Jan. 23 (AP)—Three labor leaders were given jail sentences today and 1,027 Kent coal field workers were summoned to court, charged with striking without giving previous notice.

One labor leader received a two-month sentence and the others one month each. Unless the miners return to work, the other summonses will be brought before the court for action.

The strike has been in progress several weeks for higher wages. Pronouncing sentence, the judge said:

"We are at war and coal is a very important commodity, and as much of it as possible ought to be turned out."

## 39 FIRE HYDRANTS RUINED IN TORONTO

### Sabotage Occurred in Area Devoted to Industries.

Toronto, Jan. 23 (Canadian Press)—Officials said today a widespread effort to sabotage

Toronto's fire-fighting facilities in industrial areas had been thwarted with the discovery of thirty-nine damaged hydrants.

Officials said that twenty hydrants had been found damaged yesterday and nineteen more to

da in an east-end industrial area near the water front.

The soft brass spindles on the hydrants had been hammered out of shape so that key wrenches used by the Fire Department to turn on the water would be of no use.

## PLAN NOW ONLY RECOMMENDS BREAK WITH FOE

### Resolution Not Requiring Rupture Approved Unanimously

### Welles Acknowledges U. S. Would Have Preferred Stronger Action

[By the Associated Press]

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 23—A compromise resolution recommending, but not requiring, rupture of relations with Japan, German and Italy was approved unanimously late today by the full twenty-one-nation political committee of the Pan-American conference.

The change, representing a major

concession to Argentina and Chile, dashed United States' hopes that all the Americas would sever Axis ties forthwith.

Sumner Welles, United States Under Secretary of State, frankly acknowledged that the United States would have preferred a more definite and stronger action, but voted for the greatly modified resolution.

#### Prolonged Objections

The softened language resulted from the prolonged objections of Argentina, followed by Chile, to the original resolution for an outright severance of ties with the Axis and to an earlier compromise providing for Congressional approval of a break.

Argentina and Chile had agreed Wednesday to the compromise, but later Argentine reservations caused new lengthy negotiations resulting in the final simple "recommendation."

As finally approved at the oratory-laden open session of the political committee shortly after dusk tonight, the resolution read:

"The American republics, following the procedure established by their own laws and within the position and circumstances of each country in the present international conflict, recommend rupture of their diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy, inasmuch as the first of these states attacked and the other two declared war on an American country."

#### Only Formal Approval

Only the formality of approval by the full conference is required to complete the action.

Signatures will be affixed at a plenary session.

The formula was agreed upon at a secret meeting of the chief delegates this afternoon before the open session.

Jose De Paula Rodrigues Alves, Secretary-General of the conference, denied reports that the accord already had been signed or initialed.

Foreign Minister Alberto Guani said Uruguay would sever Axis relations probably Saturday, and authorized sources predicted that

Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay and Peru would do likewise within a few days.

This would leave only Argentina, Chile and Ecuador on the fence.

#### Welles' Speech

Welles addressed the meeting in Spanish, declaring:

"The ideal of my life always has been American unity. If it had been possible, my Government would have liked something more definite and stronger."

"In our concept, the nations which carried war to the United States also carried it to the other Americas."

"This constitutes danger for all of us. Our hope is that we realize this danger, act accordingly, and thus I vote in favor of the proposals."

#### Other 3 Pass Easily

Four proposals were made, the other three being approved without much discussion. They reaffirmed the American nations' decision to consider aggression against any of them by a non-American state as an aggressor against all, reaffirmed solidarity and cooperation among the Americas for reciprocal protection, and declared that all would consult together before resuming relations with the Axis.

One by one the chief delegates of

the Americas addressed the assemblage under the white glare of the arc lights. Several stated specifically they would have preferred a stronger resolution.

#### Argentina's New Order

Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu of Argentina declared the compromise formula "consecrated the right of each country to evaluate its own opinions," but that "the unity of the Americas is a fact."

The Argentine continued, "peace also has its obligations and compromises. . . . We reached an agreement determined by strong currents north and south. . . . Our 'new order' means a consultative process and action with deliberation."

Foreign Minister Juan Bautista Rosetti of Chile, the other reluctant nation, said Chile was "disposed to fight for them (the American peoples) in life, and in death if necessary." Peru, which was next, voted for the

resolution, Ecuador did likewise, "reserving the right to formulate opportunistically certain declarations"—referring to the one-hundred-year-old Peruvian-Ecuadorian border dispute.

#### No Settlement Yet

At the start of the conference, January 15, this issue was injected, but the Peruvian Ambassador tonight said no settlement had yet been worked out because mediator nations had been too busy with the Argentine-Chilean objections to the anti-Axis resolution.

Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla of Mexico, who with the Colombian and Venezuelan delegates had presented the original straightaway resolution, took this slap at Argentina and Chile:

"In the book we have written at this conference, not only the pens and hands of the ministers here are seen, but the vicissitudes and weaknesses of their governments."

"Were it not for these weaknesses, the project of Colombia, Venezuela and Mexico would have been integrally adopted."

#### Reference To Castillo

The reference apparently was to Argentina's acting president, Ramon S. Castillo, who brought about the first crisis by declaring in Buenos Aires that Argentina did not intend to break with the Axis.

Argentina then swung into line for the break if her Congress approved it, but balked again. Some observers said the statement by Senator Connally, chairman of the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that "We are trusting that Castillo will change his mind or that the Argentine people will change their president," caused the new impasse.

Connally later said he was speaking for himself alone.

Mexico's Padilla drew thunderous applause when he remarked, "It is not with accounting books that we are going to defend ourselves, citing the riches Britain and the United States are pouring into the war effort."

#### Demand Stronger Stand

Delegate after delegate said a stronger stand than the mere "recommendation" would have been preferable.

Mariano Arguelo Vargas, foreign minister of Nicaragua, cast a resounding affirmative vote with the statement:

"Nicaragua has declared war because we understand that every individual who wishes to live in liberty ought to be at war against the Axis."

Julian R. Caceres, of Honduras, said that even as it stood the resolution implied expulsion of Axis diplomats—"the black antennae of espionage in America."

Octavio Fabrega, of Panama, commented: "If the Axis had a representative at this conference he would say, 'There are the democracies making speeches again.'"

#### Takes Sting Out

He took the sting out, however, by adding that there were speeches because "American decisions are made by men, not automata."

Last speaker was Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil. The graying, bushy-haired President of the conference. He insisted that "not only the United States but all America has been attacked."

The attack had come far away, he said, "because they (the Axis) still haven't the courage to come to our shores."

He concluded without announcing Brazil's attitude or formally recording the vote of the session, but Brazil herself has been reported ready to sever Axis relations regardless of the results of this conference.

Amid cries of "viva America," the delegates parted at 8:55 p. m.

#### Text of Compromise Resolution

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 23 (AP).—The text of the compromise Pan-American resolution calling for a diplomatic rupture with Japan, Germany and Italy follows:

"Article I: The American republics reaffirm their declaration to consider any act of aggression by an extra-continental state against one of them as an act of aggression against all, by being an immediate threat to the liberty and independence of America."

"Article II: The American representatives reaffirm their complete solidarity and determination to cooperate all together for reciprocal protection until the effects of the present aggression on the continent have disappeared."

"Article III: The American republics, following the procedure established by their own laws and within the position and circumstances of each country in the present international conflict, recommend rupture of their diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy, inasmuch as the first of these states attacked and the other two declared war on an American country."

"Article IV: The American republics declare finally that before re-establishing relations to which the previous paragraph refers, they will consult among themselves so

that their decision may have a solid character."

## Rio Showdown Believed At Hand

[By the Associated Press]

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 23—A high conference source said today that representatives of the American republics would decide on the severance of relations with the Axis this afternoon—with or without Argentina.

The Argentine Foreign Minister, Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, conferred for half an hour with the heads of Brazilian and United States delegations a short time earlier and it was reported on good authority that he had submitted his country's counter-proposals to the plan for rupture of relations.

The counter-proposal, these sources said, had been drafted by Ramon S. Castillo, Acting President of Argentina. The Argentines yesterday balked at the present wording of the conference's anti-Axis resolution.

#### Provisions Undisclosed

Ruiz Guinazu first talked with Oswaldo Aranha, Brazil's Foreign Minister. They were joined by United States Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles. The provisions of the Argentine proposal were not disclosed.

(Acting Foreign Minister Guillermo Rothe in Buenos Aires denied reports today that Argentina's delegation to the Rio de Janeiro Pan-American conference had submitted any counter proposal on severance of relations with the Axis. He declared Argentina's position on this issue was unchanged.)

#### May Seek Floor Fight

Irked over repeated delays, a group of small nations—Honduras, Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Uruguay—meanwhile, talked of drafting a "quit-stalling" ultimatum to force action on the anti-Axis resolution which

has tied up the conference.

The small nations' representatives were openly critical of yesterday's proceedings, which left them cooling their heels in committee rooms while the delegates of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico and the United States wrangled behind closed doors over the exact wording of the resolution

calling for a diplomatic break with the Axis.

Some conference circles forecast that Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela—the three nations which introduced the original anti-Axis resolution last week—might lead a bloc of smaller countries in an attempt to force the fight onto the floor for the full political committee meeting.

"We've had enough of hotel-room tactics," one delegate said, pointing out that conferees took it upon themselves to redraft the resolution before it was ever discussed by the subcommittee of the political committee.

Once again it was Argentina who backed water after accepting on Wednesday night a compromise resolution stating that the Americas could not continue diplomatic relations with the Axis in view of the latter's aggression against the United States. An informed spokesman said that the Buenos Ayres Government raised objections to the accord, to which Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, head of the Argentine delegation, had agreed.

This same spokesman said that Dr. Ruiz Guinazu came to the conference fully empowered to commit his Government, although he had said before leaving Buenos Aires that the decision would be subject to approval by the Argentine Congress.

#### Argentine Stand

The wording in the resolution which the Argentines first accepted then objected to was the statement that the American republics "cannot continue" relations with the Axis. Now the Argentines are reported to be insisting that the resolution should be changed to read "may not be able to

continue."

(In Buenos Aires, Acting President Ramon S. Castillo declared last night that Argentina was "in solidarity with American nations, but we do not agree that an attack on one of the nations of the Americas signifies that all the others should take a position of belligerency."

#### Critiques Critics

Manchester, England, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Secretary, told the Reform Club today that critics of Government complacency in the Far East "are men who refused to vote for expansion of armaments before the war."

## Brazil Suspends Italian Air Line

LONDON, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—A "very interesting" leak in the British blockade has been plugged through suspension of the Italian air line to Brazil, Hugh Dalton, minister of economic warfare, declared today. "The most important Axis exports by this channel were propaganda and fifth columnists," Dalton told a London Guildhall audience, adding that every plane to South America carried "about a ton" of mail and freight, proof of the value the Axis placed on propaganda.

Dalton said the Brazilian government had "applied the pressure" to suspend operation of the air line, which linked "Rome and the Argentine republic by way of Spanish West Africa, the Cape Verde islands and Brazil."

"The air line was not a commercial enterprise," Dalton continued. "The pilots were members of the Italian air force. Their duties included the observation and reporting of movements of our shipping. We know they made reconnaissance flights and were in touch with enemy submarines."

"It is with great satisfaction that I report the closing down of this service."

# Buenos Aires Sees Rio Pact As Triumph For Argentina

Says Text Is Castillo's. But Regards Accord As Giving

Some Comfort To Axis Foes

By CHARLES GUPILL

[By the Associated Press]

JAN 24 1942

Buenos Aires, Jan. 23—Political circles here tonight regarded the recommendation of an American break with the Axis as an Argentine triumph which still left some room for comfort to advocates of a more vigorous stand.

The text as approved by the Pan-American political committee at Rio de Janeiro was understood to be substantially the same as that which Acting President Ramon S. Castillo had instructed the Argentine delegation by telephone to submit as a counter-proposal to the plan for a forthright rupture of relations.

Castillo himself said only, "It satisfied American interests."

## Affirms Desirability

Political quarters said that by approving the recommendation Argentina had at least gone on record as affirming the desirability of severing Axis relations.

It now remains to be seen what action Argentina will take to implement the declaration.

The decision may be postponed until after the Congressional elections in March.

Meanwhile, Argentina's diplomatic representation in the Axis capitals is not very extensive. Her Ambassador to Rome is en route there after a visit at home, her Ambassador to Berlin has been called home to report and now is in Madrid awaiting developments, her Ambassador to Tokyo is in San Francisco awaiting transportation.

## May Be Sent To Vichy

Diplomatic circles speculated on the possibility that the Ambassador to Berlin, Ricardo Olivera, might be told

to go to Vichy, where Argentina now has no Ambassador.

The German Ambassador to Buenos Aires, Baron Edmund von Thermann, is lingering in Argentina, but only as a private citizen. Under attack for months on accusations of abusing diplomatic privileges, he has been called home "to report."

His ambassadorial functions ceased two weeks ago when he paid a fare-

well visit to Castillo and the Foreign Office. He is expected to leave within a week.

Aside from the specific question of severing relations with Germany, Japan and Italy, observers here attached importance to the resolution's first article, which brands an attack on one American state by an outsider an aggression against all.

## Havana Accord Cited

This, it was pointed out, reaffirmed Argentine adherence to the Havana accord, which some persons believed Castillo had placed in doubt by his statement that Argentina would not agree that an attack on one American nation would mean all the others must be belligerents.

Acting Foreign Minister Rothe, calling the Rio agreement "a victory for American solidarity," confirmed that Argentina was prepared to use her naval forces to safeguard shipping along the American coasts.

He added that Argentina was likely to adopt "discriminatory treatment toward some foreigners" to suppress infiltration of totalitarian ideas.

Also, he said, in the present circumstances this country has a "fundamental interest" in harmonizing its economic interests with those of the United States.

## PAN-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

Major Role In Defense Forecast  
Soon By Trade Weekly

Washington, Jan. 23 (P)—The Pan-American highway will "soon assume a major role in the defense of the Americas," an article in the *Foreign Trade Weekly*, official Commerce Department publication, predicted today.

The article intimated the highway, from Laredo, Texas, to the Panama Canal, would be completed with all possible speed. It pointed out that \$80,000,000 will be expended eventually in Central America to finish this strategic sector.

## No Decision Yet On U. S.-German Transfer

Berlin, Jan. 23 (Official broadcast recorded by A. P.).—A Wilhelmstrasse spokesman said today that no final results had been reached in negotiations to exchange interned United States diplomats for the Germans held in America.

## Cuban Army Post Equal To Anything Says May, But It Lacks Equipment

Washington, Jan. 23 (P)—Representative May (Dem., Ky.), chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, declared today that a recent inspection trip to Cuba convinced him "they have got an army post down there equal to anything, but no fighting equipment."

May declined to give any further details of his military findings in the Latin republic, but said they were presented in full to President Roosevelt.

"The President is fully cognizant of the situation and sympathetic with prospective plans for military preparations in Cuba," the Kentuckian said in an interview. "Beyond that, I cannot comment."

May made the trip alone and said he inspected the island from one end to the other.

## United States

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—War Department communiqué No. 71, based on reports received here up to 9:30 A. M., follows:

1. Philippine Theatre:  
The Japanese are continuing to launch heavy attacks on General MacArthur's positions on the Bataan Peninsula. During the past twenty-four hours the fighting has been extremely heavy. The enemy's assault troops have been strongly reinforced. Nevertheless, all Japanese attacks have been repulsed with heavy losses. Apparently the enemy has adopted a policy of continuous assaults, without regard to casualties, hoping by great superiority in numbers to crush the defending forces.

General MacArthur is in receipt of a message from General Sir Archibald Wavell, formally congratulating him and his com-

mand for their magnificent defense of the Philippines.

Reports from Mindanao disclosed that the Japanese troops occupying Davao have organized a local military force composed of some 10,000 Japanese residents of that community.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

War Department communiqué No. 72, covering reports up to 5 P. M., follows:

1. Philippines:  
General MacArthur advises that he is in receipt of a proclamation signed by Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in the Philippines, greatly extending the list of offenses punishable by death. The proclamation lists seventeen categories covering a wide variety of offenses for which the death penalty is to be imposed on civilians in the occupied areas of the Philippines. The following is a list of the offenses catalogued in the proclamation:

1. Rebellion against Japanese forces.  
2. Intentionally giving false directions to Japanese naval, land or air forces.  
3. Espionage; collecting or giving out military information to American-Philippine forces or to the public.  
4. Giving false information or spreading rumors of military importance.  
5. Damaging or destroying roads, waterways, bridges, railways, signs, telegraph or telephone lines or equipment, mail facilities; any other disturbance of traffic or communications.  
6. Damaging, destroying or burning houses, warehouses, buildings, trains, automobiles, vehicles, ships, arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing or any other military equipment.  
7. Damaging or destroying military signs and notices.  
8. Destroying or concealing clothing, provisions, fuel, vehicles or live stock to avoid commandeering by the Japanese military authorities.  
9. Stealing arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing or other supplies from the military authorities.  
10. Looting, robbery, murder, arson, sedition or disturbing the peace.  
11. Pollution of drinking water.  
12. Attacking Japanese soldiers or civilian employees of the army or hindering them in the discharge of their duties.  
13. Counterfeiting or refusing to accept military notes or similar currency or hindering its free circulation by slanderous statements.  
14. Harboring or aiding the escape of any person violating martial law.

15. Refusing or failing to obey orders issued by Japanese forces.  
16. Any other acts against the interests of the Japanese forces.

17. Any suggestion or assistance in the commission of the acts listed.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

## British

SINGAPORE, Jan. 23 (P)—British headquarters issued this communiqué today:

Yesterday in the Mersing area contact with the enemy was continued. Our artillery has been actively harassing the enemy with effect. On the central front our forward troops are in contact with the enemy in the Chaah area, where fighting is now in progress.

In the west, enemy activity has increased in the Batu Pahat area, with indications of some infiltrations eastward. Heavy fighting continues on the north front about Bukit Payong.

There was considerable air activity throughout the day against our forward troops.

A small formation of our fighters encountered a superior enemy force in the Yongpeng area this morning and as a result of the engagement one of our fighters is missing. Normal patrol and reconnaissance activities were carried out by our aircraft.

The force of enemy aircraft that raided Singapore yesterday consisted of about fifty-four heavy bombers escorted by fighters. Later reports show that our fighters shot down six enemy aircraft for certain and two probably, damaging a number of others.

Military damage again was confined mainly to buildings and casualties were slight. Civilian casualties were fifty-eight killed and 170 injured.

Enemy aircraft again raided Singapore this morning and were intercepted by our fighters, which destroyed one enemy bomber and probably one other, too.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan.

23 (P)—Today's Australian communiqué said:

During today Japanese landings have been reported in New Guinea and the Solomon Islands area.

This morning active Japanese air reconnaissance was made over widely dispersed points in these areas.

There are no reports of any damage.

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 23 (P)—A British headquarters communiqué said today:

Early yesterday morning enemy columns which had moved eastward from the area south of Mersa Brega on the previous day con-

tinued their forward movement, strongly covered by German and Italian bomber aircraft with fighter protection.

By the evening our light forces had withdrawn east of Agedabia, which the enemy occupied.

During the course of the day's operations our air forces and artillery were presented with a number of good targets. In particular two concentrations of enemy mechanical transports in the area southwest of Agedabia were bombed and machine-gunned heavily and successfully. Many casualties were observed to have been inflicted on the enemy.

R. A. F. headquarters in Cairo issued the following communiqué today:

Bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. effectively bombed concentrations of enemy motorized forces north of Wadi Fareh and south of Agedabia in Libya yesterday. Direct hits were obtained and fires were started.

Fighter aircraft of the Royal Australian Air Force were active in the same area and attacked formations of JU-87's which were escorted by German and Italian fighters.

One JU-87 and two G-50's were shot down and other enemy aircraft were damaged.

From these and other operations two of our aircraft are missing.

LONDON, Jan. 23 (P)—An Air Ministry communiqué today said:

Last night aircraft of the Bomber Command made a concentrated attack on objectives at Muenster [in Germany]. Large fires were left burning.

Enemy airdromes in Holland and docks at Dunkerque [in France] also were bombed. Mines were laid in enemy waters.

Aircraft of the Fighter Command attacked enemy airdromes in Northern France.

A Hudson aircraft of the Coastal Command on patrol off the Frisian Islands bombed and hit an enemy supply vessel.

From these operations two aircraft of the Bomber Command are missing. One aircraft of the Coastal Command is missing from patrol yesterday.

The Air Ministry also issued the following communiqué:

On Wednesday night an enemy aircraft was destroyed off the east coast of England.

The Air and Home Security Ministries issued the following communiqué early today:

In the early part of last night enemy aircraft dropped bombs at a point in the southwest of Eng-

land. Other bombs dropped at a point in East Anglia. Slight damage was caused in each case. No casualties have been reported.

A joint Air and Home Security communiqué tonight said:

This morning an enemy aircraft dropped bombs at a coastal town in East Anglia.

Several houses were destroyed and a small number of people were killed.

Netherlands

BATAVIA, Netherlands Indies, Jan. 23—A Netherlands Indies High Command communiqué today said:

Yesterday between 9 A. M. and 10 A. M. a new bombing attack was carried out on Belawan [in Sumatra], causing slight material damage. Sixteen persons were wounded slightly.

The attack was carried out by six Japanese aircraft which dropped sixty bombs.

About 1 P. M. yesterday Bealawan again was bombed, this time by three Japanese aircraft. Damage was done at some sheds and ships. The attack caused no casualties.

During a light bombardment at Sabang [off the northern tip of Sumatra] a small abandoned ship was sunk. Attempts to bomb two more ships failed.

Apart from this there was no enemy activity worth mentioning in various regions of the outer provinces, where the enemy has been carrying out bombardments during recent days. Only at Gorontalo a Japanese aircraft dropped many incendiary bombs without causing damage.

At 11:30 A. M. today twenty-seven enemy fighters attacked the airdrome at Palembang [in Sumatra]. Two persons were wounded.

Aircraft of the Royal Netherlands Navy on Jan. 22 carried out a renewed attack on Kuching [in Sarawak] and bombed storage yards at the river mouth, which were set on fire.

A special Netherlands Indies army communiqué said:

Today bombers and fighters of the Royal Netherlands Army carried out an attack on a concentration of Japanese ships in the middle of the Strait of Macassar between Borneo and Celebes.

Direct hits by bombs of 300 kilograms were scored on one large warship, one heavy cruiser, one cruiser and one large transport

ship. Furthermore one destroyer, two large transport ships and one smaller ship each was hit with bombs of 80 kilograms during a dive-bombing attack.

A total of twelve direct hits on eight ships were made.

There were no losses on our side.

### Russian

MOSCOW, Jan. 23 (From Russian broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The Soviet Information Bureau issued the following today:

During the night of Jan. 22-23 our troops continued active opera-

tions against the German fascist troops.

Our units operating on one of the sectors of the Western Front liberated in one day's fighting three populated places and captured three guns, seven machine-guns, five mortars and twelve vehicles laden with ammunition.

The Hitlerites lost 250 officers and soldiers.

The Soviet Information Bureau issued this communiqué tonight:

During Jan. 23 our troops continued to advance. All German attempts to hold back our troops by counter-attacks failed and they suffered heavy losses in men and material.

We occupied several towns, including Dno, Andreapol, Kholm, Toropets and Zapadnaya Dvina.

On Jan. 22 we brought down twenty-three German planes. Our losses were eight planes. We sank three German transports in the Barents Sea.

The Soviet Information Bureau also issued this special communiqué tonight:

About ten to twelve days ago our troops on the northwestern and Kalinin fronts in fierce battles broke through the enemy's lines to the south of the towns of Ostashkov and Selizharovo and began to advance. Fulfilling their task, our troops advanced more than 100 kilometers.

After fierce battles we occupied the towns of Kholm, Toropets, Selizharovo, Zapadnaya Dvina, Olenino, Andreapol and Staraya Toropa.

In this manner one of the main communication lines of German troops, the railway line of Rzev-Velikiye Luki, was cut and captured by our troops.

Over 2,000 localities have been freed from the German invaders. From Jan. 9 to Jan. 23 the following trophies were captured:

Three hundred and fifty guns, 52 tanks and armored cars, 430 light and heavy machine guns, 90 mortars, 740 motor vehicles, 480 motor cycles, 846 bicycles, 20 radio

stations, 26,145 mines, 71,300 shells, 805,000 cartridges, 360 kilometers of telephone cable, 1 ferry-boat, 355 railway freight cars, several stores of pontoons, 18 motor boats, 32 tractors, 8 engines and a large amount of other ammunition and equipment.

In the towns of Toropets and Andreapol army stores were captured which included food, ammunition and a great deal of other military equipment, which is now being counted.

During the period from Jan. 9 to Jan. 22 the Germans lost 17,000 killed and several hundred prisoners were taken. In these battles the troops of Major Gen. Eyermentko and Lieut. Gen. Turkeyeff particularly distinguished themselves.

JAN 24 1942

BERLIN, Jan. 23 (From German broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The German High Command issued this communiqué today:

In the East there is further violent fighting.

In a counterattack on the central sector heavy casualties were once more inflicted on the enemy.

Thirty-five guns and a number of heavy weapons fell into our hands.

In waters around Britain bombers damaged a large freighter by bombing.

Night attacks of the German air force were directed against harbors and military installations in South and Southeastern England.

In North Africa German and Italian troops are following up the defeated enemy. Up to now ten British tanks, forty-six guns and more than 100 motor vehicles have been captured or destroyed.

Formations of the Italian and German air forces have again inflicted heavy casualties on British troops thrown back in the region south of Agedabia.

In Malta enemy air and sea bases have been bombed day and night by German aircraft.

British bombers last night dropped high-explosive and incendiary bombs on some places in Western Germany, including residential quarters and public buildings in Muenster.

Naval units shot down three of the British bomber aircraft.

### Italian

ROME, Jan. 23 (From Italian broadcast recorded by The Associated Press) the Italian High Command communiqué said today:

In view of increased pressure from German and Italian motorized units the enemy continued

his retreat yesterday toward Agedabia. During the fighting many prisoners have been taken to date and forty-seven guns, several dozen tanks and more than 100 vehicles were captured or destroyed.

Italian and German air forces assisted operations on the ground with considerable success, bombed enemy positions, troop concentrations and motorized columns.

One of our planes is missing. Air operations on Malta and consistent bombing of military objectives continued. Airplanes on the ground, hangars, barracks and harbor installations are reported to have been severely hit.

### Finnish

HELSINKI, Finland, Jan. 23 (From Finnish broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—A Finnish communiqué today said:

On the Karelian and Aunus Isthmus sectors there was infantry fire on both sides. Our artillery and trench mortars silenced enemy cannon and shelled enemy troop quarters, causing fires in a cluster of enemy dug-outs.

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front an enemy detachment attempted an attack from behind the protection of piled ice, with the result that the detachment was mowed down by our infantry. In the northern sector there was continued patrol activity.

In aerial operations our planes have destroyed enemy horse-drawn vehicles and motor truck columns and made a flight behind enemy lines.

Early this morning bombs were dropped on Helsinki. Detailed reports of damage will be given later.

## ARMY PRAISES U.S. WARPLANE PERFORMANCE

### Need Not "Apologize To Anyone In World," Congress Told

Washington, Jan. 23. (AP)—Army confidence in the performance and continuing development of American aircraft was reported to Congress today with the message that the nation now is getting both qual-

ity and quantity plane production and need not "apologize to anyone in the world."

Combat performances of American built planes pitted against German Messerschmitts and Japanese fighters in many cases against heavy odds—were cited by Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, deputy chief of staff for air, to back up that statement before the House appropriations committee.

In a transcript of that testimony made public by the committee, Arnold was quoted as saying that in plane research and development work, this country was "equal to most nations and ahead of a lot of them," while Brig. Gen. O. P. Echols, in charge of procurement, added:

#### Have Some Edge On Nazis

"I think, from the best information we have, that I can say, without any hesitation, we are up to the Germans, and I think, in certain respects, we are ahead of them. I think the new pursuit planes are the best airplanes in the world, and I think in our heavy bombers that we are ahead of them."

Arnold quoted the British as saying the P-40-D (Kitty-Hawk) pursuit was superior to all the other Royal Air Force planes in the Middle East, and said that one squadron of that type, "up against a superior number," had "knocked down 13 hostile planes, including two Messerschmitts 109-F. We lost only one plane."

"During the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7," Arnold continued, "Lieutenant Taylor and

Lieutenant Welch, both flying airplanes similar to the British Tomahawk, attacked a formation of Japanese planes, and each shot down two planes.

"A short time later, Lieutenant Welch engaged two Japanese planes and shot down both of them. Other airplanes of the same type engaged in victorious battle with the Japanese on that day. Every time they went up in combat, they acquitted themselves in excellent manner."

#### Bagged 90 to 100 Planes

The Army Air chief quoted Chinese sources as saying that American volunteer aviators defending the Burma Road and Rangoon, "many of whom use airplanes of the P-40 series, have bagged from 90 to 100 planes. That has been done since Dec. 7, and it was done with the loss of only three planes."

"On the Russian front," he added, "early this month, four Tomahawks are reported in the news dispatches

as having shot down eight Messerschmitts which were there in support of the German drive on Leningrad." On another occasion, he said, aviators in P-40s, outnumbered eight to one, destroyed 60 per cent of a German flight. He told the committee that the P-40s were operating in North America "when the Spitfires and the Hurricanes could not."

fensive knockout blow," the appropriations committee was told by Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Deputy Chief of Staff for Air.

The vote of 389 to 0 by which the House sent the bill on its way toward final enactment was a foregone conclusion. No sign of opposition to the plane program developed during the debate and

## Congress Authorizes \$12,525,872,474 For Warplane Production

### Measure Embodies Largest Single Outlay For Military Purposes As A Prelude In Nation's Drive To Seize Aerial Mastery Over Axis

JAN 24 1942

Washington, Jan. 23 (AP)—Less than four hours after it received the request from its appropriations committee, the House voted unanimously today to pour another \$12,525,872,474 into this nation's drive to seize aerial mastery over the foes of the united nations wherever they may be found.

The appropriation, which now goes to the Senate, will pay mainly for 23,000 combat planes and 10,000 trainers, only a starter toward President Roosevelt's goal of 60,000 United States-built flying war-craft in 1942 and 125,000 in 1943.

#### TO EXPAND PLANTS

It is the largest single outlay for military purposes ever proposed in Congress, but only a small part of the \$56,000,000,000 of war expenditures which President Roosevelt, in his budget message at the start of the session, outlined for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Provided are \$933,000,000 to expand aircraft plants, build bomber assembly plants and construct facilities for production of explosives and incendiary materials: \$7,144,056,340 for complete planes; \$1,547,948,529 for armament, cannon, ammunition, bombs and pyrotechnics; \$1,900,000,000 for spare engines and parts, and approximately \$1,000,000,000 for signal corps and chemical warfare service supplies.

With this money the United States will "build toward our of-

except for inclusion in the bill of \$30,000,000 to build another dam in the Tennessee Valley Authority system the vote could have come in the first hour.

But after a bitter exchange, largely along partisan lines, the bill went through bearing the separate appropriation to build Douglas Dam, on the French Broad River near Dandridge, Tenn.

Chairman Cannon (D-Mo.) of the appropriations committee brought the bill before the House with a solemn assertion that "the whole issue of this war depends on taking and holding control of the air in every theater of the war."

If the United States had possessed enough aeroplanes in December, he said, "the enemy never could have landed in the Philippines; the British wouldn't have lost two capital ships; Singapore wouldn't be fighting a last des-

perate battle, and the problem of defending Australia would be disposed of."

Main purpose of the huge fund proposed today, he explained, was to permit continued acceleration of aeroplane output. "Unless this money is provided," he warned, "we will reach a peak of production in August 1942."

Representative Taber (R-N. Y.), the ranking minority member of the committee, joined Cannon with this plea: "The critical situation our forces in the Far East are facing is sufficient argument for passage of funds to implement our war activity to any immediate extent."

The committee's record of its hearings, closely edited by its members and the War Department to prevent disclosure of important military information, showed that Arnold said the United States must act quickly to "counter-act the time advantage of the enemy."

He assured the committee that the War Department, counting on an increasing flow of warplanes, had planned its training of pilots and mechanics and its construction of new bases "so that they will all be available at the right time."

Arnold said he did not know how many of the planes might be sent to other nations under the Lease Lend Act, explaining "we have to send them where they will do the most good."

He challenged a report by the Senate Defense Investigating Committee which said that few United States planes were as good as those of the Axis.

The committee quoted Arnold as saying in an address that the P-40 type was hardly better under present aerial warfare conditions than a good pursuit trainer. That was correct, Arnold told the committee, but the P-40 has been succeeded by the very effective P-40, A, B, C, D, E, and F.

He remarked at the same time that the address in question was "supposed to be off the record" and further that the committee did not give any member of his command a chance to testify at its hearings.

Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, Brig. Gen. O. P. Echols, in charge of Army procurement, and Lieut. Gen. William Knudsen, head of War Department production, advised the committee they supplied the Senate group no information which would have justified its charge that there had been many production delays.

# America Soon to Lead World In Output of Planes and Tanks

**MacLeish Reports Production of All Arms  
Will Increase 300 P. C. in 1942—  
Army May Total 7,000,000 Men.**

**JAN 24 1942**  
Washington, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—With good, strong foundations already established, America is on its way today to outbuilding the world in planes and tanks—the two most important weapons in modern war—and is stepping up rapidly all lines of war output.

Moreover, said a report to the nation, issued by the newly formed Office of Facts and Figures, the navy has 346 new combat vessels under construction—double its present strength; contracts have been let for 999 merchant ships; the army is expanding toward a possible 7,000,000 men, and economic warfare is proceeding on worldwide fronts.

The report, the first official summary of the defense-war effort since the Government clamped down on publication of production figures several months ago, was prepared at the request of President Roosevelt. It covered the period from the fall of France in 1940 to Pearl Harbor and on to the end of 1941.

Archibald MacLeish, director of the OFF and Librarian of Congress, described American industry as having passed the period of transition and said that while in a sense the real work is only now beginning, a tremendous start has been made and the job ahead will be done.

**Production Speeding Up.**  
Some of the highlights of the 20,000-word report:

1. Production of all weapons and supplies will be increased nearly 300 per cent in 1942 over the last eighteen months.

2. Army warplane production has been "stepped up to the point where, with Great Britain, we soon will exceed the plane output of the Axis countries. More important, we will have the plant capacity to increase our production to the point where we can seize control of the air in all

areas of the world struggle."

3. The United States now has four types of army combat planes "better than anything yet produced abroad, so far as is known. American bomber types now in mass production are superior to those built anywhere else in the world. Still better models are on the way."

4. Plane and tank production this year will equal that of Hitler "in all the years before 1939 when he was preparing to conquer the world."

**Heavy Tank Delivered.**

5. Despite all handicaps, production of tanks and combat vehicles is more than three times that of a year ago; guns of all types nearly five times as large; ammunition, nine times. "We already are producing light and medium tanks in quantities and the first heavy tank was delivered to the army the day we declared war on Japan."

6. At the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor the navy was building fifteen battleships to add to its seventeen already built; eleven aircraft carriers building, seven built; fifty-four cruisers building, thirty-seven built; 193 destroyers building, 171 built; seventy-three submarines building, 113 built—in all 346 building, 345 built.

7. The navy also had under construction by the end of 1941 a total of ninety-six auxiliaries, 243 mine craft, 225 patrol boats, and had added 2,000 new planes to its air arm.

**Flood of Arms in Sight.**

8. Lease-lend supplies have expanded from a trickle to a stream

that "must become a river, a torrent, and then a flood." These funds have helped the army ferrying command deliver more than 1,000 planes purchased by Britain, and are bulwarking Far Eastern defenses through construction of British bases at Rangoon in Burma, at Karachi on the Arabian Sea, and other vital outposts on the Persian Gulf and in Eritrea.

Lease-lend aid for China was described as far from adequate, as was that for Russia, although shipments of oil, gasoline and other supplies to the latter country are expected to be stepped up rapidly.

The report said 5,000,000 workers had been drawn into war industries and 15,000,000 more would be needed by 1944. Some labor shortages would be unavoidable, it said, but an unprecedented training program would furnish most of the requirements. An estimated 500,000 women and girls are already at war jobs, many in aircraft plants. A woman's land army may have to be recruited to meet a threatened shortage of farm labor.

## PROBE OF KNUDSEN APPOINTMENT IS ON

**Senate Group Orders Inquiry  
Into His Commission As  
Lieutenant General**

[By the Associated Press]  
Washington, Jan. 23—An inquiry into the appointment of William S. Knudsen, former codirector of the Office of Production Management, to be a lieutenant general in the army was ordered today by the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Chairman Chandler (Dem., Ky.) said a subcommittee had called Robert P. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War, and Donald M. Nelson, head of the new War Production Board, for testimony tomorrow, expected to be concerned largely with Knudsen's new duties.

At the time he appointed Nelson to take over command of the war production program, President Roosevelt asked Knudsen to supervise army production and nominated him to be a lieutenant general.

**Telegrams Of Protest**  
Chairman Reynolds (Dem., N. C.) of the full committee said he had turned over to Chandler's group a number of telegrams protesting that the nomination of a civilian for the second highest military rank—held at present by only eight officers—would have an adverse effect on army morale.

Chandler said the inquiry was being made at the request of Senator Austin, of Vermont, the assistant Republican leader, a member of the full committee. Besides Chandler the subcommittee includes Senators Kilgore (Dem., W. Va.) and Holman (Rep., Ore.).

**Post-War Status**  
All members of the full committee were invited to be present at a closed hearing and Senator Hill (Dem., Ala.) said he intended to question both Patterson and Nelson.

"The committee wants to find out," Hill said, "what Knudsen's work will be as a lieutenant general and also learn something about his status with the army after the war ends."

## LaGuardia Hints in Speech He'll Quit Civil Defense Job

**In Talk to Women's Clubs, Which He Says  
May Be His 'Last' as OCD Director,  
He Advises Patience in War.**

**JAN 24 1942**  
Washington, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Fiorello H. LaGuardia urged today in a speech which he said might be his last public appearance as civilian defense director, that the people have patience and fortitude through the trials of war.

He was speaking before a national forum of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and made the reference to his "last" appearance in recalling that he addressed a somewhat similar gathering in his first public appearance as civilian defense chief.

The Mayor of New York asserted that America hadn't felt the war yet, and that tire rationing was nothing to what was coming. But he expressed con-

fidence that there was no question about the ultimate outcome.

**Women Bickering Over War.**

Mrs. John L. Whitehurst of Baltimore, president of the federation, told 1,200 clubwomen from all parts of the nation that she had never known women to "quarrel so bitterly" for places of leadership as they are doing in the war program.

"Selfishness is dominating our people today," she asserted, and warned that bickering over places of preferment could cause the downfall of democracy.

"Hitler has stated many times," she said, "that due to our heterogeneous mass of people we would be easy to conquer, that we would fight among ourselves until we would weaken our defense mechanism."

Mrs. Whitehurst did not spare the men, saying they had the same shortcomings as women.

that we would fight for something more than the defeat of Hitler and the Japs.

**Songs and Slogans.**

"Let us," she said, "send our boys into battle if necessary with the song 'Onward Christian Soldiers' on their lips, instead of the silly marching songs which are so incongruous at such a time. Let us stop using such expressions as 'Slap the Japs' and 'Fight the Huns.' Such expressions develop a hate complex which will leave its mark on our people for generations to come."

Mrs. Lafell Dickisson of Keene, N. H., the federation's first vice-

president, urged the women not to hoard.

The club women were called here for a series of defense forums.

## LEWIS REJECTS BID TO GIVE PEACE AIM

**Informing Murray He Will Not  
Attend Meeting Of CIO  
Board Today**

**United Mine Workers' Chief  
Declares He Has No Commitments With AFL**

[By the Associated Press]  
Washington, Jan. 23—A rift between John L. Lewis and the present leadership of the CIO widened tonight when Lewis tartly declined to present his views on labor peace to the CIO executive board at a meeting in New York tomorrow.

"I will not attend your board meeting," Lewis said flatly in a letter to Philip Murray, who succeeded him as president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Lewis, who is president of the United Mine Workers, one of the most potent CIO unions, suggested last week-end that the warring AFL and CIO resume negotiations looking toward mending their long breach.

**Subject To Call By Lewis**  
These negotiations were broken off

in April, 1939, subject to call by Lewis, who is chairman of the CIO negotiating committee. Murray last Monday issued a none-too-cordial invitation to Lewis to appear in person before the CIO board and elaborate on his ideas for peace.

Murray, indicating resentment at Lewis' action in proposing peace meetings without consulting him, said in a letter to Lewis that any arrangements in behalf of the CIO with reference to AFL unity would "necessarily have to be initiated" through the office of president of the CIO.

Noting this, Lewis replied:

"Your letter dated January 19 states in effect that all future negotiations between the CIO and the AFL will have to be initiated through you and you alone."

**JAN 24 1942**  
See "Astonishing Error."  
"Such an assumption upon your part constitutes an astonishing error. No such delegation of power has been given you by the constitution of the CIO, nor by any legislative convention of the CIO, nor by any device of parliamentary procedure."

To the contrary, the third constitutional convention of the CIO specifically conveyed this authority to three of its representatives, designating them by name.

Lewis went on to say that a recommendation for continuance of the committee was unanimously adopted by the convention while Murray was acting as presiding officer. Lewis was then president of the CIO and Murray vice-president.

**Hillman Is Member**  
That standing committee is composed of Lewis, Murray and Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and now a high Government labor official.

"Under the CIO constitution," Lewis continued, "the executive board is an inferior agency without power to nullify or change the enactment of a constitutional convention. 'The statements widely circulated that the undersigned (Lewis) acted in the premise without proper authority therefore fall of their own weight.'"

**Commitments Denied**

Then, turning to published reports that he had reached an agreement concerning a peace plan with the AFL, Lewis told his old-time friend:

"Your letter and your public state-

ments imply that without consultation I have taken, it upon myself to assume the authority to blueprint some plan for labor peace between the CIO and the AFL; that in addition, I have tentatively agreed to the acceptance of certain leadership that might in the end dismember the CIO if such coalition were formed.

"Nothing could be further from the truth. I have no commitments of any character to anyone that affect any phase of this problem."

#### Truce Proposed

Lewis' refusal to appear before the CIO board indicated that he preferred to let the next move come from leaders of the rival labor organizations.

Whether either faction would make any further move to resume peace negotiations appeared doubtful, however, in view of reports that President Roosevelt had asked the two organizations to declare a truce for the duration.

The AFL was said to have accepted the President's proposal, and the CIO board was expected to consider it on, probably tomorrow. Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion was said to call for formation of a joint CIO-AFL committee to settle any differences arising during the war.

#### Alternatives Suggested

After saying that he would not attend the meeting, Lewis wrote:

"I am not a member of the executive board. The board has no power to negate convention action. If the members of the board desire to act constructively and in the interest of our membership they could, with advantage to all, approve any one of three alternative suggestions as follows:

"(a) Express their good will and their hopes for successful negotiations, fully protective of the interests of the CIO and its membership.

"(b) Exercise the constitutional power of the board by convening a special national convention of the CIO to take action on this question under the white spotlight of open public debate.

#### Sends "Good Wishes"

"(c) Submit the question of participation in further negotiations to a referendum vote by secret ballot of the members of each of the thousands

of local unions affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations."

And then, as if to show that all was well between them, Lewis concluded "with my personal compliments and

good wishes."

### Murray Remains Silent On Letter From Lewis

New York, Jan. 23 (Special)—Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, refused tonight to comment on the letter by John L. Lewis refusing to present personally his plan for labor peace to a meeting of the CIO executive board today. Mr. Lewis' letter will be placed before the executive board for consideration.

Mr. Murray met with the CIO's six vice-presidents and James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer, at the Hotel Roosevelt, and prepared an agenda for today's meeting including a proposal with reference to President Roosevelt's plan for a labor truce for the duration of the war.

It was learned that Mr. Murray and the top leaders of the CIO had agreed to support completely President Roosevelt's plan.

#### A Rockefeller Commissioned

Fort Benning, Ga., Jan. 23 (AP)—Sergeant Winthrop Rockefeller, son of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was advanced to the rank of second lieutenant today. He was among a number of infantry school graduates receiving commissions.

### Receives Statement From "Free Germans"

Justice Department Cites Group Sworn To Help Destroy Nazism

Washington, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Justice Department today announced it had received a registration statement from the Association of Free Germans, Inc., an organization sworn to help destroy Nazism.

The association, the department said, was one of several groups registering in compliance with a 1940 act which requires, among other things, registration of any organization having as its aim "the overthrow by force of a foreign government."

### SEES HITLER'S FALL

Ludwig Says Revolution in Italy Will Be Factor

Hollywood, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Revolution—not in Germany, but in Italy and the occupied countries—will be the undoing of Hitler, Emil Ludwig, the German biographer, believes.

"The inborn obedience of the German people, their will for sacrifice, their lack of any revolutionary spirit and the fear of a new Versailles keep them fighting," he told a meeting of B'Nai B'Rith last night.

"Germany will be beaten by sea power, by blockade, by revolt within the conquered nations, by an Italian revolution and by lack of any modern social or moral ideals," he concluded, adding: "And the Prussian generals will get rid of Hitler."

### PRESS GROUP ACCEPTS Advisory Council to Aid in Censorship

Washington, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Byron Price, director of the Office of Censorship, announced today that representatives of five publishers' associations had accepted invitations to serve on an advisory council in connection with the administration of the code of wartime practices for American newspapers.

The members of the council are: Cranston Williams of New York, general manager of the American Newspaper Publishers Association; Dwight Marvin of the Troy, N. Y., Record, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors; W. L. Daley, Washington representative of the National Editorial Association; John W. Potter of the Rock Island, Ill., Argus, acting president of the Inland Press Association, and Charles P. Manship Sr. of the State Times and Advocate, Baton Rouge, La., president of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association.

Mr. Price said the council would confer from time to time with John H. Sorrells, assistant director in charge of voluntary censorship.

A similar council of broadcasting officials will be appointed to consult about administration of the radio code.

### EX-WAR AIDE GETS POST

F. Trubee Davison Assistant Air Staff Chief

Washington, Jan. 23 (AP)—Col. F. Trubee Davison, one-time Assistant Secretary of War for Air, was designated today assistant chief of the army's air staff in charge of military and civilian personnel of the army air forces.

Colonel Davison succeeds Brig. Gen. Ralph P. Cousins, who has been given command of the West Coast Air Corps Training Center.

#### To Probe Job Holdings

San Francisco, Jan. 23 (AP)—An investigation of alien Japanese land holdings in California as a precautionary measure against fifth columnists and sabotage was ordered today by Earl Warren, attorney general.

He called Sheriffs and District Attorneys to meet with him February 2.

theater. Certainly Australia, which today is worried over the possibility of a Jap attempt at invasion, must be expected to look mainly to Uncle Sam for assistance.

#### U. S. Must Carry Load

In other words, the weight of the battle of the Pacific must fall increasingly on Uncle Sam's broad (we believe) shoulders.

In the matter of the time element, the grand defense of the Philippines by Gen. MacArthur and his stout Minute Men, has been a godsend. The Dutch and British defense in the Malay-Singapore-Indies zone also has delayed the Japanese program.

The enemy's forces themselves, however, have given the Allies excellent co-operation through inability to take advantage of the flying start achieved by back-alley tactics at Hawaii. They

## In the War Zone

Re-enforcement of Allies in Pacific  
Not So Comforting as Word of Battle Won

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The disclosure by a high Washington official that American re-enforcements and war equipment are moving into the western Pacific affords encouragement, although in these hard days results in battle are much more comforting than advance notices.

Time is a most important element, and the hope must be that sufficient aid will arrive in the immediate future from America or Britain to ease the Japanese pressure, especially on the Malay Peninsula where the position is increasingly serious for the Allies. The preservation of Singapore is essential, and so is the safeguarding of Burma, which is the life-giving source of the great Burma Road upon which China depends for her war supplies from the outside world.

As things now stand it would seem that help for the present will have to come chiefly from the United States, since it is unlikely that Britain will be able to spare much from the European

haven't done as well as they should during the seven weeks since they used the dagger, for their game was to have seized the Philippines and other main bases before the Allies could get aid to the Orient.

That they haven't done better is a reproach to their military capabilities. One can hardly charge this failure to the German advisers in Tokio, since they aren't responsible for the quality of the material they have to work with.

There are three outstanding threats to the Allied positions in the Orient today. The first is the landing of Japanese in New Guinea, only a hundred miles north of the Australian mainland, and on New Britain Island

and the Solomons to the east. Very naturally this has aroused the gravest concern in Australia, since there is no doubt whatever that the Japanese intend sooner or later to try to annex that continent.

JAN 24 1942

Darwin Under Pressure

However, such an effort would seem to be a matter of the distant future. Of more immediate concern is the fact that the Japs have acquired in New Guinea a base which may enable them to bring heavy bombing pressure on the neighboring Australian naval and military base of Darwin. This also places a further Japanese barrier across the sea routes from America to Singapore.

On the Malay Peninsula the Allied forces have launched a counter-offensive in an effort to re-

lieve the threat to Singapore. Fierce fighting at close quarters was proceeding, and the best that could be said was that the Allied troops were in a tough spot, particularly because of Japanese control of the air. Still, it should be remembered that the citadel of Singapore itself should be able to withstand a long siege.

Numerically superior Japanese and Thai forces, which are driving against Burma, today compelled the British to withdraw from the mountains east of Moulmein to points where communications were better. The nature of the threat here already has been explained. Despite this challenge, however, it would be a shocking thing to learn that the British were too weak to hold this vital country. American air fighters, by the way, were patrolling with the British today over Rangoon, the Burmese capital.

## George II of Greece Gives Proof Royalty Can Take It

JAN 24 1942

Ruler Who Barely Escaped Nazis Looking  
Forward to Third Reign

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (Wide World)—Nazi parachutists came within a

hair's breadth of getting King George II of Greece when they swarmed over the Isle of Crete last May.

#### Hide in Cave

And it was only because friendly islanders hid that much-pursued former monarch in a cave that he is free to come calling on us at President Roosevelt's invitation. He is expected soon.

Life has been rougher than average on George II almost as far back as he can remember, so that his desperate flight first from Greece and then from Crete probably did little to dampen his jaunty spirit. He is living proof that royalty can "take it."

Those who saw the dapper king in London and at various European watering places during a previous exile of his (that one was for over 11 years!) are confident he will show up here with his monocle as firmly implanted and his faith in his destiny as unshakable as ever.

He will be 52 next July. He lived for more than 50 years precariously—in and out of favor, on and off the Grecian throne—before the opportunity came to him to lead his people in heroic defense against an invader. Then he proved his worth.

#### Whipped Italians

No nation in this war has made a braver stand than the Greeks did under their king and commander-in-chief when they were invaded in October of 1940. They whipped the Italians to a frazzle, and it was not until the Nazis came to the aid of their faltering ally in overwhelming force that the Greeks finally were beaten and their king forced to flee for his life.

For one of the few times in his life, George II received full-throated ovations every time he visited the front. His people rallied solidly behind him, and the leaders of the Allied Nations then and since have fallen over themselves doing him honor. In defeat he is bigger than he ever was before.

There must be times when this very human individual, who prefers to spend his evenings reading good literature and enjoying tea, just sits and pinches himself and marvels at the

things life can do to a man.

#### Poison Then

You see, the same (or approximately the same) Allied Nations which now think he is hot stuff regarded him as poison during the first World War, when he was crown prince. They thought he had German leanings, and when his father, King Constantine, was deposed in 1917, George was excluded from the throne by the Allies and the job given to his younger brother, Alexander.

In 1922, after Alexander died, George managed to mount the throne, but for an extremely short reign. The very next year the Greeks added they didn't want a king, and the royal visitor began an exile that was to last nearly a dozen years.

Accompanying George at the start of his wanderings over Europe was his queen, Elizabeth, (daughter of King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Rumania) whom he married in 1921. Somewhere in the lean years that followed, their partnership dissolved, and Elizabeth divorced him on grounds of desertion shortly before he was recalled to the throne in 1935.

Seldom has a former king been more inconspicuous than George II was. He had no fortune of his own and was forced to do the best he could on the small income of an estate left by his grandfather. Much of the time he lived in a comparatively modest hotel in London, and he figured only occa-

sionally and fleetingly in the doings of royalty.

But he kept up appearances. He always was faultlessly groomed and debonair, and was reported to have turned down a Hollywood contract because of his firm conviction that the Greeks some day would recall him. During his stays in Rumania he liked to tutor his nephew, Mihail, in regal ways, a task the Germans now have taken off his hands.

Why he was so dead certain the Greeks would grow tired of their republic and want him back is difficult to understand, for there were no blood ties between the wandering king and his former people. George II doesn't own a drop of Greek blood. He is Danish, English, German and Russian, in that order.

But, sure enough, the summons finally came. Originally it was engineered by John Metaxas, Greek dictator, who possibly liked the idea of having a figurehead on the throne. But George insisted that it be put to a vote of the people, and the plebiscite was more than 90 per cent in his favor. The Athenians gave him a joyous reception on his return.

#### Popular Vote

Safely back on the throne, George made it his policy to tread softly and to let Metaxas run the country. He had to weather a storm in 1936 when he made Metaxas military dictator, but the throne became more secure with the years and everything was under control when the war began.

After his narrow escape from Crete, George remained for a time in Egypt and then made the long trip through

the Suez Canal and around the whole of Africa and finally to England, which he reached last September.

Since then he has made frequent broadcasts to the Greek people, urging them to continue the fight against the Germans and the Italians as best they can until help reaches them. He looks forward now to the start of his third reign.

## Nazi Air Loss Put at 65 P. C.

### 1,700,000 Believed Killed and 2,000,000 Incapacitated in Russian Drive.

By Deyon Francis  
(Wide World News Writer)

New York, Jan. 23—Fresh evidence of the savage mauling which Russia has inflicted on the pride of the Nazi military in the last two months, and with it a clearing picture of the situation the united nations will face in the spring, was made available today by usually well-informed sources here and abroad.

The data included:

The Nazi air force, which was the world's strongest at the start of the war in September, 1939, is lost—one informant said—sixty-five per cent. of its first-line men and planes in the Russian campaign. That figure may be somewhat high, but the losses nevertheless have been enormous. Definite Russian air superiority is now apparent.

#### Many "Farmed Out"

Remnants of 120 divisions of the German army (about 1,800,000 men) are now "farmed out" in Germany, France, Norway and the Balkans to rest from the strain of the Russian fighting and to reorganize for a spring offensive—if Hitler is able to launch one.

Germans killed in Russia number about 1,700,000 so far. Another 2,000,000 have been wounded so seriously as to be incapacitated permanently or out of action for a long time.

Russian reserves in Europe (excluding some which could be called in from Asia, fully trained, number 3,000,000. Some of those gradually are being fed into the fighting. Five million more men are in training and will be ready to fight late in the spring.

The Japanese have 500,000 men in Manchoukuo ready to strike at a propitious time under the terms of the new Axis Tripartite Pact announced last Sunday. They are faced with a

Russian Siberian army estimated at larger than 750,000.

#### Plight Not Desperate

In assessing the results of the fighting in Russia, the plight of the Axis, however, must not be considered des-

perate. The Germans are replenishing their fighting forces at the rate of about 600,000 men annually.

Hitler remains strong in military manpower and in military machines. He has 200 and 250 divisions (from 3,000,000 to 3,750,000 men) strung out along the Russian front, including reserves of his Axis allies.

On the other hand, Russia only now appears to be drawing on her tremendous reserves of men and war equipment, the latter augmented by help from the United States and England. Typical of the Russian surprises in the counter-offensive which began gaining momentum late in November was the appearance on the front of large numbers of a new-type, hard-striking dive bomber.

#### Another New Weapon

The Russians only yesterday introduced in force into the fighting ski troops carried on another new weapon, propeller-driven sledges, which were glimpsed in the first Finnish campaign. The dive bombers have spearheaded the counter-offensive as the Germans progressively have backpedaled over the same routes followed by their victorious armies last summer and fall.

Held in reserve is a large number of long-range heavy bombers.

Of Germany's seven air fleets, two now are back in Germany being rested and conditioned for service under the personal direction of Reichsmarshal Goering. Two others are in the Mediterranean area. Two are still operating in Russia and one is defending western Europe.

Goering is launching a production drive to increase Germany's airplane output from 2,300 a month to 2,750.

So far Hitler has mobilized, in twenty-nine months of war, a total of

11,000,000 men, or within 2,000,000 of the total mobilized during the first World War. Of those 11,000,000, about 7,500,000 represent actual fighting effectives.

#### Red Air Force In Reserve

Hungary, a reliable report states, agreed as the result of a visit from German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Field Marshal General Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the high command, to place sixteen divisions in Yugoslavia and thereby free some German forces for the Russian fighting.

Huge Russian air forces are reported reliably to be sequestered in air-dromes—many of them constructed underground—within striking distance of the Manchoukuo frontier.

In an analysis of the war situation in the Pacific January 3, the army and navy Journal, published in Washington, said thirty divisions and the bulk of the Japanese army air force are concentrated in Manchoukuo and Korea, ready to launch an attack against Vladivostok or to meet a Russian invasion.

"These armies," said the Journal, "include the majority of the first-class Japanese divisions."

## 10 CHARGED WITH TREASON

Suspects Arrested in Pretoria, South Africa

Capetown, Jan. 23 (P)—Ten persons arrested today in Pretoria were charged with high treason and subversive propaganda.

These arrests and seizure of a number of policemen in Johannesburg January 20 were said to be sequels of the detention of the mysterious Robey Leibbrand, former policeman boxing champion. He was accused of heading a subversive organization.

ONLY THOSE PERSONS WHO CAN PROVE THEIR ABILITY TO CONTRIBUTE CON-

STRUCTIVELY TO THE CREATION OF THE NEW ECONOMIC ORDER IN EAST ASIA

WILL BE PERMITTED TO PROCEED TO THE OCCUPIED AREAS," HE SAID.

TOJO TOLD THE DIET THAT IN QUANTITY OF MEN "JAPAN TOPS THE WORLD."

"THAT IS THE REASON," HE ADDED, "WHY I AM NOT AFRAID OF AMERICA, ALTHOUGH I DO NOT DISMISS LIGHTLY THE HUGE MILITARY EXPENDITURE CALLED FOR IN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS."

"SO LONG AS WE HAVE MEN TRAINED IN 3,000 YEARS OF HISTORY, WE WILL NOT BE DEFEATED BY AMERICA, WHICH RELIES ON MATERIAL STRENGTH, BECAUSE AFTER ALL, WAR IS FOUGHT BY MEN."

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MELBOURNE...ADD AUSTRALIAN X XX AND TOWNS".)  
THE AUSTRALIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID:

"DURING TODAY JAPANESE LANDINGS HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN NEW GUINEA AND THE SOLOMON ISLANDS AREA.

"THIS MORNING ACTIVE JAPANESE AIR RECONNAISSANCE WAS MADE OVER WIDELY DISPERSED POINTS IN THESE AREAS.

"THERE ARE NO REPORTS OF ANY DAMAGE."

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AT ALMOST THE SAME TIME DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER FRANCIS FORDE SAID IT WAS REASONABLE TO ASSUME THAT THE JAPANESE HAD LANDED AT RABAUL, CAPITAL OF THE ISLAND OF NEW BRITAIN, AFTER A WITHDRAWING GARRISON HAD FIRED AND DYNAMITED DOCK INSTALLATIONS WHEN A FLEET OF JAPANESE VESSELS WAS SIGHTED 45 MILES OFFSHORE YESTERDAY HEADING FOR THE ISLAND.

FORDE TOLD THE NATION:

"WE MUST ALL REALIZE THE GRAVITY OF THE POSITION AND THE HAZARDOUS TIMES AHEAD.

"THE SITUATION DEMANDS COURAGE AND COOL HEADS AND THE PUSHING ON OF AUSTRALIA'S DEFENSE MEASURES."

LONDON...ADD ~~WARRING~~ KOO X X X ENEMIES.

HE SAID THAT THE "SITUATION IN MALAYA AND THE SOUTH SEAS IN GENERAL GIVES US CAUSE FOR ANXIETY," BUT THAT HE KNEW THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE WERE "CONFIDENT OF THE ULTIMATE OUTCOME OF THE STRUGGLE."

EVEN IF A STATEMENT ABOUT A SEPARATE PEACE HAD BEEN MADE, HE DECLARED, "IT WOULD NOT IN ANY WAY REFLECT EITHER THE FEELINGS, THE SENTIMENTS OR THE DETERMINATION OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT."

LONDON...ADD AIRLINE SUSPENDED X X THIS SERVICE."

HE SAID, TOO, THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT "GREATLY WELCOMED" THE PROPOSAL BY RIO DE JANEIRO BY SUMNER WELLES, U.S. UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE, FOR EXPANSION OF ECONOMIC WARFARE AGAINST AGGRESSORS.

HE SAID THAT SINCE JAPAN'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR SHE HAS GAINED CONTROL OF MORE RUBBER AND TIN THAN SHE NEEDS.

JAN 24 1942

"THERE IS, THEREFORE, GREAT DANGER THAT THE SURPLUS WILL BE LOADED INTO AXIS SHIPS WHICH WILL THEN ATTEMPT THE LONG VOYAGE TO NORTH AFRICA AND EUROPE," DALTON SAID.

BERN...ADD RADIO. BANS-XR LISTENING.

THE AUTHORITIES HAVE WARNED THE PUBLIC THEY WILL BE SEVERELY PUNISHED IF THEY CONTINUE TO LISTEN. COMPLAINTS HAD BEGUN TO ARISE THAT THE PRESS AND RADIO FAIL TO GIVE A MORE COMPLETE PICTURE OF DEVELOPMENTS IN RUSSIA AND AFRICA.

UNDER THE TITLE "A LAST WARNING NOT TO LISTEN TO THE RADIO," THE REICH COMMISSIONER IN THE BALTIC STATES HAS ISSUED A DECREE PROVIDING THAT PERSONS WHO SPREAD NEWS COMING FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES ARE LIABLE TO THE DEATH PENALTY WHILE THOSE WHO LISTEN ARE LIABLE TO LONG IMPRISONMENT.

THE DECREE SAID IT WISHED

TO MAKE IT CLEAR TO EVERYONE THAT HE IS NOT ENTITLED TO SATISFY HIS CURIOSITY ACCORDING TO HIS OWN PLEASURE AND TO INFLUENCE HIS OWN PSYCHOLOGICAL RESISTING POWER

AS WELL AS THAT OF OTHERS IN A DISADVANTAGEOUS WAY."

THE OFFICIAL HUNGARIAN NEWS AGENCY MTI SAID THAT "IN  
SPITE OF MORE SEVERE DECREES AGAINST THE SPREADERS OF FALSE NEWS  
IT HAPPENS THAT SUCH NEWS IS STILL CIRCULATED TO CAUSE UNREST AND  
CONFUSION."

JAN 24 1942

THE AGENCY SAID POLICE WERE ORDERED TO KEEP A STRICTER  
WATCH AND ARREST THE GUILTY IMMEDIATELY. SIX PERSONS WERE ARRESTED  
SUNDAY IN BUDAPEST, CHARGED WITH SPREADING "FALSE NEWS."

BY SERGEANT IAN FITCHETT

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE  
(WITH THE AIF ON THE MALAYAN FRONT, JAN. 22-(DELAYED)-(AUSTRALIAN  
ASSOCIATED PRESS TO AP)-THE ENEMY PUSH SOUTH FROM ENDAU (ON THE  
MALAYAN EASTERN COAST)-BRINGS AUSTRALIAN TROOPS INTO ACTION ON  
YET ANOTHER FRONT.

HERE OUR MEN HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OF KNOWING EVERY INCH OF THE  
GROUND. THEY HAVE WORKED AND PLANNED OVER IT FOR MONTHS.

A SUCCESSFUL AMBUSH OF ADVANCED JAPANESE ELEMENTS WAS CARRIED OUT  
WITH CAREFUL PLANNING, MINEFIELDS BRINGING THE JAPANESE INTO A  
BOTTLENECK WHERE OUR TROOPS WAITED.

THIS IS ONE PART OF THE FRONT WHERE THE ENEMY WILL HAVE TO WAIT

AND LICK HIS WOUNDS WITHOUT SWINGING TO THE FLANK. THE IMPENETRABLE  
JUNGLE IS ALL HE WOULD FIND INLAND. IF HE TRIES ANY SUCH MOVE HE WILL  
HAVE TO HACK A PATH EVERY INCH OF THE WAY.

IN THE BUKIT PAYONG AREA VICTORIAN AND NEW SOUTH WALES TROOPS  
ARE FIGHTING ONE OF THE HARDEST AND MOST GALLANT ACTIONS OF THE  
WAR. THEY ARE BEING SUPPORTED BY BRITISH TROOPS WHOSE EFFORTS  
ARE WINNING FULL ADMIRATION OF THE AIF.

JAN 24 1942

HERE THE ENEMY HAS CONCENTRATED HIS HEAVIEST AIR ATTACKS SO  
FAR AND THE RAF IS ENDEAVORING TO GIVE THE DEFENSE FORCES THE  
FULLEST POSSIBLE AID.

THIS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT SECTOR IN THE BATTLE FOR MALAYA AT  
PRESENT--A FIGHT FOR CONTROL OF THE MAIN ROAD TO SINGAPORE--AND THE  
JAPANESE ARE BEING HELD.

NEW YORK, JAN. 23-(AP)-THE SITUATION IN MALAYA "IF ANYTHING IS  
MORE SERIOUS THAN IT WAS A FEW DAYS AGO," THE MELBOURNE RADIO SAID  
TODAY IN REPORTING A MESSAGE JUST HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM MAJOR GENERAL  
GORDON BENNETT, AUSTRALIAN COMMANDER.

IT SAID GENERAL BENNETT SPOKE OF VERY CONFUSED FIGHTING CONTINUING  
THERE.

THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD BY NBC.

30.24-14371

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LONDON, JAN. 23-(AP)-JAPANESE LANDINGS ON THE SOLOMON ISLANDS AND NEW GUINEA GIVE THEM BASES MUCH NEARER AUSTRALIA BUT LIKELY WILL NOT MEAN A DIRECT THRUST AGAINST THE LAND "DOWN UNDER" AT THIS STAGE OF THE CAMPAIGN, A BRITISH SOURCE SAID TODAY.

THE JAPANESE COULD LAUNCH NUISANCE RAIDS AGAINST DARWIN, WHERE THE AUSTRALIANS HAVE BUILT A NAVAL BASE, AND OTHER POINTS IN AUSTRALIA BUT COMMITMENTS ELSEWHERE ARE LIKELY TO PRECLUDE THAT AT PRESENT, HE SAID.

THIS SOURCE ADDED THAT THE MOVE WOULD GIVE THE JAPANESE MORE OUTPOSTS IN THEIR EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE SEA AND AIR CONTROL OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC AND A POSSIBLE PEG FOR AN ALTERNATE ROUTE IN A BROAD PLAN OF SOUTHWARD EXPANSION.

JAPAN'S IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE, HOWEVER, IS THE OIL AND OTHER RESOURCES OF MALAYA AND THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, HE SAID. NOT UNTIL THESE ARE OBTAINED IS SHE LIKELY TO ATTEMPT A COSTLY INVASION OF AUSTRALIA, WHERE THE OBJECT WOULD BE THE COLONIZATION OF HER EXCESS POPULATION, IT WAS STATED.

JAPAN'S GRAND PLAN NOW SEEMS TO BE TWO THRUSTS SOUTHWARD--AN EASTERN ARM DOWN THE PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, CELEBES TO JAVA; A WESTERN ARM THROUGH FRENCH INDO-CHINA, THAILAND, MALAYA TO SUMATRA, THIS SOURCE SAID.

BASES ON THE SOLOMON ISLANDS AND NEW GUINEA WOULD GIVE THE JAPANESE AN ALTERNATE ROUTE SOUTHWARD AND THROUGH THE HOOK-UP WITH THEIR MANDATED ISLANDS HELP THEM IN THE PRESENT OBJECTIVE OF

MAINTAINING SEA AND AIR CONTROL WHILE NIBBLING AWAY AT ALLIED POSSESSION.

THIS SOURCE AGREED THAT AUSTRALIA WAS ENDANGERED BUT STRESSED THAT FOR SOME TIME TO COME THE PACIFIC FIGHT WOULD BE AWAY FROM HER TERRITORY WITH THE ALLIED GRIP ON SINGAPORE THE KEY TO HER WHOLE DEFENSE.

"AT PRESENT THE LANDINGS ON NEW GUINEA AND SOLOMON ISLANDS SEEM A KIND OF SIDESHOW TO THE MAIN EVENTS GOING ON MALAYA AND PHILIPPINES," HE SAID. "BUT IF THE JAPANESE PLANS PREVAIL THESE NEW MOVEMENTS QUICKLY AND EASILY WOULD BECOME PART OF A GRAND PLAN FOR THE INVASION OF AUSTRALIA."

NEW YORK, JAN. 23-(AP)-A BRITISH BROADCAST HEARD TODAY BY THE SAID TURKISH POLICE HAD ARRESTED THREE REPORTERS "OF THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY" ON CHARGES OF ESPIONAGE.

BERLIN, JAN. 23-(OFFICIAL BROADCAST RECORDED BY AP)-GERMAN BOMBERS DAMAGED A LARGE FREIGHTER AND STRUCK LAST NIGHT AT HARBORS AND MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN EAST AND SOUTHEASTERN ENGLAND, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY.

"BRITISH BOMBERS LAST NIGHT DROPPED HIGH EXPLOSIVE AND INCENDIARY BOMBS ON SOME PLACES IN WESTERN GERMANY, INCLUDING RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN MUENSTER," IT ALSO REPORTED IN A COMMUNIQUE. THREE OF THE BRITISH AIRCRAFT WERE DECLARED SHOT DOWN.

ISTANBUL, JAN. 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THIRTEEN AXIS AGENTS WERE REPORTED ARRESTED TODAY IN A ROUNDUP BY TURKISH OFFICIALS OF AN ESPIONAGE RING WITH RAMIFICATIONS IN IRAQ, IRAN, SYRIA AND OTHER ARAB COUNTRIES.

FIVE OF THOSE TAKEN WERE DESCRIBED AS SYRIANS. ALL 13 WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN CONNECTED WITH AXIS PROPAGANDA AGENCIES.

BUENOS AIRES, JAN. 23-(AP)-ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER GUILLENOS ROTHE DENIED REPORTS TODAY THAT ARGENTINA'S DELEGATION TO THE RIO DE JANEIRO PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE HAD SUBMITTED ANY COUNTER PROPOSAL ON SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS. JAN 24 1942

HE DECLARED ARGENTINA'S POSITION ON THIS ISSUE WAS UNCHANGED. ROTHE CATEGORICALLY DENIED RUMORS THAT ARGENTINA MIGHT ABANDON THE RIO NEGOTIATIONS, AND SAID SUCH AN ATTITUDE WOULD BE CONTRARY TO THE COUNTRY'S CLEAR-CUT POSITION AS OUTLINED BY ACTING PRESIDENT RAMON CASTILLO.

HE EXPLAINED THAT THE VERY IMPORTANCE OF THE RIO NEGOTIATIONS PROMPTED THE PRESENT DIFFERENCES AMONG THE DELEGATES, BUT REAFFIRMED HIS HOPE A SATISFACTORY SOLUTION MIGHT BE FOUND.

LONDON, JAN. 23 (AP)--- <sup>GERMAN</sup> ~~ENGLISH~~ PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS SAYS IN HIS LATEST MORALE ARTICLE IN THE MAGAZINE DAS REICH THAT THE ~~EN~~ GERMAN PEOPLE ARE DOING THEIR UTMOST TO CARRY TO VICTORY THEIR "LAST BIGHT FOR EXISTENCE."

REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, CIRCULATED A TRANSLATION OF EXCERPTS FROM THE ARTICLE.

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, JAN. 23-(AP)-the admiralty announced today that two french naval officers who had been stationed at tahiti had been condemned to death, in absence, for going over to gen. charles de Gaulle's forces.

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, JAN. 23 (AP)---  
JAN 24 1942  
THE PARIS PRESS, OPENING A NEW PHASE OF CRITICISM OF THE VICHY REGIME, DECLARED TODAY THAT PARIS IS THE REAL CAPITAL OF FRANCE AND THAT THERE IS A "PRESUMPTION OF DISSENT" ABOUT THE GOVERNMENT AT VICHY.

MARCEL DEAT, WHO WRITES EDITORIALS IN THE NEWSPAPER L'OEUVRE, COMPARED THE SITUATION WITH THE TIME OF THE COMME OF 1871 WHEN FRANCE HAD A LEFTIST GOVERNMENT AT PARIS AND A RIGHTIST GOVERNMENT AT

30.24-14373

30.24-14373

VERSAILLES, NEITHER OF WHICH RECOGNIZED THE OTHER.

DEAT CALLED THE VICHY GOVERNMENT

"THE REACTIONARY FORCES ESTABLISHED ON THE BANKS OF THE ALLIER RIVER."

JAN 24 1942

LA FRANCE SOCIALISTE, ANOTHER NEWSPAPER, SAID THAT PARIS WOULD TAKE OVER THE TASK OF ACCOMPLISHING

IT SAID, THE NATIONAL REVOLUTION SINCE VICHY, /IS SHIRKING.

MEXICO CITY, JAN. 23-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER EXCELSIOR REPORTED TODAY FROM MERIDA THAT THE GOVERNOR OF YUCATAN PROVINCE HAD REVOKED THE EXPROPRIATIONS OF 29 HENEQUEN (SISAL HEMP) PLANTATIONS, MOSTLY OWNED BY MEXICANS, BECAUSE OF AN INCREASED UNITED STATES DEMAND FOR HEMP SINCE PHILIPPINE AND DUTCH EAST INDIES SUPPLIES WERE CUT OFF.

THE FORMER OWNERS WILL HAVE THEIR PLANTATIONS RESTORED IF THEY PROMISE NOT TO FILE CLAIMS FOR INDEMNITIES DURING THE PERIOD THEY WERE DEPRIVED OF THEIR PROPERTY.

MOSCOW, JAN. 23-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT AN AGREEMENT HAD BEEN SIGNED AT MIJUSHEV UNDER WHICH THE SOVIET UNION WILL LOAN POLAND 300,000,000 RUBLES FOR

THE POLISH ARMY IN RUSSIA.

(THE RUBLE IS NOT QUOTED IN DOLLAR EXCHANGES.)

THE SOVIET UNION ALSO GRANTED A LOAN (THE AMOUNT UNSPECIFIED) FOR THE UPKEEP OF THE CROATIAN BRIGADE IN RUSSIA.

JAN 24 1942

APL CORREL TO BUREAU

OTTAWA, ONT., JAN. 23-(AP)-A ROYAL CANADIAN

AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST TODAY LISTED SGT. GEORGE JOSEPH MASSE OF CENTRAL FALLS, R. 1., AS MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS. HIS MOTHER, MRS. E. MASSE OF (71 SUMNER ST) CENTRAL FALLS, R. 1., WAS NOTIFIED AS NEXT OF KIN.

CP34-70-40572

OTTAWA, JAN. 23-(AP)-CANADIAN CABINET MINISTERS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THEY WOULD GO ALL-OUT TO GET THE GOVERNMENT RELEASED FROM ITS ANTI-CONSCRIPTION PLEDGE AT A FORTHCOMING PLEBISCITE.

ONE BY ONE THEY ANNOUNCED THEIR DETERMINATION FOLLOWING THE GOVERN-

MENT ANNOUNCEMENT YESTERDAY THAT AN ELECTION WOULD BE HELD SOON ON THE BITTERLY-DEBATED QUESTION OF WHETHER THE DOMINION WOULD CONSCRIPT MEN FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE.

A NUMBER OF MINISTERS SAID THEY WOULD TAKE TO THE HUSTINGS IN A CAMPAIGN FOR AN AFFIRMATIVE ANSWER WHEN CANADIANS HAVE THEIR SAY ON THE EXPLOSIVE ISSUE FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1917. THE DATE OF THE PLEBISCITE IS YET TO BE FIXED. JAN 24 1942

"WE MUST HAVE AUTHORITY TO USE ANY COMPULSION NECESSARY," SAID ONE MINISTER.

ANOTHER COMMENTED THAT IT WAS "MOST IMPORTANT TO THE GOVERNMENT AND TO CANADA THAT WE GET AN AFFIRMATIVE REPLY."

A THIRD SAID THAT LIBERAL MEMBERS FROM QUEBEC HAD PROMISED TO APPEAL TO MEETINGS OF THEIR CONSTITUENTS FOR RELEASE FROM PAST COMMITMENTS IN THE METHODS OF RAISING MEN FOR THE ARMED SERVICES.

ASKED WHAT WOULD BE THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE IN EVENT IT FAILED TO OBTAIN ITS RELEASE, A MINISTER SAID: "WHY, WE JUST WOULDN'T GO AHEAD WITH CONSCRIPTION FOR OVERSEAS."

HE ADDED THAT HE DID NOT THINK THE GOVERNMENT WOULD CONSIDER DEFEAT OF THE PLEBISCITE AS A VOTE OF LACK OF CONFIDENCE.

PRIME MINISTER W.L. MACKENZIE KING IS EXPECTED TO ANNOUNCE IN A SPEECH TO COMMONS MONDAY THE EXACT WORDING OF THE QUESTION TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE ELECTORATE.

FINAL DECISION HAS NOT BEEN REACHED AS TO WHETHER A NEW VOTERS' LIST WILL BE REQUIRED. STATE SECRETARY NORMAN MCLARTY SAID HE THOUGHT THE LIST USED IN THE 1940 ELECTION WOULD BE PROPER. HE ALSO MADE CLEAR THAT SOLDIERS OVERSEAS WOULD TAKE PART IN THE PLEBISCITE.

PS929PES

VANCOUVER, JAN. 23-(AP)-TWO YOUNG AMERICANS WHO PLAYED PARTS IN THE HOLLYWOOD FILM, "CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS," BASED ON THE EXPLOITS OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE, HAVE COME TO VANCOUVER TO JOIN THE R.C.A.F.

GORDON SCHAFER, 21, OF DAVENPORT, IOWA, AND JACK HYDE, 21, OF DALLAS, TEX., WERE INTERVIEWED BY RECRUITING OFFICERS HERE YESTERDAY AND EXPECT TO BE ENLISTED BY NEXT WEEK. JAN 24 1942

THEY SAID THEY EXPECT THREE OTHERS WHO WERE ALSO IN THE PICTURE TO JOIN THEM SOON IN THE R.C.A.F. THE OTHERS ARE BOB ZWISSLER AND CHARLES NIEMAN OF KANSAS, MO., AND CHARLES HAYDEN, FROM KENTUCKY.

PS858PES

SAN FRANCISCO, JAN. 23-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-"TOTAL COLLAPSE" OF THE BRITISH DEFENSE SYSTEM IN JOHORE STATE, IN MALAYA, "IS IMPENDING," THE TOKYO RADIO BROADCAST LAST NIGHT, CLAIMING THE NAVAL BASE AT SINGAPORE IS "DOOMED."

THE CBS LISTENING POST HERE PICKED UP THE JAPANESE ASSERTION OF SWEEPING JAPANESE ADVANCES ON THE MALAYA BATTLEFRONT.

RADIO TOKYO SAID:

"THE TOTAL COLLAPSE OF THE ENEMY DEFENSE SYSTEM IN JOHORE STATE NOW IS IMPENDING BEFORE THE TERRIFIC PRESSURE CAUSED BY THE RAPID ADVANCE OF THE JAPANESE ARMY UNITS FROM TWO SIDES TOWARDS SINGAPORE.

"JAPANESE COLUMNS, IN HOT PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY FORCES OVER THE CENTRAL HIGHWAY LEADING TO THE DOOMED BRITISH NAVAL BASE OF SINGAPORE, REACHED A POINT EIGHT KILOMETERS SOUTH OF LABIS AT 10:30 O'CLOCK

30.24-14375

30.24-14375

THURSDAY MORNING.

"MEANWHILE OTHER JAPANESE UNITS PUSHING SOUTHWARD ALONG THE WESTERN SHORE OF THE MALAY PENINSULA THURSDAY AFTERNOON CLOSED IN ON YANGPING, A ROAD JUNCTION OF THE HIGHWAY TO SINGAPORE. JAPANESE COLUMNS WHICH OCCUPIED ENDAU ARE DRIVING TOWARDS SINGAPORE ALONG THE EASTERN COAST OF THE PENINSULA."

LABIS IS ABOUT 80 MILES NORTH OF SINGAPORE. <sup>JAN 24 1942</sup> THE JAPANESE CLAIM THAT THEIR COLUMNS HAVE ADVANCED EIGHT KILOMETERS SOUTH OF LABIS WOULD PLACE THE ADVANCE WITHIN 70 MILES FROM THE BRITISH BASE. ENDAU ALSO IS APPROXIMATELY 80 MILES NORTHEAST OF SINGAPORE ON THE EAST COAST.

(THE JAPANESE REPORT AGREES AS TO THE LOCATION OF THE PRESENT FIGHTING ZONE WITH ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES FROM SINGAPORE, BASED ON BRITISH MILITARY COMMUNIQUE.)

FJ218ACS

UNDATED MALAYAN WEATHER (AMS)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BRITISH IMPERIAL TROOPS IN THE SINGAPORE DEFENSE LINES ON THE FOREST-COVERED MALAY PENINSULA ARE FIGHTING IN ONE OF THIS WORLD WAR'S MOST HUMID AREAS--WHERE THE NUMBER OF RAINY DAYS AVERAGES 180 A YEAR AND WHERE, PARTICULARLY AT THIS SEASON, THE MONSOONS OUT OF THE NORTH-EAST LASH THE EASTERN COAST OF THE PENINSULA.

MALAYA IS NOT EXCESSIVELY HOT. EVEN AT SINGAPORE, HEMMED IN FROM THE SEA BREEZES, THE TEMPERATURE RARELY GOES BEYOND 93 DEGREES IN THE

SHADE, AND THE MEAN TEMPERATURE GENERALLY IS BELOW 80 DEGREES.

ON THE MAINLAND, AN AVERAGE DAILY TEMPERATURE RANGE RUNS BETWEEN 88 AND 68 DEGREES. ON THE SANDY EAST COAST, WHERE STORMS HAVE KEPT THE LAND FREE OF MANGROVE SWAMPS, THE THERMOMETER AT NIGHT FREQUENTLY DROPS BELOW 70.

BECAUSE OF THE RAIN-LADEN MONSOONS OFF THE CHINA SEA, THE EAST COAST HAS THE HEAVIER RAINFALL, USUALLY 122 INCHES A YEAR. ON THE WEST COAST--COVERED TO A DEPTH OF SEVERAL MILES WITH MANGROVE SWAMPS--THE RAINFALL VARIES BETWEEN 64 AND 115 IN.

HQ/PS7PES

NEW GUINEA--BEHIND THE NEWS  
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAN 24 1942

JAPAN'S INVASION OF NEW GUINEA AND THE SOLOMON ISLANDS TODAY (FRIDAY) UNFURLED THE FLAG OF THE RISING SUN OVER A GROUP OF SOUTH SEA ISLANDS LYING ATHWART UNITED STATES ROUTES TO THE PACIFIC WAR ZONE AND BROUGHT THE WAR ALARMINGLY NEAR AUSTRALIA.

JUST WHERE THE JAPANESE TROOPS LANDED WAS NOT TOLD IN EARLY DISPATCHES BUT THERE WAS A POSSIBILITY THAT SOME HAD BEEN PUT ASHORE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF MADANG, A PORT ON THE NORTHEAST COAST OF NEW GUINEA, WHICH HAS BEEN ATTACKED BY BOMBERS. IF SUCH IS TRUE, IT PUTS THE JAPANESE 450 AIR LINE MILES FROM THE NEAREST AUSTRALIAN TERRITORY, CAPE YORK, AND ABOUT 1,200 AIR LINE MILES FROM DARWIN,

NORTHERN AUSTRALIAN PORT WHERE THE AUSTRALIANS HAVE BUILT A NAVAL BASE.

(MORE)

N1006A1S

UNDATED--1ST ADD NEW GUINEA BEHIND THE NEWS X X NAVAL BASE.

SOUTHERN NEW GUINEA IS JUST 100 MILES ACROSS THE TORRENT STRAIT FROM CAPE YORK, THE NORTHERNMOST TIP OF AUSTRALIA, BUT THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY HAVE NOT MADE ANY LANDINGS ON THE SOUTHERN COAST OF NEW GUINEA.

JAN 24 1942

THE JAPANESE MOVES BROUGHT MODERN WAR TO SOME OF THE LESSER KNOWN ISLANDS OF THE PICTURESQUE SOUTH SEA GROUP. AFTER RAIDS ON RABAU, AUSTRALIA'S AIR BASE AND OUTPOST ON THE ISLAND OF NEW BRITAIN IN THE BISHARCK ARCHIPELAGO, THE JAPANESE RAIDED KAVIENG, ON NEW IRELAND ISLAND, WHICH ALSO IS A PART OF THE BISHARCK GROUP.

RABAU HAS BEEN CUT OFF FROM COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA SINCE THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

THE BISHARCK ISLANDS WERE PART OF THE GERMAN PROTECTORATE OF NEW GUINEA, WHICH WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1884. SHORTLY AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF WAR IN 1914, THEY WERE OCCUPIED BY AUSTRALIAN TROOPS AND AT THE END OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR THEY WERE ASSIGNED TO AUSTRALIA, TOGETHER WITH PART OF NEW GUINEA ITSELF, UNDER A LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATE WHICH BECAME EFFECTIVE DEC. 17, 1920.

THE TOTAL POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA'S MANDATED TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA IS 627,283 NATIVES AND 4,608 WHITES.

THE BISHARCK ISLANDS MANDATE, LIKE THE JAPANESE MANDATE FOR THE CAROLINE ISLANDS, PROHIBITED MILITARY TRAINING OF THE NATIVES, EXCEPT FOR POLICE PURPOSES, AND BANNED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MILITARY OR NAVAL BASES OR OF ANY FORTIFICATIONS.

JAN 24 1942

THE ENTIRE ISLAND OF NEW GUINEA IS DIVIDED BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND THE DUTCH. THE WESTERN HALF, WITH AN AREA OF ABOUT 152,000 SQUARE MILES AND A POPULATION ESTIMATED AT 200,000 WHITES AND NATIVES, IS GOVERNED BY THE NETHERLANDS.

THE EASTERN PART FORMS BRITISH NEW BRITAIN GUINEA UNDER THE AUSTRALIA MANDATE. ITS AREA IS 90,540 SQUARE MILES AND POPULATION OF 350,000 WHITES AND NATIVES, OF WHOM LESS THAN 400 ARE EUROPEANS.

NEW BRITAIN ISLAND IS ABOUT 50 MILES WIDE AND 300 MILES LONG AND THE POPULATION, INCLUDING ALL RACES, TOTALS 93,000. THE CHIEF PRODUCT OF NEW BRITAIN IS COPRA (DRIED COCONUT.) TROPICAL FRUITS GROW ABUNDANTLY.

THE CHIEF IMPORTS OF NEW BRITAIN HAVE BEEN FOODSTUFFS, BEER, COAL, PAINTS, BOATS, LAUNCHES AND SOAP, ALL FROM AUSTRALIA. HOWEVER, NEW BRITAIN ALSO HAS BEEN A CUSTOMER OF THE UNITED STATES, OBTAINING MINING MACHINERY, VEHICLES, TOBACCO AND MISCELLANEOUS MACHINERY.

RABAU HAS A GOOD HARBOR AND MOST OF THE WHITE POPULATION OF NEW BRITAIN WAS SETTLED IN OR NEAR RABAU.

NEW IRELAND ISLAND IS SECOND IN SIZE TO NEW BRITAIN IN THE

30.24 — 14377

30.24-14377

BISMARCK GROUP AND IS SEPARATED FROM THE LARGER ISLAND BY ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL.

THE TOTAL AREA OF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS IS ABOUT 16,950 SQUARE MILES. THEY LIE SOUTHEAST OF THE BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO.

THE MAIN PART OF THE ISLAND CHAIN IS MADE UP OF THE BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS. THE NORTHWESTERN END, HOWEVER, FORMERLY WAS GERMAN AND HAS BEEN ADMINISTERED BY AUSTRALIA UNDER MANDATE.

N1041A5

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE  
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BURMESE

MOULMEIN--MOOL-MAIN\*

PAYATAUNG--PAH-YAH-TAH\*-OONG

DAWNA--DAH\*-NAH

MALAYAN

CHAAH--TCHAH\*

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

WATOM--WAH-TOHM\*

TULAGI--TOO-LAH\*-GEE (HARD G)

RUSSIAN

UVAROVO--OO-VAH-ROH\*-VOH

JJ1229AES

JAN 24 1942

## THE PROPAGANDA BATTLE

---  
MILLIONS OF WORDS MOVE  
THROUGH THE AIR EVERY DAY  
---

---  
SOME ENEMY REPORTS ARE USEFUL  
---

(This is the first of a number of articles by John Evans analyzing the propaganda of all countries. This article deals with the general situation. Later accounts will cover specific cases of propaganda.)

BY JOHN EVANS

NEW YORK, JAN. 23--(WIDE WORLD)--WAR'S WIDEST BATTLEFRONT IS IN THE AIR. IT IS A CONFLICT OF WORDS AND IDEAS, INSIDIOUS AND INCESSANT.

JAN 24 1942

PROPAGANDA ENVELOPES THE GLOBE. FORMERLY SILENT

DR. SCHMIDT, GERMAN'S MASTER PROPAGANDIST, HAD MUCH HIS OWN WAY.

THIS ISLAND WAS SILENT. NOW THE UNITED STATES IS ON THE AIR WITH

A DIFFERENT TONE AND WITH GROWING FACILITIES.

NOW PEOPLE REALIZE THE MILLIONS OF WORDS THAT MOVE

THROUGH THE AIR DAILY AND NIGHTLY. ONE MIGHT CALL THE PROPAGANDA WAR

"SILENT" BUT IF ALL THE NOISE OF TANKS AND GUNS AND BOMBS COULD BE

GATHERED UNDER ONE ROOF, THE WORLD WOULD SMOTHER THE SOUND OF GUNS.

STRATEGY CHANGES ON THE WINDING FRONT AS IT DOES

ON LAND, SEA AND IN THE AIR.

GERMANY LET HER VICTORIES FURNISH TEXTS FOR HER PROPAGANDA UNTIL SOVIET RUSSIA TONED THE TUNE AND THE JAPANESE KIDNAP BROUGHT THE UNITED STATES INTO THE WAR.

TODAY GERMANY SPENDS MUCH EFFORT ON THE SUPPOSED MORAL DISINTEGRATION OF THE UNITED STATES, RACIAL FRUITION AND THE YAMANE IMPERIAL-ISM GERMANY CHARGE AS THE MOTIVE IN THEIR WAR'S EFFORTS TO UNITE THE 21

REPUBLICS IN ORIENTATING THE AXIS.

JAN 24 1942

ON THE SAME WIRELESS WAVES THE UNITED STATES STATIONS SEEK TO EXPOSE THESE EFFORTS AND TO COUNTERACT THEM WITH A CLEAR PICTURE OF WHAT IS SAID AND DONE IN WASHINGTON AND IN RIO DE JANEIRO. THEY TRY TO ENCOURAGE THE WORLD IN RESISTING HITLER, MUSHITO AND MURCONE BY GIVING NEWS OF AMERICAN ARGUMENT.

A TYPICAL AMERICAN BLAST WAS THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PLEDGE JANUARY 6 THAT THERE WOULD BE 60,000 PLANE AND 45,000 TANKS PRODUCED THIS YEAR AND ABOUT DOUBLE THAT IN 1943.

THEY FIGHT TO THE WORLD AND THREAT TO THE AXIS WAS

REPRODUCED HERE IN EVERY CORNER. ESPECIALLY IN GERMANY AND HER CONQUERED COUNTRIES. AMERICA WHO TUNED ON A RADIO WAS OBLIGED TO HEAR THAT OF IT AND OVER HER OWN BROADCAST PLANE DROPPED LEADERS GIVING THE PRESIDENT'S BAKING CALL TO WAR.

HEREIN TODAY IS BAKING ON THE TUNE THAT "INCREASING PROGRESS IS BEING BROUGHT TO BEAR ON SOME BROADCAST OUTGILL TO INFLUENCE HIM TO GET RID OF OBSTACLES CONCERNING PROGRESS".

JAN 24 1942

HERE IS BAKING OUT A LINE OF TEXT ON "THE UNITED STATES ARE NOT A BATTLE AT GERMANY, IT IS AMERICA, THE AMERICAN COUNTRY BAKING

THE AMALGAMATION OF IMMEDIATE AND MANY FACTORS CONTRAST RACIAL, RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL DISSEMINATIONS.

PROPAGANDA USUALLY HAS AN EVIL SOUND IN THE UNITED STATES BUT AMERICAN PEOPLE TAKE IT FRANKLY FOR WHAT IT IS. AS AMERICAN THINGS OF PROPAGANDA AS A DEVIOUS EFFORT TO PUT OVER SOMETHING ON HIM. HE SUSPECTS IT OF BEING "ALL LIES". HE IS INCLINED TO LIST ALL BRANDS OF IT TOGETHER REGARDING THE MAIN DIVISION OF PROPAGANDA INTO HONEST.

INVENTFUL OPEN ARGUMENT FOR A GOOD PURPOSE AND BAD PROPAGANDA THAT  
DISTORTS TRUTH AND MISINTERPRETS IT FOR DEEPER REASONS.

PROPAGANDA PROGRAMS, FOREIGN AND AMERICAN ALIKE, USUALLY  
FOLLOW A GENERAL PLAN OF AMPLIFYING AND INTERPRETING LISTENERS AND READERS.

THE AMERICAN CONCEPTION IS THAT PROMPT TRUTHFUL NEWS WHICH  
LATER PROVES TO BE THROUGHLY CORRECT WILL WIN AN AUDIENCE AND THAT THE  
FACTS OF AMERICA'S SURPASSING WEALTH AND PRODUCE POWER WILL GIVE HEED  
TO FRIENDS AND INSPIRE FEAR IN ENEMIES.

JAN 24 1942

THE GERMANS, ITALIANS AND JAPANESE IDEAS INCLUDE SUCH ELEMENTS  
AS REPORTS OF DEFEATS AND EFFORTS TO UNDERMINE AMERICAN CONFIDENCE AND TO  
FOSTERING DISCORD AMONG PEOPLES AND NATIONS.

NEWS AND MORE, TRUTH AND MORE OF PROPAGANDA. GERMANS  
DISSEMINATE DEFEAT IN LIBYA BUT TRY TO DEMORALIZE THE ALLIES BY SHOWING  
THAT GENERAL ROMMEL IS BEATING IN NORTH AFRICA GREAT BRITISH FORCES WHICH  
HAD BEEN BELIEVED INVINCIBLE.

ON THE ALLIED SIDE THE JAPANESE STRATEGIES IN THE PACIFIC

PACIFIC ARE UTILIZED BY AUSTRALIA AND THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES TO PUT  
FORWARD ON THE UNITED STATES FOR IMMEDIATE REINFORCEMENT.  
THE SUCCEED OF SUCH EFFORTS ATTEMPT IN IMPROVED AMERICAN THOUGHT  
IN WASHINGTON THAT HELP WAS ON THE WAY.

THESE ARE THE JAPANESE AND GERMANS OF PROPAGANDA

PROPAGANDA NOT ONLY IS OF MANY KINDS AND QUALITIES BUT  
IT TRAVELS IN VARIOUS WAYS.

JAN 24 1942

THESE ARE THE VARIOUS WAYS OF THE WORDS THAT FILL THE AIR AND THE  
VOICES FROM ALL COUNTRIES IN ALL LANGUAGES. THESE ORAL BROADCASTS ON  
SHORT WAVES GIVE NEWS AND COMMENTS ON THE NEWS BUT A MAJOR PART OF THE TIME  
IS FILLED WITH MUSIC, AMERICAN SONGS, JAZZ AND FOLK SONGS FOR THE UNITED  
STATES AND SOME OF THE GERMANS CLAIM TO SING THAT HITLER STILL LIVES.

THE GREAT VALUE OF PROPAGANDA IS NOT IN CONTINUAL ONE  
(A VARIATION OF NEWS DIPS AND RISES.)

THESE ORAL BROADCASTS ALSO ARE IN MANY LANGUAGES. THEY COME

OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNIQUE, NEWS REPORTS AND SEPARATE PROPAGANDA, INTERRUPTING  
ING OR DISSEMINATING THEM.

JAN 24 1942

THE NOTE -- AND REPLY -- OF PROPAGANDA IS THAT ALL COUNTRIES  
ARE CURIOUS TO KNOW WHAT OTHERS SAY. NOW THAT NORMAL COMMUNICATIONS  
ARE INTERRUPTED AMONG MANY NATIONS, THE ONLY WAY TO GET NEWS OF THE  
WORLD IS TO PICK IT UP FROM THE AIR.

RELATIVELY NEW PRICES ARE LIKELY TO LISTEN TO FOREIGN BROADCAST-  
CASTS BUT THE PROPAGANDIST COMES ON THEM TO PASS ALONG WHAT THEY  
HEAR TO OTHERS.

Likewise, THE ONE MESSAGE ARE REPEATED BY THE AIR BUT THERE  
MAY BE SOME INTERESTING INFORMATION ARE FURNISHED BY BROADCASTING.

PROPAGANDISTS DON'T HAVE SO WELL WITH THE AIR LAUNCH BROADCAST  
ANYMORE BECAUSE THERE'S FEWER THE FAULTY OF UNUSUAL CHAINS AND  
TRANSFERS ARE INTERRUPTED AMONGST THE BROADCASTING.

THE UNUSUAL OF NEWS COMMUNIQUE IS AVOIDANT.

THE VALUE OF OTHER NATIONS REPORTS UPON JUDGMENT IN THE USE AND THE  
PROPAGANDA AS NEARLY WHAT IT IS. *XX*

LEAVE

BLANK

# Admiral Kimmel, General Short Blamed For Japs' Success In Pearl Harbor Raid

## U. S. Destroyers Blast Convoy Off Borneo

JAN 25 1942

### Commanders Failed In Duty, Board Finds

**Were Informed War Imminent and Warned to Prepare for Air Attack, Report Charges**

**President's Probe Cites Other Facts**

**Foe's Spies, Disregard of Law, Washington's Emphasis on Far Pacific Sector Are Noted**

Text of report on pages 13 and 14, Part II.

Washington, Jan. 24. —(AP.)—A Presidential board of inquiry today attributed the success of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor primarily to "dereliction of duty" on the part of Lieutenant General Walter O. Short and Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, the commanding officers of the Army and Navy in that area.

They had been adequately informed from Washington that war was imminent, it found. They had been warned to prepare against an air raid. They failed to confer upon

the warnings and the measures to be taken under them. They refused to believe an air attack possible. Consequently the Japanese raid was a "complete surprise."

One result of their lack of collaboration, the board said, was that Short believed the Navy was operating reconnaissance flights far off shore when it was not, and that Kimmel thought the Army was operating devices which would detect the approach of planes, when these were actually in service only a few hours each day.

#### Other Factors.

But, while the board pinned major responsibility upon the two officers, it found numerous other contributing factors:

Effective Japanese espionage, which could not be adequately countered under peace time conditions.

Japan's disregard of international law in making the attack before declaring war.

Emphasis in warning messages sent from Washington on sabotage and the possibility of a Japanese attack in the Western Pacific rather than at Pearl Harbor.

However, the blame was placed squarely upon Short and Kimmel, who in the opinion of the board "failed to make suitable dispositions to meet such an attack" and "failed properly to evaluate the seriousness of the situation." It added:

"These errors of judgment were the effective causes for the success of the attack."

#### Sub Sunk Before Attack

It noted, too, two striking incidents.

A destroyer and an airplane teamed up to sink a small Japanese submarine just outside Pearl Harbor, 43 minutes before the attack. It was reported to the chief of staff at the naval base. No additional alert orders were issued.

The Army's aircraft detectors were operated three hours daily, from 4 to 7 A. M. On the morning of the attack they shut down as usual at 7.45 minutes before the Jap airplanes struck. At one of them a non-commissioned officer, learning to use the devices, was given permission to continue operating. At 7.02 he discovered what appeared to be a large flight of planes northeast of Oahu, about 130 miles distant.

At 7.20 he reported his discovery to an inexperienced lieutenant. The latter, knowing certain American planes might be in the vicinity, assumed the planes shown by the detector to be American planes and took no further action. The planes were tracked toward the island and then lost.

The board, which conducted the inquiry was headed by Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts, on leave from the Supreme Court. Its other members were Adms. William H. Standley and J. M. Reeves, both retired; Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, retired, and Brig. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, an active Air Corps officer.

#### May Be Dismissed

Short and Kimmel were relieved of their commands 10 days after the attack. What is now in store for

them was a matter of conjecture. Under Navy and Army regulations, they may be dismissed by the President for "dereliction of duty," in which event they have the right to appeal for a court-martial.

The board took exhaustive testimony, even advertising for witnesses who might have some light to throw upon the incident. In addition it examined stacks of documentary evidence.

In the latter, it found that as early as January 24, 1941, Secretary of the Navy Knox told Secretary of War Stimson that the increased gravity of the American-Japanese situation required a restudy of defense plans for the Pacific area.

"If war eventuates," Knox wrote, "it is believed easily possible that hostilities would be initiated by a surprise attack upon the fleet or naval base at Pearl Harbor."

#### Pointed to Perils

This, he said, held "inherent possibilities of a major disaster." In the order of their importance, and probability, he listed the "dangers" as air bombing attack, air torpedo plane attack, sabotage, submarine attack, mining, bombardment.

The letter was forwarded to Short and Kimmel with orders to co-operate in making suggested measures effective.

Secretary of State Hull, the board said, was constantly in communication with Knox and Stimson on the gravity of the Japanese situation. The chief of staff and chief of naval operations were fully informed and took appropriate action. No blame attached to any of these, the board found.

Beginning November 27, a succession of messages was sent to Kimmel and Short emphasizing the danger of the situation, including

one from Adml. Harold Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, to Kimmel "which," the board said, "stated in substance that the dispatch was considered a war warning."

It directed a defensive deployment of fleet task forces, and reported a probability of aggressive Japanese action against the Philippines, Thailand, the Kra peninsula or Borneo. Kimmel showed the message to Short, but at the time of the hearing, the latter had no independent recollection of it although he felt sure it had been shown to him.

#### Told Japs Burned Records

On December 3, 4 and 6 three messages went from Washington to Kimmel, stating it was believed certain that Japanese consulates were destroying their codes because of the tense situation and burning secret documents. Naval forces in the far Pacific were ordered to do likewise.

"The foregoing messages did not create in the minds of the responsible officers in the Hawaiian area apprehension as to probable imminence of air raids," the board said.

"On the contrary, they only served to emphasize in their minds the danger from sabotage and surprise submarine attack. The necessity for taking a state of war readiness which would have been required to avert or meet an air raid attack was not considered."

On December 1, the director of Naval Intelligence issued a bulletin, saying that Japanese fleet movements "indicated clearly that extensive preparations are under way for hostilities."

After telling of the deployment of other Japanese fleet units, it added that the major capital ship strength remained in home waters

as well as the greatest portion of the carriers.

#### Decided Carriers at Home

To this the board appended its interpretation that:

"The Naval Intelligence services in Hawaii, due to lack of information indicating that the bulk of the Japanese carriers were at sea, concluded they were in home ports."

A last warning was sent from Washington one hour and 22 minutes before the attack advising that an almost "immediate break in relations" was expected. Every effort was made to expedite it, but it did not arrive in time "due to conditions beyond the control of everyone concerned."

On November 27, Short ordered one of three forms of alert into effect. It was "Alert No. 1," against "acts of sabotage and uprisings within the islands, with no threat from without." (Alert No. 2 was directed at defense against attacks by submarines, surface vessels or aircraft. Alert No. 3 required the occupation of all positions for maximum defense.)

No "inshore" aerial patrol was in effect prior to December 7, the board found, except such as might be incidental to training and maneuvers, and that took place only on weekdays, during the hours of daylight. The same situation applied to reconnaissances far off shore.

"Means were available," the board said, "for distant reconnaissances which would have afforded a measure of security against a surprise air attack."

#### No Inquiry by Short

"General Short assumed that the Navy was conducting distant reconnaissance, but after seeing the warning messages of October and November from the War and Navy departments, he made no further in-

quiry with respect to the distant reconnaissances, if any, being conducted by the Navy."

An anti-submarine and anti-torpedo net guards the entrance to Pearl Harbor. Customarily it was closed at night and open in the daytime. On the morning of December 7, it was opened at 5.58 for the entrance of two mine sweepers and left open. A small Japanese submarine slipped in about 7 o'clock. It was sighted at 7.45 and sunk. The net was ordered closed at 8.40 A. M.

The Japanese force which struck at Pearl Harbor was estimated at 150 to 200 fighting planes. No additional alert was ordered after the submarine was discovered inside the harbor, and at 7.55 the planes struck. Most damage was caused by aerial torpedoes launched from planes.

"Immediately upon realizing that the Japanese were attacking," the board said, Short ordered Alert No. 3.

Under the state of readiness which had been prescribed for Army aircraft prior to the attack, they were required to be ready for flight only after four hours notice. Moreover, to prevent sabotage, they had been closely grouped on the flying fields, by plan, instead of being dispersed for greater security and greater ease in taking to the air.

#### Planes Easy Target

Concentrated, they made an easy target for the Jap fliers, and the latter damaged or destroyed them to such an extent that "very few fighter planes were able to take to the air" during the attack. A few, however, did get into the fight, with marked success.

At the time of Japan's surprise raid, Kimmel was both comman-

JAN 25 1942

der in chief of the United States Fleet and commander of the Pacific Fleet.

Subsequently, Rear Adml. Ernest J. King, who was commanding the Atlantic Fleet, was named commander in chief of the entire fleet, and Rear Adml. Chester W. Nimitz, at the time chief of the Navy's Bureau of Navigation, was appointed commander of the Pacific Fleet.

Short was relieved and in his place President Roosevelt put Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, who was then chief of the Air Force Combat Command.

The report gave no added details of the damage inflicted in the Japanese attack.

Knox had reported earlier that one battleship, the Arizona, was sunk, with the target ship Utah, three destroyers and a mine layer, and that several other vessels were damaged, including the battleship Oklahoma, which capsized. Army and Navy dead were placed at nearly 3,000, with upward of 900 wounded. Japanese losses, Knox said, were three submarines and 41 planes.

#### Sufficient Number on Duty

The Roberts report, apparently taking note of rumors that a large portion of the Army and Navy personnel in Hawaii had been on weekend leave at the time the attack began, said that officers and enlisted men of both services were present in sufficient number and were in fit condition to perform any duty. It added that the use of liquor on the evening before, except for a negligible number, did not affect their efficiency.

It is true, the report asserted, that there was a deficiency in material for the Hawaiian area because of the enormous demand on the nation's munitions and war supplies. But this deficiency, the commission declared, did not affect the critical fact of failure to take appropriate measures with the means available.

The investigating board, which spent 20 days in Hawaii, discussed activities of Japanese spies and agents, it said it was apparent now that the Japanese had obtained complete information through their intelligence service and apparently knew that no task force of the Navy was anywhere in the sector Northeast, North and Northwest of the Hawaiian Islands.

They evidently knew, the report said, that no distant airplane reconnaissance was maintained in any sector and that up to December 6 no inshore air patrol was being maintained around Oahu island.

#### Airfields, Ships Located

From maps, the report said, the Japanese knew the exact location of vital airfields, hangars, and other structures and where certain important naval vessels would be berthed.

"There fliers had the most detailed maps, courses and bearings so that each could attack a given vessel or field," the commission said. "Each seems to have been given a specified mission."

The report said it was believed the Japanese consulate at Honolulu served as the center of espionage activity, pointing out that last summer more than 200 Japanese consular agents were under the Japanese consul.

### Kimmel and Short Served Nation for Four Decades

#### Both Became Commanders at Hawaii Last February

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).—Here are brief sketches of the two officers held chiefly responsible for the lack of readiness to meet the Pearl Harbor attack:

Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, a native of Henderson, Ky., is fifty-nine years old and was made commander of the Pacific Fleet with additional duty as commander in chief of the United States Fleet last Feb. 1 after a career of nearly four decades. He served part of the first World War as executive officer of the battleship Arkansas, which was operating with the British Grand Fleet.

A long-time friend of President Roosevelt, he was Mr. Roosevelt's aide when the Chief Executive, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, visited the west coast in 1915.

Lieutenant General Walter Campbell Short, a native of Fillmore, Ill., is sixty-one. His military career of four decades started when he was made a second lieutenant of infantry in March, 1902, and included active service against the Philippine Moros, with the 1916 Mexican expedition, and service in France in the first World War.

General Short became Hawaiian Department commander last Feb. 8 after having first headed the 1st Division and then the 1st Corps.

## Navy on Patrol West and South When Japs Struck From North

Jan. 24—

WASHINGTON (AP).—Three task forces of the United States Navy were patrolling west and south of Pearl Harbor December 7 when Japanese aircraft carriers launched their planes—from the north.

The Pearl Harbor investigating commission, in its report yesterday, said one force was about 200 miles west of Oahu, another about 700 miles west and a third in the vicinity of Johnson Island, about 700 miles southwest.

Six patrol planes also were searching south and southeastward from Midway Island (about 1,200 miles to the north and west of Oahu) and 18 planes were up from one of the task forces.

The report also indicated neither the Army nor Navy located any of the carriers from which the Japanese planes were launched. It said one report of "an actual contact with an enemy carrier, which later proved erroneous, gave credence to numerous reports from other sources indicating enemy carriers might be to the southward and southwestward, thus causing futile searches in those areas."

The attack, the commission said, was made by an estimated force of from 150 to 200 fighting, bombing and torpedo planes launched from three or four carriers with "supporting surface craft and a few small submarines."

The Japanese, through their intelligence service, had "complete information," the commission said.

"They evidently knew that no task force of the United States Navy was anywhere in the sector northeast, north and northwest of the Hawaiian Islands. They evidently knew that no distant airplane reconnaissance was maintained in any sector. They evidently knew the exact location of vital airfields, hangars and other structures. They also knew that up to December 6 no inshore airplane patrol was being maintained around the periphery of Oahu. They knew from maps which they had obtained the exact location of vital airfields, hangars and other structures. They also knew accurately where certain important naval vessels would be berthed. Their fliers had the most detailed maps, courses and bearings, so that each could attack a given vessel or field."

And, the commission disclosed, the Japanese came equipped for

the precise tasks. The torpedoes they launched from their planes were altered to increase the explosive load and fitted with side vanes to insure functioning in shallow water—"a weapon peculiarly adapted to an attack such as the one delivered in Pearl Harbor." Many of the bombs used appeared to be modified armor-piercing shells.

## Warning Given by Sea and Air Hour Before Raiders Swooped

Jan. 24, 1942  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).—United States naval plane and destroyer sank a submarine off Pearl Harbor an hour before the Japanese air attack on the base, the report of the Roberts investigating commission disclosed yesterday.

The report also revealed that a non-commissioned Army officer, staying around an air raid warning system station after his tour of duty was over, detected a large flight of planes 130 miles off Oahu Island 53 minutes before the first bomb fell. He reported this to an "inexperienced lieutenant," the report said, who "took no action" because he believed them friendly planes.

#### Sub Sunk at 6.45

Here is how the report, in separate sections, described the two incidents:

"In the attack on Oahu a suspicious object was sighted in the prohibited area off Pearl Harbor at 6.30 A. M. by the U. S. S. Antares. Between 6.33 and 6.45 this object which was a small submarine, was attacked and sunk by the concerted action of a naval patrol plane and the U. S. S. Ward. A report of this action by the Ward reached the naval base watch officer at 7.12 A. M., who notified his chief of staff. The ready destroyer was despatched to investigate, but no alert warnings were issued based on this report."

"Another small submarine was fired upon, depth charged, rammed and sunk inside the harbor between 8.35 and 8.43 A. M. A third small submarine grounded in Kaneohe bay and was captured. There is no evidence of any damage by torpedoes fired by these submarines."

"Pearl Harbor was provided with an anti-torpedo net which would have prevented the entrance of torpedoes into the harbor, and would have revealed the entrance of a submarine. . . . December 7 the net was opened at 4.58 A. M. for the entrance of two mine sweepers. It was kept open until 8.40 A. M., when it was closed by orders. The net was not damaged. The sub-

marine was first sighted in the harbor at 7.45 A. M. The time of entrance is not known, but probably it passed in about 7 A. M." (Naval records show the Ward is a 1,060-ton destroyer, commissioned

in question were friendly planes, and took no action with respect to them. The recording of the observation made indicated that these airplanes were tracked toward the island and then lost."

## Pearl Harbor Report Highlights

Washington, Jan. 24.—(AP).—Here are some highlight statements in the report on the Pearl Harbor investigation:

The Japanese attack was a complete surprise to the (American) commanders and they failed to make suitable dispositions to meet such an attack.

Deficiency (of materiel) did not affect the critical fact of failure to take appropriate measures with the means available.

The responsible commanders testified that to undertake increased defense measures respecting Pearl Harbor and the Hawaiian area would necessitate the curtailment of training, if not its virtual suspension, and they thought the situation was not such as to require this.

There had been amongst the responsible commanders and their subordinates, without exception, a conviction, which persisted up to December 7, 1941, that Japan had no intention of making any such raid. This conviction persisted notwithstanding messages (from Washington) containing warnings and orders, over a period of weeks prior to the attack. The Secretary of State fulfilled his obligations by keeping the War and Navy departments in close touch with the international situation and fully advising them respecting the course and probable termination of negotiations with Japan.

The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy fulfilled their obligations by conferring frequently with the Secretary of State and with each other and by keeping the Chief of Staff and the Chief of Naval Operations informed of the course of negotiations.

The Chief of Staff and the Chief of Naval Operations fulfilled their obligations and each knew of and concurred in the warnings and orders sent by the other to the responsible commanders.

Through their intelligence service the Japanese had complete information. They evidently knew that no task force of the United States Navy was anywhere in the sector northeast, north and northwest of the Hawaiian Islands.

There is no evidence of excessive drinking by any officer of either service on that night (before the attack).

In the light of the warnings and directions to take appropriate action, transmitted to both commanders between November 27 and December 7, and the obligation under the system of coordination then in effect for joint cooperative action on their part, it was a dereliction of duty on the part of each of them not to consult and confer with the other respecting the meaning and intent of the warnings.

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# Text of the Pearl Harbor Inquiry Report Calling Kimmel and Short Derelict

## Derelict

and held further meetings Jan. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23. The commission examined 127 witnesses and received a large number of documents. All mem-

## Army and Navy Heads in Hawaii Blamed for Not Co-operating

Found to Have Taken No Joint Warnings of Attack; Their Subordinates and Men Cleared as Well as Washington Officials

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).—Following is the text of the report by the President's Pearl Harbor investigating committee:

Jan. 23, 1942.  
The President,  
The White House.  
Sir:

The undersigned were appointed by executive order of Dec. 18, 1941, which defined our duties as a commission thus:

"To ascertain and report the facts relating to the attack made by Japanese armed forces upon the Territory of Hawaii on Dec. 7, 1941."

"The purposes of the required inquiry and report are to provide bases for sound decisions whether any derelictions of duty or errors of judgment on the part of the United States Army or Navy personnel contributed to such successes as were achieved by the enemy on the occasion mentioned, and if so, what these derelictions or errors were, and who were responsible therefor."

The Congress speedily supplemented the executive order by granting the commission power to summon witnesses and examine them under oath.

The commission held three meetings in Washington Dec. 18, 19 and 20, and on the latter day proceeded to Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, where the commission arrived Dec. 22 and held meetings Dec. 22, 23, 24 and 26 at the headquarters of the Hawaiian Department, Fort Shafter, and Dec. 27, 29, 30 and 31, 1941, and Jan. 2 and 3, 1942, at the submarine base, Pearl Harbor, Jan. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, Honolulu. Jan. 10 the commission left Honolulu for Washington, held meetings Jan. 12, 13 and 14, arrived at Washington Jan. 15,

bers of the military and naval establishments, and civil officers and citizens who were thought to have knowledge of facts pertinent to the inquiry were summoned and examined under oath. All persons in the Island of Oahu, who believed they had knowledge of such facts, were publicly requested to appear, and a number responded to the invitation, and gave evidence.

Various rumors and hearsay statements have been communicated to the commission. The commission has sought to find and examine witnesses who might be expected to have knowledge respecting them. We believe that our findings of fact sufficiently dispose of most of them.

The evidence touches subjects which in the national interest should remain secret. We have, therefore, refrained from quotation of testimony or documentary proof. Our findings, however, have been made with the purpose fully and accurately to reflect the testimony, which as respects matters fact is substantially without contradiction.

It is true, as we have found, that, due to the enormous demand on the nation's capacity to produce munitions and war supplies, there was a deficiency in the provision of materiel for the Hawaiian area. This was but natural, in the circumstances, and was well known to the government departments and local commanders. We have made no detailed findings on the subject, since, as will appear from our report, we find that this deficiency did not affect the critical fact of failure to take appropriate measures with the means available.

At our hearings reference was

made to what has long been a matter of common knowledge—that there are, and have been, diverse views of national policy respecting the basing of the entire United States Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor, T. H. We feel that the national policy in this matter is one that has been settled by those responsible for such decisions and that it is not within our province—that of finding the facts respecting the attack of Dec. 7, and the responsibility for the resulting damage to the United States—to discuss any such topic.

Regrettable loss of life and extensive damage resulted from the air raid. The nature of that damage and the details of the measures taken to repair it have no direct bearing on the execution of the mandate appointing this commission, and the subject is dealt with in our report only to the extent that it bears on questions of responsibility for the disaster.

The evidence taken covered a wide scope. The commission intentionally invited such latitude of testimony and inquiry in the belief that thereby incidental light might be thrown upon the main issues involved. As an example, the commission heard evidence to show what had been done at Pearl Harbor and on the Island of Oahu by naval and military commands subsequent to Dec. 7, in the view that this might throw some light upon the matters submitted for our consideration. Again, the commission heard much testimony as to the population of Hawaii, its composition, and the attitude and disposition of the persons composing it, in the belief that the facts disclosed might aid in appraising the results of investigative, counter-espionage, and anti-sabotage work done antecedent to the attack of Dec. 7.

The commission visited the naval base at Pearl Harbor and airfields of the military and naval establishments, as well as the Army posts and forts and certain of the coast fortifications on the Island of Oahu.

The minutes of each meeting of the commission are of record. The statements of witnesses received in the meetings previous to that of Dec. 22 have been recorded in summaries. All testimony received at the meeting of Dec. 22 and the subsequent meetings was stenographically reported and transcribed.

The oral evidence received amounts to 1,887 typewritten pages and the records and documents examined exceed 3,000 printed pages in number.

Appended hereto is a map of the Island of Oahu showing the location of the principal naval and military establishments.

## Japan's Drive Long Planned

All the testimony and evidence received have been considered, and as the result of its deliberations the commission submits the following findings of fact:

I  
About 7:55 a. m. Honolulu time (1:25 p. m. E. S. T.) on Sunday, Dec. 7, 1941, Japanese forces attacked Army and Navy installations and ships of the Pacific Fleet in Oahu, Territory of Hawaii.

Although the United States and Japan were at peace on that morning, Japan planned to announce to the Secretary of State of the United States at 1 p. m. of that day, E. S. T. (7:30 a. m. Honolulu time) the severance of diplomatic relations and simultaneously to attack the Island of Oahu and Pearl Harbor. The military preparations for this breach of international faith and honor were put in train and the forces for its consummation had been dispatched weeks prior to any intimation of the planned severance of relations.

II  
The Territory of Hawaii comprises the group of islands known as "The Hawaiian Islands." This group consists of the larger islands—Hawaii, Maui, Molokai, Oahu and Kauai—and a number of smaller islands. They extend from Hawaii in the south about three hundred miles in a north-westerly direction, including Kauai in the north. For purposes of certain developments and protection, the Islands of Midway, Wake, Johnston, Palmyra, Christmas and Canton had been placed under the responsible naval and military heads in the Hawaiian area.

The importance of the Territory of Hawaii from a national defense standpoint is the fact that Pearl Harbor, the main outlying naval base in the Pacific, is located in the Island of Oahu, one of the Hawaiian group. For this reason all measures for the protection and defense of the territory have centered in and around Oahu. The

other islands being garrisoned by minor forces only. A main outlying naval base such as Pearl Harbor is intended for the use of the fleet for taking on fuel and supplies, for recreation and rest of the fleet personnel and for the repair and refitting of ships.

III  
It has been well known that the policy of the United States as to affairs in the Pacific was in conflict with the policies of other governments. It was realized by the State, War and Navy Departments of the United States that unless these policies were reconciled war in the Pacific was inevitable.

IV  
Plans and preparations against the contingency of war are the joint responsibility of the military and naval authorities, and within the limits of funds and authorizations provided by the Congress were being ceaselessly carried out.

Under these plans the general function of the Army is to conduct military operations in direct defense of United States territory. The general function of the Navy is to conduct naval operations to gain and maintain control of vital sea areas, thereby contributing to the defense of the coastal frontiers.

Specific plans for the protection of the Hawaiian area against every contingency had been prepared. These included joint Army and Navy war plans and War Department and Navy Department plans subsidiary thereto which establish the Hawaiian coastal frontier, assign tasks and forces to both Army and Navy for its joint defense, and prescribe that the system of co-ordination between the responsible Army and Navy commanders shall be by mutual co-operation.

V  
The responsibility for the joint defense of the Hawaiian coastal frontier rested upon the commanding general, Hawaiian Department, and the commandant 14th Naval District, the latter acting as a subordinate of the commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet. The commander in chief of the fleet, in addition, was assigned the task of protecting the territory within the Hawaiian naval

coastal frontier by destroying hostile expeditions and by supporting land and air forces in denying the enemy the use of land positions within that frontier, and the further task of covering the operations of the Hawaiian coastal frontier forces. The commanding general, Hawaiian Department, could properly deal respecting defense measures and dispositions with either the commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet or the commandant of the 14th Naval District.

VI  
The commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet from Feb. 1, 1941, to Dec. 17, 1941, was Admiral Husband E. Kimmel. The commandant, 14th Naval District from April 11, 1940, to date is Rear Admiral Claude C. Bloch. The commanding general, Hawaiian Department, from Feb. 7, 1941, to Dec. 17, 1941, was Lieutenant General Walter C. Short.

A local joint defense plan entitled "Joint Coastal Frontier Defense Plan, Hawaiian Coastal Frontier," was prepared by Gen-

eral Short and Rear Admiral Bloch, the latter acting under the direction of Admiral Kimmel. Each commander adopted a standing operating procedure, or standing orders, to carry out his obligation under the joint agreement. This joint coastal frontier defense plan was intended to become operative upon order of the War and Navy Departments or as agreed upon by the local commanders in the case of an emergency, a threat of hostile action, or the occurrence of war.

THE MEANS available to the Army, for the fulfillment of its mission, consist of coast defense and anti-aircraft artillery, mobile ground forces, the Hawaiian air force and an aircraft warning service. The supporting elements of the Navy consist of local naval defense forces comprising light surface craft and shore-based aircraft not assigned to the fleet. The fleet as such was not charged with

the defense of Pearl Harbor, except that certain aircraft attached to the fleet, when present, and the anti-aircraft weapons of such units of the fleet as were in port, were available.

It was recognized that, prior to furnishing the full war strength garrison, insufficient forces were available to maintain all the de-

fenses on a war footing for extended periods of time. The responsible commanders made numerous recommendations to the War and Navy Departments for additional forces, equipment and funds which they deemed necessary to insure the defense of the Hawaiian coastal frontier, under any eventuality. The national situation permitted only a partial filling of these requirements. However, presupposing timely dispositions by the Army and Navy commands in Hawaii, the forces available to them were deemed adequate to frustrate a surprise air attack or greatly to mitigate its effectiveness.

## Pearl Harbor Attack Foreseen

VII.  
In a letter of Jan. 24, 1941, the Secretary of the Navy advised the Secretary of War that the increased gravity of the Japanese situation had prompted a re-study of the problem of the security of the Pacific Fleet while in Pearl Harbor. The writer stated: "If war eventuates with Japan, it is believed easily possible that hostilities would be initiated by a surprise attack upon the fleet or the naval base at Pearl Harbor." The writer stated that the "inherent possibilities of a major disaster" warranted further speedy action to "increase the joint readiness of the Army and Navy to withstand a raid of the character mentioned."

The letter proceeded: "The dangers envisaged in their order of importance and probability are considered to be: (1) air bombing attack (2) air torpedo plane attack (3) sabotage (4) submarine attack (5) mining (6) bombardment by gun fire." It stated the defenses against all but the first two were then satisfactory, described the probable character of an air attack and urged consideration by the Army of dispositions to discover and meet such attack and provision of additional equipment therefor. It concluded with recommendations for the provision of joint defense plans with special emphasis on the co-ordination of Army and Navy operations against surprise aircraft raids. It also urged the conduct of joint exercises to train the forces to meet such raids.

The Secretary of War replied Feb. 7, 1941, giving the present and prospective status of the Hawaiian Department in respect of airplanes and anti-aircraft artillery, and stating with respect to the other proposals of the Secretary of the Navy that a copy of the letter was being forwarded to the commanding general, Hawaiian Department, with direction to him to co-operate with the local naval authorities in making the suggested measures effective.

Admiral Kimmel and General Short received copies of these letters at about the time they assumed the commands which they held Dec. 7, 1941. Rear Admiral Bloch also received copies.

The joint coastal defense plan and plans subsidiary thereto envisaged the possibility of an air attack and estimated that, if made, it would most likely occur at dawn. An agreement between the Hawaiian air force and the commander, Navy Patrol Wing 2, established the responsibilities for the joint use and operation of the available air forces of the Army and Navy. The standing operating procedure, Hawaiian Department, and standing orders of the United States Pacific Fleet and the 14th Naval District also prescribed measures for protection against air attack. Frequent joint drills and exercises were conducted during the year 1941 to insure such measures would be effective.

#### VIII.

For months prior to Dec. 7, 1941, the Secretary of State was repeatedly in contact with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy not only in Cabinet meetings but in meetings of the war council; and on the occasions of those contacts and in conference with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy discussed negotiations with Japan and the growing tensiety of the relations of the United States with Japan. At meetings of the war council the Chief of Staff and the Chief of Naval Operations were also present. The Secretary of State constantly kept the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy informed of the progress of the negotiations, and all three of these officials were cognizant of the growing threat of hostilities and of the military and naval needs and measures consequent thereupon. The Secretaries of War and Navy were in constant touch with the Chief of Staff and Chief of Naval Operations, and imparted to them the information received from the Secretary of State and the results of their conferences with him. The latter officers in turn advised the responsible commanders in the field of the progress of events and of the

growing threat of hostilities. The responsible commanders in the Hawaiian area were aware that previous Japanese actions and demonstrated Axis methods indicated that hostile action might be expected prior to a declaration of war.

JAN 25 1942

On Oct. 1, 1941, the commanding general, Hawaiian Department, and the commander in chief of the fleet, were advised by the War and Navy Departments of the changes in the Japanese Cabinet, of the probability of hostilities between Japan and Russia, and of the possibility of an attack by Japan on Great Britain and the United States. Both commanders were warned to take precautions and to make preparatory dispositions which would not disclose strategic intentions or constitute provocation as against Japan. Admiral Kimmel made certain dispositions of units of the fleet, and placed additional security measures in effect in the operating areas outside Pearl Harbor. At that time various forces of the Navy were engaged in training operations and maneuvers which were deemed highly important to the training of the fleet personnel, and the Army was also conducting intensive training, particularly of its air arm. The responsible commanders testified that to undertake increased defense measures respecting Pearl Harbor and the Hawaiian area would necessitate curtailment of training, if not its virtual suspension, and they thought the situation was not such as to require this.

Nov. 24, 1941, the Chief of Naval Operations sent a message to Admiral Kimmel in which he stated that in the opinion of the Navy Department a surprise aggressive movement in any direction by the Japanese, including an attack on the Philippines or Guam, was a possibility; that the doubt as to favorable outcome of pending negotiations, the statements of the Japanese government, and the movements of its army and naval forces, supported this opinion. The message advised that the chief of staff of the Army requested that the local senior Army officers be advised that he concurred in the dispatch. This message was sent by both the commander in chief of the fleet and the commanding general of the Hawaiian Department.

#### Awaited Further Developments

The responsible commanders in Hawaii knew that negotiations had been continued through October and November, and were awaiting further developments. Nov. 27, 1941, the chief of staff of

the Army informed the commanding general, Hawaiian Department, that the negotiations with Japan seemed to be ended, with little likelihood of their resumption; that Japanese action was unpredictable; that hostilities on the part of Japan were momentarily possible; that in the event hostilities could not be avoided the United States desired that this nation should not commit the first overt act; that the department commander was not to be restricted to any course which would jeopardize his defense. The message directed him, even prior to hostile action, to undertake such reconnaissance and other measures as he deemed necessary, but to carry them out in such a way as not to alarm the civil population or disclose his intent. He was directed to restrict the information contained in the message to the minimum of essential officers, and to report to the chief of staff the measures taken. The purport of this message was communicated by the department commander to the commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet.

On the same day (Nov. 27, 1941) the chief of military intelligence sent a message to the intelligence officer on the staff of the commanding general, Hawaiian Department, directing him to inform the commanding general and his chief of staff that negotiations with Japan had practically ceased; that hostilities might ensue, and that subversive activity might be expected.

## War Department Accused

On the same day (Nov. 27, 1941.) the chief of naval operations sent a message to the commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, which stated in substance that the dispatch was to be considered a war warning; that the negotiations with Japan in an effort to stabilize conditions in the Pacific had ended; that Japan was expected to make an aggressive move within the next few days; that an amphibious expedition against either the Philippines, Thai or Kra Peninsula, or possibly Borneo, was indicated by the number and equipment of Japanese troops and the organization of their naval task forces. It directed the execution of a defensive deployment in preparation for carrying out war tasks. It stated that Guam, Samoa and continental districts had been directed to take appropriate measures against sabotage, and that a similar warning was being sent by the War Department. It ordered that the addressee inform naval district and Army authorities. The commander in chief of the fleet communicated the purport of this

message to the general commanding the Hawaiian Department of the Army.

At the time of our hearing, General Short had no independent recollection of the last mentioned message, although he felt that it must have been shown to him.

Nov. 27, 1941, the commanding general, Hawaiian Department, in response to the direction of the chief of staff that he report measures taken, informed the chief of staff that he had alerted his command against sabotage and that he was maintaining liaison with the Navy. No reply referring to this message was sent by the War Department; but General Short testified that he considered the adjutant general's message referred to in the next succeeding paragraph a reply.

Nov. 28, 1941, the commanding general, Hawaiian Department, received from the adjutant general of the Army a message stating that the critical situation required every precaution to be taken at once against subversive activities, within the scope of the Army's responsibility; that all

necessary measures be taken to protect military establishments, property and equipment against sabotage, against propaganda affecting Army personnel, and against all espionage. The message disclaimed ordering any illegal measures, and warned that protective measures should be confined to those essential to security, so as to avoid unnecessary public-

ity and alarm. The message stated that identic communications were being sent to all air stations, and on Nov. 28 the chief of the Army Air Forces sent such an identic message to the commanding general, Hawaiian Air Force.

Nov. 29, 1941, the commanding general, Hawaiian Department, replied to the last mentioned message, outlining at length and in detail the measures taken to prevent sabotage of military establishments and property and essential industrial and public utility installations. No reply was sent by the War Department to this message. General Short testified that he considered this series of messages a tacit agreement that the measures taken were all that were intended by the department.

Nov. 29, 1941, the Chief of Naval Operations sent a message to the commander in chief of the fleet, which was in substance a quotation of the chief of staff's dispatch of Nov. 27 to the commanding general, Hawaiian Department; and in addition directed the addressee to take no offensive action until

Japan had committed an overt act, and ordered certain action in case hostilities should occur.

Nov. 30, 1941, the chief of Naval operations sent a dispatch to the commander in chief of the Asiatic fleet, and also forwarded the message to the commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet for his information, in which it was stated the indications were that Japan was about to launch an attack on the Kra Isthmus, directing the commander in chief of the Asiatic Fleet to do certain scouting, but to avoid the appearance of attacking. Admiral Kimmel testified that he had viewed this message as indicating that the Navy Department was not expecting a Japanese attack on Hawaii.

The Navy Department sent three messages to the commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet; the first, of Dec. 3, 1941, stated that it was believed certain Japanese consulates were destroying their codes and burning secret documents; the second, of Dec. 4, 1941, instructed the addressee to destroy confidential documents and means of confidential communication, retaining only such as were necessary, the latter to be destroyed in event of emergency (this was sent to the commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet for information only); and the third, of Dec. 6, 1941, directing that in view of the tense situation the naval commands on the outlying Pacific islands might be author-

ized to destroy confidential papers then or later under conditions of greater emergency, and that those essential to continued operations should be retained until the last moment.

The foregoing messages did not create in the minds of the responsible officers in the Hawaiian area apprehension as to probable imminence of air raids. On the contrary, they only served to emphasize in their minds the danger from sabotage and surprise submarine attack. The necessity for taking a state of war readiness which would have been required to avert or meet an air raid attack was not considered.

#### X.

Dec. 1, 1941, the Director of Naval Intelligence issued a bulletin which, under the caption "Japanese Naval Situation," stated:

Deployment of naval forces to the southward has indicated clearly that extensive preparations are under way for hostilities. At the same time, troop transports and freighters are pouring continually down from Japan and northern China coast ports headed south, apparently for French Indo-China and For-

mosan ports. Present movements to the south appear to be carried out by small individual units, but the organization of an extensive task force, now definitely indicated, will probably take sharper form in the next few days. To date this task force, under the command of the commander in chief of the second fleet, appears to be subdivided into two major task groups, one gradually concentrating off the southeast Asiatic coast, the other in the mandates. Each constitutes a strong striking force of heavy and light cruisers, units of the combined air force, destroyer and submarine squadrons. Although one division of battleships also may be assigned, the major capital-ship strength remains in home waters, as well as the greatest portion of the carriers.

The naval intelligence service in Hawaii, due to lack of information indicating that the bulk of Japanese carriers were at sea, concluded they were in home ports.

At about noon Eastern standard time (6:30 a. m. Honolulu time) Dec. 7 an additional warning message indicating an almost immediate break in relations between the United States and Japan was dispatched by the chief of staff after conference with the chief of naval operations, for the information of responsible Army and Navy commanders. Every effort was made to have the message reach Hawaii in the briefest possible time, but due to conditions beyond the control of any one concerned the delivery of this urgent message was delayed until after the attack.

## Commanders Taken by Surprise

The commanding general, Hawaiian Department; the commander in chief of the fleet and the commandant 14th Naval District, their senior subordinates and their principal staff officers considered the possibility of air raids. Without exception they believed that the chances of such a raid while the Pacific Fleet was based upon Pearl Harbor were practically nil. The attack of Sunday, Dec. 7, 1941, was therefore a complete surprise to each of them.

While General Short and Admiral Kimmel conferred frequently with respect to joint Army-Navy plans and procedures, they did not, on or subsequent to Nov. 27, 1941, hold any conference specifically directed to the meaning of the messages received from the War and Navy Departments or concerning action required to

be taken pursuant to those messages.

For some time prior to Nov. 27, 1941, the War Department and the Navy Department had under consideration the possibility of sending Army airplanes to Wake and Midway and withdrawing marine planes then on those islands; of relieving marines stationed there by the substitution of units of the Army. General Short, Admiral Kimmel and Rear Admiral Bloch had been in conference concerning this proposal.

At the time of the receipt of the messages of Nov. 27 by Admiral Kimmel and General Short, respectively, this proposal was a subject of discussion. General Short held discussions with Admiral Kimmel on Nov. 27, Dec. 1, 2 and 3, concerning this matter in an effort to compose certain differences of view. At one of these conferences Admiral Kimmel inquired of his war plans officer, Captain McMorris, who was present, concerning the probability of a surprise air attack on Oahu. According to General Short, Captain McMorris replied there was no probability of such an attack; and, according to Captain McMorris, his reply was that the

Japanese would never so attack. According to the testimony Admiral Kimmel and General Short did not discuss means or measures for Hawaiian defense to be adopted in the light of the messages.

On and after Nov. 27, 1941, the commanding general, Hawaiian Department, and the commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, independently took such action as each deemed appropriate to the

existing situation. Neither informed the other specifically of the action he was taking, and neither inquired of the other whether or not any action had been taken, nor did they consult as to the appropriateness of the action taken by them respectively.

After receipt of the messages of Nov. 27 the following action was taken:

The commanding general, Hawaiian department, ordered alert No. 1 (see next succeeding paragraph) into effect on Nov. 27, and it was maintained in effect until Dec. 7. At the same time he ordered that the aircraft warning system operate daily from 4 a. m. to 7 a. m. The commandant of the 14th Naval District, in his capacity as base defense officer, called a conference of all the destroyer commanders of the inshore patrol,

advised them that something might happen and that they should be on the alert. The commander in chief of the fleet made certain dispositions of units of the fleet for the purpose of strengthening his outposts to the south and west of the Hawaiian Islands, and also issued an order that any Japanese submarines found in the operating areas around the Island of Oahu should be attacked. This order went beyond the authority given him by the Navy Department.

In the Hawaiian department's standing operating procedure governing the defense of the Hawaiian coastal frontier, three states of readiness were prescribed, known as alert No. 1, alert No. 2 and alert No. 3. Alert No. 1 was thus defined:

"This alert is a defense against

acts of sabotage and uprisings within the islands, with no threat from without."

Alert No. 2 was thus defined:

"This alert is applicable to a condition more serious than alert No. 1. Security against attacks from hostile subsurface, surface and air craft, in addition to defense against acts of sabotage and uprisings, is provided."

Alert No. 3 was thus defined:

"This alert requires occupation of all field positions by all units, prepared for maximum defense of Oahu and the Army installations on outlying islands."

### XIII

The responsibilities of the Army included the installation and operation of an aircraft warning system for the detection of waterborne and air-borne craft at a distance from the coast. Throughout the late spring and summer of 1941 the Army was engaged in the installation of permanent facilities for this purpose on the Hawaiian Islands. Permanent installations had not, on Dec. 7, been completed. By Nov. 27 certain mobile equipment had been installed at temporary locations, and was being operated intermittently throughout the day for the purpose of training personnel in its operation. On Nov. 27, in connection with the order for alert No. 1, the commanding general, Hawaiian Department, ordered that the system be operated each day during the period from 4 a. m. until 7 a. m. It was intended that in the near future the Navy should have officer personnel in the information center, but up to Dec. 7 such officers had not been designated. In accordance with the order in effect, the system closed at 7 a. m. Sunday, Dec. 7. A non-commissioned officer who had been receiving training requested that he be allowed to remain at one of the

stations, and was granted leave so to do. At about 7:02 a. m. he discovered what he thought was a large flight of planes slightly east of north of Oahu, at a distance of about 130 miles. He reported this fact at 7:20 a. m. to a lieutenant of the Army who was at the central information center, having been detailed there to familiarize himself with the operation of the system. This inexperienced lieutenant, having information that certain United States planes might be in the vicinity at the time, assumed that the planes in question were friendly planes, and took no action with respect to them. The recording of the observation made indi-

cated that these airplanes were tracked toward the island and then lost.

On Nov. 27, there was sufficient partially trained personnel available to operate the aircraft warning system throughout the twenty-four hours of the day, as installed in its temporary locations. An arc of nearly 360 degrees around Oahu could have been covered.

Admiral Kimmel, on and prior to Dec. 7, assumed that the aircraft warning system was being fully operated by the Army, but made no inquiry after reading any of the messages of October and November from the War and Navy Departments as to what the fact was with respect to its operation.

### XIV

The joint coastal frontier defense plan provided that, when it became effective, the Army should conduct an inshore airplane patrol, covering the circumference of the Island of Oahu to a distance of about twenty miles. Prior to Dec. 7, no inshore patrol was conducted, except during drills and maneuvers. Pilots were trained on week days, and the training involved flying around the confines of Oahu from about 8 a. m. throughout the day. On Sunday morning no inshore airplane patrol was conducted.

### XV

Under the joint coastal frontier defense plan, when the plan became effective the Navy was to conduct distant air reconnaissance, radiating from Oahu to a distance of from 700 to 800 miles. Prior to Dec. 7, no distant reconnaissances were conducted, except during drills and maneuvers. The fleet from time to time had task forces operating in various areas off the Island of Oahu, and in connection with such operations carrier and patrol planes conducted reconnaissances of the operating areas. The sectors searched, however, consti-

tuted but small arcs of the total arc of 360 degrees, and rarely extended to a radius of 700 miles.

Means were available for distance reconnaissance which would have afforded a measure of security against a surprise air attack.

General Short assumed that the Navy was conducting distant reconnaissance, but after seeing the warning messages of October and November from the War and Navy Departments he made no inquiry with respect to the distant reconnaissance, if any, being conducted by the Navy.

## Report on Japanese Spies

### XVI

There were prior to Dec. 7, Japanese spies on the Island of Oahu. Some were Japanese consular agents and others were persons having no open relations with the Japanese foreign service. These spies collected, and through various channels transmitted, information to the Japanese Empire respecting the military and naval establishments and dispositions on the island.

In Hawaii the local Army Intelligence Service has always devoted itself to matters pertaining to Army personnel and property; and the local Naval Intelligence Service to matters pertaining to Navy personnel and property. In addition, prior to the establishment of an office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Naval Intelligence investigated enemy activities amongst the civil population. When the bureau's office was established it was agreed by the three governmental agencies that the bureau should take over and become primarily responsible for investigation of matters connected with the civil population, and that the three services should co-operate with each other. Efforts were made by the bureau to uncover espionage activities in Hawaii. The United States being at peace with Japan, restrictions imposed prevented resort to certain methods of obtaining the content of messages transmitted by telephone or radio telegraph over the commercial lines operating between Oahu and Japan. The bureau and the local intelligence staffs were unable, prior to Dec. 7, to obtain and make available significant information respecting Japanese plans and fleet movements in the direction of Hawaii.

In the summer of 1941 there were more than 200 consular agents acting under the Japanese Consul who was stationed at Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii. The Naval District Intelligence Office raised a question with the Federal

Bureau of Investigation, and with the intelligence officer of the Hawaiian Department of the Army, whether these agents should not be arrested for failing to register as agents of a foreign principal as required by statutes of the United States. In conferences re-

specting this question, the commanding general, Hawaiian Department, objected to the arrest of any such persons at least until they had been given notice and an opportunity to register, asserting that their arrest would tend to thwart the efforts which the

Army had made to create friendly sentiment toward the United States on the part of Japanese aliens resident in Hawaii and American citizens of Japanese descent resident in Hawaii and create unnecessary bad feeling. No action was taken against the agents.

It was believed that the center of Japanese espionage in Hawaii was the Japanese Consulate at Honolulu. It has been discovered that the Japanese Consul sent to and received from Tokio in his own and other names many messages on commercial radio circuits. This activity greatly increased toward Dec. 7. The contents of these messages, if it could have been learned, might have furnished valuable information. In view of the peaceful relations with Japan and consequent restrictions on the activities of the investigating agencies they were unable prior to Dec. 7 to obtain and examine messages transmitted through commercial channels by the Japanese Consul, or by persons acting for him.

It is now apparent that through their intelligence service the Japanese had complete information. They evidently knew that no task force of the United States Navy was anywhere in the sector northeast, north and northwest of the Hawaiian Islands. They evidently knew that no distant airplane reconnaissance was maintained in any sector. The evidently knew that up to Dec. 6 no inshore airplane patrol was being maintained around the periphery of Oahu. They knew from maps which they had obtained the exact location of vital air fields, hangars and other structures. They also knew accurately where certain important naval vessels would be berthed. Their files had the most detailed maps, courses and bearings, so that each could attack a given vessel or field. Each seems to have been given a specified mission.

## The Attack on Dec. 7

JAN 25 1942

The Japanese had wanted the personnel of the Army and Navy in Hawaii on Saturday, Dec. 6, were normal for a period when the forces were not upon a war footing, with the following exceptions: The normal Army guard had been increased by approximately 100 per cent; two battalions of infantry were held in reserve for anti-sabotage; anti-aircraft gun crews were maintained on ships in harbor for instant defense; all Navy personnel, with the exception of those authorized to be absent, were required to be in their quarters at midnight; all places of amusement in Honolulu and all entertainments at the Army posts were closed at midnight; all saloons and drinking places in Honolulu were closed at midnight.

On the night of Dec. 6 numerous officers of the Army and Navy attended social functions at various points on the Island of Oahu, principally the usual Saturday functions at the various posts and naval establishments. The commanding general, Hawaiian Department, and the commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet were both guests at dinners away from their posts of command on that evening, but returned to their quarters at an early hour.

The percentages of strength in the Army present for duty on the Island of Oahu at 8 a. m., Dec. 7,

reported by all major echelons and posts, were: 24th Infantry Division, 90 per cent; 25th Infantry Division, 85.6 per cent; Coast Artillery Corps, 87.5 per cent; Air Force, 88.9 per cent; miscellaneous, including department headquarters, ordnance, quartermaster, and medical, 92 per cent. Estimated general percentage 88.8 per cent. Reports from large ships and destroyers that were in Pearl Harbor during the attack show 60 per cent of officers on board, and 96 per cent of the men. Of seventy-five vessels of the fleet, of all kinds, forty-nine commanding officers were aboard during the attack, and twenty-two were en route to their ships, one was on another ship, and one was on authorized leave, which leaves two for whom we are unable to account.

Intoxicating liquor is sold on the Island of Oahu, and men on pass or on liberty have the opportunity to buy and consume it. Following the established procedure, at home and abroad, the Army exercises disciplinary control of

men on pass through its military police, and the Navy of men on liberty by the use of shore patrols. These organizations take into custody any person showing evidence of intoxication. On the night of Dec. 6-7, 1941, from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m., arrests of soldiers by the military police, for intoxication,

were thirty-eight, and arrests of sailors by the Navy shore patrol, for intoxication, were four. By comparison the arrests of civilians for drunkenness on that night were thirty-nine. Thorough inquiry disclosed there is no evidence of excessive drinking by any officer of either service on that night. The evidence shows that as respects the use of intoxicating liquor and intoxication, the conditions amongst the men of the Army and of the Navy on the night of the Dec. 6 compare closely with similar conditions for the several preceding months. On Saturday, Dec. 6, the usual percentage of enlisted strength entitled to passes or liberty took advantage of such privilege to spend the afternoon or evening in the City of Honolulu. Application of this ratio to total numbers of all the services then on the Island of Oahu and in Pearl Harbor, amounting to about 75,000 men, indicates that no less than 11,000 soldiers, sailors and marines visited Honolulu that afternoon and evening.

In normal times more enlisted men of both services are absent from duty by permission on Saturday nights than on other nights; and on Saturday nights more officers are customarily absent than on weekday nights.

On the morning of Sunday, Dec. 7, Army posts and naval vessels and stations were adequately manned, for the readiness and alert then in effect, by men fit for duty.

### XVIII

The attack on the morning of Dec. 7 was a combined air raid and submarine attack on the Island of Oahu, a bombardment of Midway and a continuous air attack and bombardment of Wake Island. Available information indicates that the force attacking Oahu consisted of either three or four Japanese carriers, with supporting surface craft and a few small submarines, and that this force had maintained radio silence during its approach, which, except for the submarines, was from the northward of Oahu.

In the attack on Oahu a suspicious object was sighted in the prohibited area off Pearl Harbor at 6:30 a. m. by the U. S. S. Antares.

Between 6:33 and 6:45 this object, which was a small submarine, was attacked and sunk by the concerted action of a naval patrol plane and the U. S. S. Ward. A report of this action by the Ward reached the naval base watch officer at 7:12 a. m., who notified his chief of staff. The ready destroyer was dispatched to investigate, but no alert warnings were issued based upon this report. Another small submarine was fired upon, depth-charged, rammed and sunk inside the harbor between 8:35 and 8:43 a. m. A third small submarine grounded in Kaneohe Bay and was captured. There is no evidence of any damage by torpedoes fired by these submarines.

Pearl Harbor was provided with an anti-torpedo net which would have prevented the entrance of torpedoes into the harbor and would have revealed the entrance of a submarine. The procedure prior to Dec. 7 was to keep the net closed during the hours of darkness, opening it only when necessary for a vessel to pass through. It was kept open during daylight hours, on the theory that, during daylight, the channel entrance destroyer, the net vessel, and other vessels in the vicinity, would detect a submerged or partially submerged submarine. On Dec. 7 the net was opened at 4:58 a. m. for the entrance of two mine sweepers. It was kept open until 8:40 a. m., when it was closed by orders. The net was not damaged. The submarine was first sighted in the harbor at 7:45 a. m. The time of its entrance is not known, but probably it passed in about 7 a. m.

An estimated force of from 150 to 200 fighting, bombing and torpedo planes simultaneously attacked Pearl Harbor and all air bases on Oahu at about 7:55 a. m. All attacking planes had withdrawn before 11 a. m. As a result of the attack serious loss of life was caused and serious damage was inflicted on ships in the harbor, and planes, hangars and other facilities at Hickam Field, Ewa Field, Ford Island, Wheeler Field, Bellows Field and Kaneohe.

The major part of the damage to ships in Pearl Harbor resulted from torpedoes launched from planes. The torpedoes were of an obsolete type, altered to increase their explosive load, to decrease their radius, and fitted with side vanes to insure functioning in shallow water—a weapon peculiarly adapted to an attack such as the one delivered upon ships in Pearl Harbor. Many of the bombs had extra heavy cases and appeared to be modified armor-piercing shells.

Dec. 7, at 9:30 p. m. Midway time (11:30 p. m., Honolulu time)

a force believed to consist of two cruisers and two destroyers, approaching from the southward, opened fire and shelled Midway Island for about thirty minutes. About noon Dec. 8 (2:30 p. m., Dec. 7, Honolulu time), about twenty-seven land planes made a strafing and bombing attack on Wake Island. Some loss of life and damage to material resulted on each island. Attacks on Wake, continued until its capture on Dec. 22 (Dec. 21, Honolulu time).

Immediately upon realizing that the Japanese were attacking, the commanding general, Hawaiian Department, ordered alert No. 3. The alert was executed with reasonable promptness. At the same time the commander in chief placed the fleet on a full war basis and issued a series of orders in an effort to intercept and destroy the attacking force.

Officers and enlisted men, in defending against the attack, demonstrated excellent training and high morale. Anti-aircraft weapons aboard ship, which were not already manned, and anti-aircraft weapons ashore, which were in position, were promptly manned. Junior officers and enlisted men on their own initiative procured from storage every possible automatic weapon. These weapons continued in action during and in spite of low-level strafing and dive bombing which have been known to demoralize even seasoned troops. At least three fighter pilots, in total disregard of their own safety, attempted to take off in the face of greatly superior forces then attacking their airdrome, but lost their lives in the attempt. A few fighter planes parked on an outlying gunnery training field, which was not attacked, took the air. This combined anti-aircraft and fighter action resulted in the destruction of approximately thirty enemy aircraft; and a number of others were lost at sea because they were unable to rejoin their carriers.

The state of readiness prescribed for Army aircraft prior to the attack required them to be ready for flight only after four hours' notice. The type of alert required all Army aircraft to be concentrated in order more effectively to guard against possible sabotage, instead of being dispersed in order to afford greater security against air attack, and greater facility in taking the air. This state of readiness, this concentration of airplanes, and the element of surprise all contributed to the effectiveness of the Japanese attack, and resulted in such permanent or temporary disablement of airplanes that very few fighter airplanes were able to take the air during the course of the

action. For the same reasons, it was impossible to get airplanes into the air in time to trail the Japanese airplanes back to their carriers.

The aircraft warning system, which was remanned by about 8:30 a. m., Dec. 7, 1941, failed during the balance of that day to furnish any reliable information of enemy aircraft returning to their carriers. Such information as it afforded indicated enemy forces to the southward and southwestward of Oahu. A report of an actual contact with an enemy carrier, which later proved to be erroneous, gave credence to numerous reports from other sources indicating enemy carriers might be to the southward and southwestward, thus causing futile searches in those areas.

On Dec. 7 Naval Task Force 8 was about 200 miles west of Oahu, proceeding toward Oahu. Another was about 700 miles west of Oahu. A third task force, 11, was in the vicinity of Johnston Island, about 700 miles southwest of Oahu. These task forces were engaged in operations connected with strengthening the defenses of the outlying islands.

On the morning of Dec. 1, 1941, prior to the attack, the following searches of sea areas were being made. Six patrol planes were searching south and southeasterly from Midway. Three patrol planes were in the air engaged in a joint exercise with submarines south of Oahu. Eighteen scouting planes from Task Force 8 had been dispatched to scout in advance of the force which was on its way to Oahu. These scouted to the southwestward of Oahu. After the at-

tack the following searches were made: The three planes in the air south of Oahu, according to their standing orders, searched to the northward of Oahu a distance of about 375 miles. Nine planes were dispatched by Task Force 8 and searched to the south and southwest of Oahu. Carrier planes of Task Force 11 searched in an area about 500 miles southwestward of Oahu. About 11:27 a. m., two heavy Army bombers and four light bombers took off to attack a carrier reported about twenty-five miles off Barber's Point. After failure to make contact the two heavy bombers searched first to the southwestward and then in

areas to the northwest of Oahu. The other four searched to the southwestward. At 11:50 a. m., six Navy VS planes searched southward of Oahu. Thereafter nine planes searched the sector southwest to northwest of Oahu. Two utility planes searched northward of Oahu to a distance of 300 miles,

and nine planes which had arrived from carriers and refueled searched some two hundred miles to the northward. No contacts were made with enemy aircraft or carriers, except that one Navy airplane was attacked by a Japanese airplane some 300 miles north of Oahu. This incident was not reported until the next day.

## Summary of Important Facts

Pearl Harbor, JAN 25 1942  
outlying naval base, and its security is vital to both offensive and defensive operations. It is the Army's function to insure the security of Pearl Harbor against hostile attack, and the Navy's function to support the Army indirectly by operations at sea and directly by making available therefor such instrumentalities of the Navy as are on the vessels of the fleet when in harbor and are located or based on shore either temporarily or permanently.

Effective utilization of the military power of the nation is essential to success in war and requires that the operations of the Army and the Navy be co-ordinated. Under the then existing plans the joint defense of the Hawaiian frontier was to be co-ordinated by mutual co-operation between the commanders concerned. Plans for the defense of the Hawaiian coastal frontier were prepared by the commanding general, Hawaiian Department, and the commandant of the 14th Naval District, the latter acting as a subordinate of the commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet. Adherence to such a plan prepared in advance of hostilities does not suffice to relieve commanders of their responsibility to apply and adapt the plan to the situation as it develops.

Where as here the defense of an area is the joint responsibility of two commanders who are to co-ordinate their activities by mutual co-operation, the first duty of such commanders in the case of an emergency is conference and consultation with respect to the measures to be taken under the existing plans and the adaptation of those plans in whole or in part to the situation.

At about the time that Admiral Kimmel and General Short assumed their respective commands, the War and Navy Departments were in correspondence with respect to adequate defense against air raids on Oahu and the naval base. The correspondence between the departments exhibits a deep concern respecting the probability of this form of attack. These commanders were acquainted

with this correspondence. Nevertheless, there has been among the responsible commanders and their subordinates, without exception, a conviction, which persisted up to Dec. 7, 1941, that Japan had no intention of making any such raid. Consequently, this form of attack was a complete surprise to

all of the superior officers of Army and Navy station in the Hawaiian area. This conviction persisted notwithstanding messages containing warnings and orders, brought

to the attention of both commanders over a period of weeks prior to the attack. As early as Oct. 16 the commanders were warned of the possibility of an attack by Japan on the United States and were directed to take precautions and make preparatory dispositions in the light of this information. A significant warning message was communicated to both the local commanders on Nov. 24. On Nov. 27 each responsible commander was warned that hostilities were momentarily possible. The warnings indicated war, and war only.

Both of these messages contained orders. The commanding general was ordered to undertake such reconnaissance and other measures as he deemed necessary. The commander in chief of the fleet was ordered to execute a defensive deployment in preparation for carrying out war tasks. Other significant messages followed on succeeding days. These emphasized the impending danger and the need for war readiness.

In this situation, during a period of ten days preceding the Japanese attack, the responsible commanders held no conference directed to a discussion of the meaning of the warnings and orders sent them, and failed to collaborate and to co-ordinate defensive measures which should be taken pursuant to the orders received. Dispositions as a result of the messages were independently made by each commander. Neither of them informed himself of the measures and dispositions taken by the other.

The dispositions so made were inadequate to meet a surprise air attack.

Both commanders were handicapped by lack of information as to Japanese dispositions and intent. The lack of such knowledge rendered more urgent the initiation of a state of readiness for defense.

The personnel, materiel and equipment were insufficient to place the forces on a war footing and maintain them on that footing for an extended period. These

deficiencies did not preclude measures which would have to a great extent frustrated the attack or mitigated its severity.

A considerable number of the Army and Navy personnel were on pass or liberty Dec. 6, for the reason that the state of alert or of readiness demanded by the emergency had not been put into effect. With immaterial exceptions Army and Navy personnel had returned from leave and liberty hours before the attack ensued, fit for duty.

Both officers and men responded immediately in the emergency and exhibited initiative, efficiency and bravery in meeting the raid.

## Conclusions of the Committee

Based upon its findings of fact, the commission reaches the following

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1. Effective utilization of the military power of the nation is essential to success in war and requires: first, the co-ordination of the foreign and military policies of the nation; and, second, the co-ordination of the operations of the Army and Navy.

2. The Secretary of State fulfilled his obligations by keeping the War and Navy Departments in close touch with the international situation and fully advising them respecting the course and probable termination of negotiations with Japan.

3. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy fulfilled their obligations by conferring frequently with the Secretary of State and with each other and by keeping the chief of staff and the chief of naval operations informed of the course of the negotiations with Japan and the significant implications thereof.

4. The chief of staff and the chief of naval operations fulfilled their obligations by consulting and co-operating with each other, and with their superiors, respecting the joint defense of the Hawaiian coastal frontier; and each knew of and concurred in the warnings and orders sent by the other to the responsible commanders with respect to such defense.

5. The chief of staff of the Army fulfilled his command responsibility by issuing a direct order in connection with his warning of probable hostilities, in the following words: "Prior to hostile Japanese action you are directed to

undertake such reconnaissance and other measures as you deem necessary."

6. The chief of naval operations fulfilled his command responsibility by issuing a warning, and by giving a direct order to the commander in chief, Pacific Fleet, in the following words: "This dispatch is to be considered a war warning"; and "Execute an appropriate defensive deployment preparatory to carrying out the tasks assigned."

Responsibility on Commanders

7. The responsible commanders in the Hawaiian area, in fulfillment of their obligation so to do, prepared plans which, if adapted to and used for the existing emergency, would have been adequate.

8. In the circumstances the responsibility of these commanders was to confer upon the question of putting into effect and adapting their joint defense plans.

9. These commanders failed to confer with respect to the warnings and orders issued on and after Nov. 2, and to adapt and use existing plans to meet the emergency.

10. The order for alert No. 1 of the Army command in Hawaii was not adequate to meet the emergency envisaged in the warning messages.

11. The state of readiness of the naval forces on the morning of Dec. 7 was not such as was required to meet the emergency envisaged in the warning messages.

12. Had orders issued by the chief of staff and the chief of naval operations Nov. 27, 1941, been complied with, the aircraft warning system of the Army should have been operating; the distant reconnaissance of the Navy, and the inshore air patrol of the Army, should have been maintained; the anti-aircraft batteries of the Army and similar shore batteries of the Navy, as well as additional anti-aircraft artillery located on vessels of the fleet in Pearl Harbor, should have been manned and supplied with ammunition; and a high state of readiness of aircraft should have been in effect. None of these conditions was in fact inaugurated or maintained for the reason that the responsible commanders failed to consult and co-operate as to necessary action based upon the warnings and to adopt measures enjoined by the orders given them by the chiefs of the Army and Navy commands in Washington.

Defense Deficiencies

13. There were deficiencies in personnel, weapons, equipment and facilities to maintain all the

defenses on a war footing for extended periods of time, but these deficiencies should not have affected the decision of the responsible commanders as to the state of readiness to be prescribed.

14. The warning message of Dec. 7, intended to reach both commanders in the field at about 7 a. m. Hawaiian time, Dec. 7, 1941, was but an added precaution, in view of the warnings and orders previously issued. If the message had reached its destination at the time intended, it would still have been too late to be of substantial use, in view of the fact that the commanders had failed to take measures and make dispositions prior to the time of its anticipated receipt which would have been effective to warn of the attack or to meet it.

15. The failure of the officers in the War Department to observe that General Short, neither in his reply of Nov. 27 to the chief of staff's message of that date, nor otherwise, had reported the measures taken by him, and the transmission of two messages concerned chiefly with sabotage which warned him not to resort to illegal methods against sabotage or espionage, and not to take measures which would alarm the

civil population, and the failure to reply to his message of Nov. 29 outlining in full all the actions he had taken against sabotage only, and referring to nothing else, tended to lead General Short to believe that what he had done met the requirements of the warnings and orders received by him.

16. The failure of the commanding general, Hawaiian Department, and the commander in chief, Pacific Fleet, to confer and co-operate with respect to the meaning of the warnings received and the measures necessary to comply with the orders given them under date of Nov. 27, 1941, resulted largely from a sense of security due to the opinion prevalent in diplomatic, military and naval circles, and in the public press, that any immediate attack by Japan would be in the Far East. The existence of such a view, however prevalent, did not relieve the commanders of the responsibility for the security of the Pacific Fleet and our most important outpost.

Dereliction of Duty

17. In the light of the warnings and directions to take appropriate action, transmitted to both commanders between Nov. 27 and Dec. 7, and the obligation under the system of co-ordination then in effect for joint co-operative action on their part, it was a dereliction of duty on the part of each of them not to consult and confer with the other respecting

the meaning and intent of the warnings, and the appropriate measures of defense required by the imminence of hostilities. The attitude of each, that he was not required to inform himself of, and his lack of interest in, the measures undertaken by the other to carry out the responsibility assigned to such other under the provisions of the plans then in effect, demonstrated on the part of each a lack of appreciation of the responsibilities vested in them and inherent in their positions as commander in chief, Pacific Fleet, and commanding general, Hawaiian Department.

18. The Japanese attack was a complete surprise to the commanders, and they failed to make suitable dispositions to meet such an attack. Each failed properly to evaluate the seriousness of the situation. These errors of judgment were the effective causes for the success of the attack.

19. Causes contributory to the success of the Japanese attack were:

Disregard of international law and custom relating to declaration of war by the Japanese and the adherence by the United States to such laws and customs.

Restrictions which prevented effective counter-espionage.

Emphasis in the warning messages on the probability of aggressive Japanese action in the Far East, and on anti-sabotage measures.

Failure of the War Department to reply to the message relating to the anti-sabotage measures instituted by the commanding general, Hawaiian Department.

Non-receipt by the interested parties, prior to the attack, of the warning message of Dec. 7, 1941.

20. When the attack developed on the morning of Dec. 7, 1941, the officers and enlisted men of both services were present in sufficient number and were in fit condition to perform any duty. Except for a negligible number, the use of intoxicating liquor on the preceding evening did not affect their efficiency.

21. Subordinate commanders executed their superiors' orders without question. They were not responsible for the state of readiness prescribed.

Respectfully submitted,  
OWEN J. ROBERTS,  
W. H. STANDLEY,  
J. M. REEVES,  
FRANK R. M'COY,  
JOSEPH T. M'NARNEY.

## GUNS OF SHIPS COVER NEW BATAN LANDINGS

**Some Units Beaten Off but Others Hold Places — General Accuses Enemy of Mistreating Prisoners.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Fresh Japanese troops supported by the guns of warships have wrested a number of positions on the west coast of the Batan Peninsula in the Philippines from the American-Filipino defenders.

A War Department communique reporting this today said that the foe was expelled from some points by counter-attacks, but that other points remained in the enemy's possession.

"Heavy losses were suffered on both sides," the department reported.

The War Department reported today that Gen. MacArthur had accused the Japanese invaders in the Philippines of mistreating prisoners.

### Scout Found Bayoneted.

In a late day communique the department said the body of a Filipino scout soldier who had distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in action had been found with his hands bound and his body bayoneted. The department said this was a "flagrant instance among several Japanese violations of the Geneva convention rules of land warfare."

Meanwhile, the Japanese continued to land re-enforcements in Subic Bay and on the west coast of the rugged peninsula, increasing their numerical superiority. American and Philippine troops were described as fatigued from continual fighting, but undiminished in enthusiasm, courage and devotion.

A spokesman said that the Japanese appeared to be trying to turn General MacArthur's left flank anchored on the South China Sea, while undertaking to smother the defenders with mass attacks elsewhere.

The communique, based on reports received up until 9:30 A. M. today, said:

"1. Philippine theater.

"Fresh Japanese troops are continuing heavy attacks on Gen. MacArthur's troops in Batan Peninsula. These attacks

are particularly heavy on the left flank and are supported by the fire of hostile naval vessels and by aircraft.

"The enemy succeeded in taking a number of positions on the west coast. Fierce counter-attacks by our troops expelled the Japanese from some of these points, but others remain in possession of the enemy. Heavy losses were suffered on both sides.

"The enemy continues to land new troops in Subic Bay and on the west coast of the Batan Peninsula, greatly increasing the nu-

merical superiority of the invaders.

"Though fatigued from constant fighting, American and Philippine troops continue their stubborn resistance, contesting savagely every advance made by the enemy. Their enthusiasm, courage and devotion are undiminished.

"2. There is nothing to report from other areas."

The mounting resistance of Filipino patriots against the invaders of their commonwealth was demonstrated yesterday by issuance of a harsh Japanese Army order imposing the death penalty for trivial offenses.

Lieut.-Gen. Masaharu Homma decreed death not only for actual rebellion, sabotage and espionage, but for a long list of minor infractions, such as tearing down a military notice, concealing fuel or clothing to avoid confiscation, and declining to accept the worthless currency of the invaders.

## UNIT OF ASIATIC FLEET SINKS TWO AND PERHAPS THREE OF ENEMY SHIPS

**Other Craft Damaged In Surprise Night Attack In Macassar Strait; Americans Escape With Slight Harm And Only Four Wounded**

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 24—A group of United States destroyers made a stealthy nocturnal pounce upon a fleet of Japanese transports and their unwary escorts in the East Indies, the Navy Department disclosed today, sinking two and maybe three enemy ships and heavily damaging others.

Encountering the enemy convoy in the Macassar Straits, the destroyers of Admiral Thomas C. Hart's Asiatic fleet blazed away with torpedoes and guns to such devastating effect that they lost not a ship or a man of their own. The only casualties were four men wounded and only one of them seriously.

### Third Vessel Listing Heavily

Of the two Japanese ships known to have been destroyed, one was blown up and the other sunk. A third was so badly battered that it was listing heavily when the smoke of battle cleared away.

The communique which announced this action also reported that hostile submarines still were operating off the Atlantic coast of the United States as far south as Savannah, Ga.

It added that counter-measures "are continuing with favorable results," but in line with navy policy, the details of the "favorable results" were withheld.

The Macassar Straits lead north and south between Borneo and Celebes in the Dutch East Indies. They afford the most direct route—about 1,000 miles—between Davao in the Philippines, now used as a Japanese naval base, and the island of Bali in the Java Sea.

### Story Told In Communique

The text of the communique, No. 32, based on reports received up to 5 P. M. (E.S.T.) today:

"Far East:

"The Navy Department has been advised by the commander in chief, Asiatic Fleet, that United States destroyers made a night attack on an enemy convoy in the Macassar Straits. Our forces made several torpedo hits and close-range gun hits on destroyers and transports. The effect of the attack was that one large enemy ship was blown up; another was sunk; a third was listing heavily when last sighted, and considerable damage was inflicted upon other vessels.

### Damage To U. S. Ships Slight

"Our destroyers received only slight damage. Our only casualties were four men wounded, one seriously and three slightly.

"Atlantic area:

"Enemy submarines are operating off the east coast of the United States as far south as Savannah, Ga. Counter-measures against their activities are continuing with favorable results.

"There is nothing to report from other areas."

## Five Colonels In Philippines Made Generals

**Men Advanced for Bravery and Leadership Include Col. H.J. Casey, Brooklyn**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt announced today that he was nominating five officers who distinguished themselves in Philippine fighting for advancement to the temporary grade of brigadier general.

Announcement of the action, recommended by General Douglas MacArthur, came from the War Department. Those recommended for advancement "for having extraordinarily distinguished themselves by their leadership and gallantry in the severe fighting now in progress on the Bataan Peninsula," were:

Colonel Hugh J. Casey, corps of engineers, a native of Brooklyn. Colonel Clinton A. Pierce, cavalry, also born in Brooklyn.

Colonel Arnold J. Funk, infantry, a native of Stayton, Ore., who lists his home as Portland, Ore.

Colonel William F. Marquat, coast artillery, of Seattle, Wash., and a native of St. Louis, Mo.

Colonel Harold H. George, air corps, of Los Angeles. He was born in Lockport, N. Y.

Nominated for the same rank of brigadier general because of his work as a member of General Mac-

Arthur's staff was Colonel Carl H. Seals, a native of Eufala, Ala., whose home is listed as Birmingham, Ala. Colonel George, a veteran Army flyer, holds the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism in the World War.

armed services today.

As the result of failure to receive replies from President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill to earlier urgent appeals for strong air and naval support in the southwestern Pacific,

## Australia Mobilizes Her Home Defenders JAN 25 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 24—Australia mobilized her home defenses and hastened the marshalling of her manpower today under the urgency of an invasion menace as Japanese forces, landed under the big guns of a strong naval squadron, apparently were in control of Rabaul, capital of the Australian-mandated island of New Britain.

War Minister Francis M. Forde announced that home defenses were being mustered and that the drafting of married men under the age of 35 and unmarried men under 45 was being accelerated.

### Announces Jap Landing

He previously had announced the landing on New Britain, an important link in the chain of outer islands protecting the Australian mainland, following thrusts which gave the Japanese footholds on New Guinea to the west and at Kieta, on the tip of the Solomon Islands to the east.

"Immediate action must be taken to place every unit on a war footing at this time when the safety of the nation is paramount," the War Minister declared.

"Individual Australians who are prepared for strong action will get it."

### Allies Must Register

Regulations were expected Monday requiring aliens and refugees to register for military service and giving them two weeks in which to volunteer before being drafted.

Forde announced that the War Cabinet would reassemble tomorrow and that the War Advisory Council had been summoned for Monday when it will discuss the advisability of calling Parliament. An early session, however, was not expected.

### Appeals For Aid Renewed

Important decisions concerning defense measures were reported taken following a meeting of the war cabinet and the chiefs of staff of the

further appeals were dispatched to Washington and London.

These messages, it was understood, were the result of communications from the armed services this morning which detailed specific requests for equipment of various sorts, including bombers, fighting aircraft and naval units.

(Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia declared today in a broadcast recorded in New York by CBS that every Australian—man, woman and child—will turn soldier, if need be, to protect his land from Japanese aggression.

(Asked if any Australian city would be surrendered to possible invasion to avert death and destruction, Curtin replied with an emphatic "no."

("Should Japanese aggression come to this country, Australia will duplicate the British policy of 'every village a strong point, every town a fortress and every man, woman and child a soldier,'" Curtin said.)

### Rabaul Lost To Japs

(A London broadcast, heard by NBC, said that Australian troops on the island of Bougainville, where Kieta is situated, had "made contact" with the in-ns, but gave no hint of the direction the fighting was taking.)

Forde said he had been advised by the commandant at Port Moresby, New Guinea, that eleven Japanese merchant vessels—presumably transports—had entered Rabaul harbor under the protection of three cruisers, a destroyer and an aircraft carrier lying offshore.

He declared there was no indication that fighting now was going on at Rabaul, but said Australian forces probably were continuing resistance in other parts of the island.

The new landings gave the Japanese bombing bases within 800 miles of the Australian mainland and added grim emphasis to Forde's assertion, broadcast yesterday to the Commonwealth,

the war in the Pacific "has now become the battle for Australia." Appealing to Britain and the United

## AUSSIES MOBILIZE TO PROTECT COAST

Able-Bodied Citizens Are Called Up To Prepare For Battle Of Beaches

Bombers And Ships Requested In New Plea To U. S. And Britain

JAN 25 1942

Melbourne, Jan. 24—Australia, which has sent her sons to fight in Malaya, Libya and England, sent a second urgent appeal to London and Washington today for planes and ships and began mobilizing all able-bodied men for the possibility of "the battle of Australia being fought right on our beaches."

Australia's feverish preparations were begun as Francis M. Forde, War Minister, announced that Japanese forces had landed at Rabaul, in New Britain, at Kieta, on Bougainville in the Solomon Islands, and had gained several footholds in New Guinea.

(A London reception of a Tokyo broadcast said Japanese forces landed at dawn Saturday near Rabaul, and also at Kavieng, New Ireland, to the north of New Britain, but made no mention of activities at New Guinea or Bougainville.)

### Musters Home Defense Units

Forde announced that home defense units were being mustered immediately throughout Australia and that the drafting of married men under the age of 35 and unmarried men under 45 was being accelerated.

"Immediate action must be taken to place every unit on a war footing at this time when the safety of the nation is paramount," he declared. "Individual Australians who are prepared for strong action will get it."

The draft of a second urgent message to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill was sent following a review of the situation by the war cabinet and chiefs of staff of the military service who were said to have presented detailed requests for specific military equipment, particularly bombers, fighter planes and naval units.

### May Win Or Lose War

In a broadcast Forde took the view that the whole war might be won or lost in the Pacific.

"The only thing that can stop battle for Australia being fought right on our beaches is immediate Allied reinforcement of Malaya to a strength that will recall to that pivotal point of the war forces which Japan now considers herself free to use in Australian waters," he declared.

Prime Minister Curtin, in a statement at Perth, said it is time "the 9,000,000 people in the Pacific demanded a real voice in the decisions for defense and strategy in the Pacific." He urged an Australian seat in a British war cabinet and a Pacific council.

Letter From G. Roosevelt Given To Roosevelt

Washington, Jan. 24 (AP)—Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister, handed to President Roosevelt today a letter from his country's Prime Minister, John Curtin, who had appealed to Washington for planes and other fighting equipment to repel Japan's southward surge in the Pacific.

Casey smiled away inquiries on whether the communication contained a reiteration of the Australian pleas.

States to speed aid to the southwest Pacific, Forde said the fate of Australia hinged largely on the outcome of the Malayan campaign.

"The only thing that can stop the battle for Australia being fought right on our beaches," he said, "is immediate Allied reinforcement of Malaya to a strength that recalls to that pivotal point of the war forces which Japan now considers herself free to use in Australian waters."

### Curtin Makes Demand

Curtin indicated in a statement at Perth that the Government was demanding a seat in the British war Cabinet and also insisting on formation of a Pacific council.

"It is time the 9,000,000 people in the Pacific demanded a real voice in decisions for defense and strategy in the Pacific," Curtin said.

### Triple Submission.

Sydney, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—The Australian Government has formulated plans for the defense of the Pacific which will be submitted to the United States, British and Netherlands Indies governments, William F. Ashley, Postmaster General and Minister of

Information, declared in a speech tonight.

"You may accept my assurance," he said, "that Australia now speaks with a voice which will not be ignored."

## New Ireland Invaded: Japs

JAN 25 1942

London, Jan. 24—Reuters reported today that Japanese imperial headquarters announced last night the landing of Japanese forces at dawn yesterday near Rabaul, capital of the island of New Britain, and at Kavieng, New Ireland.

The news agency reported the following announcement by Japanese headquarters in Tokyo:

"Japanese military and naval forces succeeded at dawn on January 23 in landing near Rabaul, on the island of New Britain.

"Special trained Japanese succeeded in landing at Kavieng, New Ireland, on the same day."

## AID FOR AUSTRALIANS

M. P. Demands Help Be Sent to Them at Once.

London, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Edgar Louis Granville, Liberal member of Parliament and one of the most consistent critics of the Churchill Government, demanded today immediate aid for Australia.

Speaking at Woodley, Suffolk, Mr. Granville said: "Australia is at close grips with the yellow peril. She needs spitfires, not speeches; re-enforcements, not rhetoric."

Emanuel Shinwell, Labor M. P., said in a speech at Durham today that jail sentences imposed yesterday on three Kent coal field labor leaders because of an illegal strike were harsh, vindictive and a travesty on justice.

## Churchill Faces Public Call to Aid Australia

Demand Rises for Shake up in Cabinet, Swift Help

## for Forces in Far East

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP).—Australia's urgent demands for aid deeply stirred Great Britain tonight and imperiled what most parliamentary circles regarded as Prime Minister Churchill's plan to protect criticized Cabinet members with the mantle of his prestige.

Members of Parliament, the press and the man in the street united in looking to Whitehall for definite news of help dispatched to the far-flung Pacific front—news that may be forthcoming in Churchill's report to Parliament early in the week.

The long-silent political bureau of the Communist party of Great Britain bluntly asked for the ousting of "the men of Munich" from the Cabinet as responsible for the critical situation in the southwest Pacific.

### Vote of Confidence Likely

Churchill, it was reported, planned to head off his critics by demanding an immediate vote of confidence. Informed quarters said he was certain that his immense prestige would assure him a comfortable majority in the House of Commons which would protect his ministers.

Emanuel Shinwell, Laborite member of Parliament, declared, however: "To challenge the House on a vote of confidence is a waste of time. It may afford the Prime Minister a satisfaction to know that a majority of the members of Parliament support the government's policy, but that will not bring us nearer to victory. It is unthinkable that this country, the heart of the empire, can refuse this urgent (Australian) demand."

### May Attach Rider

Edgar Louis Granville, Liberal M. P., urged Churchill to respond immediately to the call of the Dominion. Granville suggested an empire war cabinet. He also announced his intention to attack a rider to the Churchill demand for a vote of confidence, which would request the Prime Minister to "reconstruct his ministerial team by replacing those who no longer enjoy the confidence of Parliament and public opinion."

"From Narvik to Malaya, written upon the face of every brave British soldier is a single word—airplanes," Granville said. "When shall we learn the lesson? Let Winston Churchill meet Parliament next week with a win-the-war cabinet of the most ruthless leaders of the British Empire, and every one will breathe a sigh of relief."

## Pacific Victory

## Predicted 42

[By the Associated Press]

A Southern English Port, Jan. 24—A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, predicted today that the combined strength of the British and United States navies would bring victory in the Pacific.

In an appeal for warship funds, Alexander added:

"Don't let us hide it from ourselves that we're likely to get many bumps and many losses owing to the spread of the naval war, especially in the year we must go through while America gathers strength at sea; but, in the end, the combined strength will see us straight through to victory."

"Don't make any mistake about it."

## Aussie Gunners

## Blast

## Japanese In Malaya

[By the Asso

Singapore, Jan. 24—Australian gunners, dragging up field pieces, poured a torrent of shells today into Japanese columns attempting to drive south on the main highway to Singapore, smashing numbers of tanks and trucks.

This full-scale battle was joined north of Yong Peng, about 67 miles above Singapore.

On the British imperial army's left flank the fighting went on without decision near Batu Pahat. The RAF was battering at enemy troops and supply trucks 20 miles beyond the Japanese forward posts.

### Aussies Escape Trap

Escape of the Australian force which had been cut off on the west coast by a Japanese landing behind their backs was announced by Major Gordon Bennett, the Australian commander in Malaya.

They made their way back through difficult country, under constant danger of destruction by Japanese units, and rejoined the rest of the Australian imperial force.

Bennett gave credit to Lieut. Col. C.

W. Anderson for leading them back. The British Far East command communique announced that the British

ciated Press] planes dropped a number of bombs on the road south of Labis among vehicles and troops and "caused damage and casualties."

(Labis is on the railroad from Singapore in the central part of the eighty-mile

JAN 25 1942 Japs Machine-Guns The British planes also turned their machine guns on the Japanese masses on the road.

All British planes returned safely, it was said.

Japanese tanks and cars were reported destroyed in the western sector.

The British command said there was a change in the situation on the east coast of Malaya, where the Japanese have pushed to the Mersing sector sixty five miles north of Singapore.

No Air Raid Mentioned For the first time in several days, the communique did not mention an air raid on Singapore, which has taken heavy pounding from the Japanese.

(A Singapore broadcast heard in New Delhi, India, said there had been no Japanese air activity over Singapore island yesterday morning.)

## MALAY BATTLE 70 MILES NORTH OF SINGAPORE

Australians Pour Gunfire Into Massed Tank And Truck Columns

Detachments Set Out To Track Down Japanese Infiltrations

[By the Associated Press] Singapore, Jan. 24—A mighty battle raged indecisively in great confusion along the eighty-mile breadth of the Malay peninsula approximately seventy miles north of Singapore tonight. Australian gunners poured fire into

massed tank, truck and infantry columns and RAF squadrons strafed and bombed troop concentrations and supply columns to the rear. Australian lines in general were contracting, faced with insufficient men and material.

Calls Singapore Well Guarded Said one correspondent with the Australians at the front tonight:

"Singapore is now being well guarded, but the troops are not much better off than earlier in this campaign and no better off than their brothers in other theaters earlier in this war. Our fighters are over the front, but still everyone instinctively seeks cover when planes are heard overhead."

In the western and eastern sectors the battle was a melee of Japanese who had infiltrated through jungles and rubber groves and Australian detachments sent out to track down and eliminate them.

In some cases, front line dispatches made plain, it was difficult to tell who was the hunted and who the hunter.

Bring Stories Of Heroism From the western coastal sector, in particular, where the imperial forces have been ordered into a counter-attack, small parties of Indians and Australians trickled back to their headquarters all day long with stories of heroism.

In general, the Japanese were active as far south as these points:

Western Coastal Sector—At Batu Pahat, sixty miles northwest of Singapore.

Western Sector, Inland—Just north of Yong Peng, sixty-seven miles north of Singapore.

Central Sector—At Paloh, a small station on the railway, fourteen miles north of Kluang, which is fifty miles north of Singapore.

East Coastal Sector—In the neighborhood of Mersing, sixty-five miles north of Singapore.

Holding Ground In East

In the latter zone Australians were reported holding their ground, successfully wiping out small patrols so far encountered.

In the central sector, the British air force was bombing and machine-gunning Japanese along the road south of Labis, which imperial forces previously had held.

Nineteen miles to the west, just north of Yong Peng, Australian artillery smashed numbers of tanks and trucks attempting to advance.

And on the western coast today's communique said some of the heaviest fighting was taking place at Batu Pahat, where only Japanese infiltration activity had previously been reported.

Tokyo Reports Offensive London, Jan. 24 (P)—A Japanese

broadcast heard here tonight said the Japanese had launched a general offensive in western Malaya following the capture of Parit Sulong, ten miles north of Batu Pahat on the west coast, and were continuing a rapid advance.

## British Pilot's Suicide, Killing 60 of Foe, Cited

JAN 25 1942

LONDON, Jan. 24 (A. P.)—A British pilot's suicide dive into a Japanese landing craft in which sixty Japanese, all aboard, were wiped out during the beginning of the conflict in Malaya was reported yesterday by the Air Ministry.

The Ministry's news service said the incident occurred during Japanese landings at Kota Bharu, in extreme Northeastern Malaya.

The British plane had been damaged in the air, the account said, and the pilot deliberately turned and dived it into one of the landing craft.

The Ministry, stressing the "courageous sacrifice," said the true story came from "unbiased Japanese sources and is unusually interesting in the light of many false Japanese propaganda stories of fanatical bravery in the Japanese forces."

## Tokyo Claims New Malayan Advances

Crushing Defeat of British at Paloh Is Reported

TOKYO (Official Broadcast Recorded by (P)—Japanese troops which had landed in the rear of British forces in western Malaya were reported last night to have linked up with the Japanese main forces at Batu Paha, 90 miles north of Singapore.

In the advance which succeeded despite British counter-attacks, the Japanese said they wiped out 5,000 soldiers who formed parts of the 15th, 25th and 29th Australian brigades near Yong Peng in the center of the peninsula.

Front dispatches said Yong Peng was captured yesterday morning by a column moving from Labis.

Japanese units along the eastern coast were reported near the strategic British stronghold of Mersing on the coast, about 95 miles north of Singapore.

Other forces were said to be approaching Kluang, which is on the Singapore railroad in the center of

Johore state, 75 miles due north of Singapore. These troops claimed a crushing victory over the British at Paloh Friday.

A Domei dispatch from the front said Japanese Army planes destroyed 13 enemy planes in two raids on Rangoon yesterday.

## What the Japanese Report.

Tokio, Jan. 24 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.)—Japanese naval aircraft which subjected the British bastion of Singapore to battering assaults on January 20 and 21 shot down or destroyed on the ground forty-six British planes, including four large-type aircraft, were blown up on the ground while eighteen were sent spinning to the earth in aerial combats.

Japanese air raiders also sank one naval auxiliary in port and heavily blasted important military objectives, the communique said. It reported one hangar was set on fire and two fires were started in other establishments.

Ranging against enemy shipping, the Japanese said, their naval aircraft on January 20 and 21 sank one 2,000-ton vessel in the vicinity of Penang Island and one of 4,000 tons and one of 6,000 tons in the port of Belawan, Sumatra.

"Ports and oil depots were set on fire," the communique added.

The Japanese claimed that the Forty-fifth Independent British Battalion and the Eighth Australian Division had been thrown out of their defense positions on the Malayan battle front in a furious onslaught and that the town of Parit Sulong had been occupied.

[Parit Sulong is four miles west of Bukit Payong, seventy miles north of Singapore, where the British launched an offensive against the main Japanese armies.]

The Japanese also claimed that vanguard units advancing southward after capturing Labis had reached a point a mile north of Yong Peng, nineteen miles due west of Kluang on the Singapore railroad in the center of Johore State.

The field dispatches said the Japanese troops crossed the Sulong River Wednesday after occupying twenty bridgeheads and capturing eighty river boats.

They added that a large number of enemy troops were annihilated in the fierce engagement leading to the occupation of Parit Sulong.

One column branching out from Labis to the east was said to have advanced to Bekok, ten miles southeast of Labis, this morning.

## Calls Japanese Arms Best

Vice-War Minister Sees Superiority in Quantity as Well as Quality

TOKIO, Jan. 24 (Official broadcast recorded by AP).—Lieutenant General Hyotaro Yamada, Vice-War Minister, told a Diet committee hearing bills to grant subsidies to civilian armament manufacturers today that arms employed by the Japanese are superior to the world level both in quality and quantity.

Major General Seichi Yamada, chief of the Army Bureau, told the committee that nationalization of the arms industry of Japan was not necessary at present.

## Order of Garter Taken From Mikado

London, Jan. 24 (A. P.)—The Mikado was stricken today from the roll of Knights of the Order of the Garter.

His banner was removed from above his stall in the choir of St. George's Chapel at Windsor and taken into the vaults to lie with other disgraced banners, including those of King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy and the late Kaiser Wilhelm.

## Japanese Is Decorated For 1937 Panay Sinking

By The Associated Press.

Back in 1937 Japan was "so sorry, please," because Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto ordered attacks on all foreign ships in China's Yangtze River, sinking the United States gunboat Panay and damaging the British gunboat Ladybird.

But yesterday Colonel Hashimoto, who was cashiered after the attacks on Dec. 13, 1937, received the Kinshi Kinsho Medal for his audacity, the Berlin radio said in a broadcast heard by The Associated Press.

Japan swiftly paid indemnity for the Panay and apologized to Britain about the Ladybird.

## Burma

[By the Associated Press]

Rangoon, Burma, Jan. 24—United States and British fighter pilots utterly wiped out a formation of seven big twin-engined Japanese bombers today

in a wild dogfight on the outskirts of Rangoon.

Four Japanese pursuit ships also were reported shot down and all the Allied planes returned safely to base.

The sensational action, seen by cheering thousands at midday, brought the score for the combined RAF-Yankee defenders to thirty-two enemy planes downed in two days. Yesterday they bagged twenty-one.

## Entire Jap Bomber Squadron Wiped Out In Rangoon Battle

American And British Airmen Total Up Two-Day Bag Of 32 Enemy Planes In Burma

JAN 25 1942 Rangoon, Jan. 24 (A. P.)—The skillful American and British pilots who defend the modern roads to Mandalay won another spectacular air combat over the Rangoon area today, annihilating an entire bomber squadron and totaling up a two-day bag of thirty-two Japanese planes.

Military secrecy, meanwhile, covered the land action in southern Burma's watch-fob appendage, where the British were shortening their land lines east of Moulmein, the port which lies across the broad gulf of Martaban from Rangoon.

Thousands Watch Fight Thousands of delighted Burmese saw the wild, midday dogfight in the sky in which every one of a seven-plane Japanese flight of heavy, two-motored bombers was shot down, and four of their protecting fighters were sent plummeting in flames toward the rice paddies about the city.

Yesterday the combined fighter force of the RAF and the AVG—American Volunteer Group of former United States army and navy pilots—knocked down twenty-one out of more than sixty raiders.

All the United Nation's flyers got back to base in safety today. Two were lost yesterday, one an American.

By contrast the Japanese bombers today apparently lost every man of their five-man crews. None was seen to escape by parachute.

Escorts Fail To Protect

Their fighter escorts failed miserably to protect them from the savage Allied attacks.

Tonight's army communique said the fighting position in south Burma was unchanged. Observers here believed the British defenders were exacting a stiff price from the Japanese and Thai (Siamese) invaders for any ground lost, making sure at the same time that when the present phase is over they will be able to engage the enemy under circumstances best suited for counter-attack.

Moulmein, within twenty-six miles of the fighting as it last was reported, now is almost a ghost city, many of its 70,000 European, Indian and Burmese inhabitants having been evacuated.

## Americans In Chinese Air Force Now Heroes

Chungking, Jan. 24 (P)—Members of the A.V.G.—American Volunteer Group—of the Chinese Air Force have become popular heroes since their exploits in meeting Japanese airmen. When they appear on the streets they usually are followed about by an admiring crowd, dispatches from Kunming said today.

The pilots' two hotels are served with American-style food.

American wines, chewing gum, chocolate and tobacco are sold to them at cost.

## U.S. Fliers Praised in

## Rout of Japanese Over Rangoon

## "Beats Almost Anything in Battle of Britain," Veteran RAF Officer Says of Yanks

Who Shot Down 21 Planes  
JAN 25 1942

Rangoon, Burma, Jan. 24.—(AP)—A veteran RAF officer gave full praise today to veteran American and British fighter pilots who sent 21 Japanese raiding planes crashing down yesterday upon the paddy fields east of Rangoon.

"What your Yanks and our boys are doing beats almost anything in the history of the battle of Britain," the officer commented when the score was tallied. "Give them better and better planes and the Japs will get sicker and sicker of this war."

The utter rout of the raiders, it was believed here, would influence strongly the Japanese offensive against the port of Moulmein—and eventually against Rangoon itself.

There were two main battles over Rangoon. In the first seven planes were downed. Fourteen crashed in the second.

One American pilot failed to return and one RAF pilot was lost.

(Domei, the Japanese news agency, asserted in a propaganda broadcast concerning these engagements that: "Thirty-five enemy warplanes were shot down in flames yesterday when Japanese Army aircraft roared down on Rangoon, subjecting military objectives to a lashing assault.")

The Briton, the first to dare the raiders, was seen attacking 24 enemy craft alone.

Pete—a former Navy flier aboard the U. S. aircraft carrier Ranger and from Pensacola, Fla.—turned in the day's high score. He shot down three planes in the first wave, refueled, and shot down two more in the second attack.

Besides the 21 victories the American Volunteer Group and the RAF claimed five more probable triumphs and said many more Japanese planes were damaged.

### Makes Belly Landing

One American, who had the ailerons of his plane shot away, reached the airdrome, made a "belly landing," ran across to another plane and was off again in a few seconds.

There was a bit of typical

AVG leg-pulling afterwards.

"Say, you looked mighty pretty sitting up in that cloud, Moose," said a Texas pilot to R. G. (Big Moose) Moss, from Georgia, who had just hiked back through enemy lines after being shot down over Thailand. "I sure liked the way you would dive out, nibble a slice off the formation and hop back again, I'll try that sometime."

"Yeah," said Moss, "you probably wouldn't have a pack sitting on your tail if you did."

## Japs Halted In Burma, Claim

[By the Associated Press]  
San Francisco, Jan. 24—A "definite pause" in the Japanese drive on the Burmese port of Moulmein was reported by the Singapore radio today in a broadcast picked up by CBS.

The announcer, commenting on this report from Rangoon, expressed the belief that the Japanese would be forced to reorganize and rush up considerable reinforcements to meet stiffened British and native resistance.

"The air force is giving splendid support to the land forces," he said, "and is already raiding Thai airplane bases close to the Burma border."

## Nehru Drops Fight Against War

By the Associated Press.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—Jawahar Lal Nehru, leader of the Indian National Congress, was quoted by the Singapore radio today as saying "now is the time when the continuation of passive resistance against the war is harmful."

The statement was picked up by the CBS shortwave listening post.

The Singapore announcer added that reports from India said "the Indian army has now reached the million mark, and its expansion is limited only by supplies and equipment available."

## British Claim Japanese Sub

[By the Associated Press]  
London, Jan. 24—A British ship operating in the Far East destroyed a Japanese submarine, the admiralty announced today.

The Admiralty issued this brief communique:

"Information has been received that one of his Majesty's ships operating in Far Eastern waters has destroyed a Japanese submarine."

"The submarine was brought to the surface by a depth charge and then sunk by gunfire. Some of the crew were taken prisoner."

## Dutch Bombers Hit 3 More Jap Ships

[By the Associated Press]  
Batavia, N. E. I., Jan. 24—Dutch army bombers in a second consecutive smash at Japanese ship concentrations in the Straits of Macassar, capsized a large passenger liner off Balikpapan, East Borneo, and scored direct hits on another large transport and a destroyer, an official announcement said today.

The ships, it was believed, were part of the same concentration the Dutch command yesterday said had been attacked by high-level and dive-bombers which made twelve direct hits on eight ships.

Big Liner Hit Twice  
Today's communique said two direct hits with 660-pound bombs were scored on the liner and these, supplemented by several near misses, caused the big ship to turn over.

Another 660-pounder directly hit another large transport, the communique said, while the destroyer was hit with several 100-pound bombs.

The Dutch airmen, who struck from secret bases deep in the Borneo jungle, said they returned without suffering a scratch to themselves or planes.

Jap Route To Oil District  
The Straits of Macassar, in which these blows were delivered, are the most probable route for a sea-borne

Japanese attack on the rich Borneo oil district about Balikpapan.

The Dutch have announced, however, that the Japanese would be wasting their time if they tried to land at Balikpapan. All refineries and oil installations have been destroyed, it was stated two days ago.

The eight Japanese ships reported to have been hit yesterday were a large warship—probably a battleship—a heavy cruiser, a light cruiser, a destroyer and four transports and smaller ships.

## DUTCH BOMBERS UPSET JAP LINER

Report Troopship Rolled Over, Keel Up, In Second Raid On Convoy

Clean Hits Reported On Destroyer And Another Transport

JAN 25 1942

[By the Associated Press]  
Batavia, N. E. I., Jan. 24—Dutch bombers maintaining aerial supremacy over the Strait of Macassar upset a great Japanese invasion liner and scored clean hits on a destroyer and another transport today in their second assault in two days on the enemy's southbound expeditionary fleet.

They brought their two-day score to eleven warships, transports or supply ships bombed with direct hits—a grave blow to the Japanese naval forces, which are bent on extending their line of invasion footholds southward along the coasts of Borneo and Celebes and thence to Java, heart of the Indies.

In two days the Dutch have not lost a single plane.

Attack Off Oil Port  
Today's attack was delivered off Balikpapan, the oil port which the Dutch have burned to the casing heads to insure that the invader can salvage nothing he can use in a long time.

Japanese aircraft previously had attacked Samarinda, above Balikpapan, presumably in an attempt to neutralize air bases defending the lower east coast of Borneo. How poorly they succeeded was manifest by the Netherlands air force in returning to the attack today.

Actually, the Dutch believed to be operating from airdromes so well hidden in the jungles that the Japanese have not been able to spy them out.

Today the Dutch bombardiers used 300-kilo (660-pound) bombs to score two direct hits and several near misses on the big passenger liner, which under the force of the blasts, rolled over on its side and turned keel up. Another 300-kilo bomb shattered the decks of another big transport, and

still others tore its side open. An escorting destroyer reeled under the impact of lighter bombs.

## General Pabst, 69, Dies; Dutch Minister to Japan

Dean of Tokio Diplomats, Served There Since 1910

TOKIO, Jan. 24 (Official broadcast recorded by (P)).—General J. C. Pabst, Netherlands Minister to Japan and oldest member of the diplomatic corps in Tokio, died today. He was sixty-nine years old. Domei said that General Pabst had been receiving treatment for a heart ailment since Jan. 12.

First in Japan in 1910  
General Pabst first went to Japan for the Netherlands in 1910 as a military attaché. Nineteen years ago he became Netherlands Minister there. A native of The Hague, he was the recipient of the Grand Cross of the Rising Sun.

Since the start of the war between Japan and his country he has been without official status in Tokio and it was assumed he was under some form of internment with other diplomats of the United Nations.

## Chinese Predict U. S. Landing In Tokyo Bay

JAN 25 1942

[By the Associated Press]  
Chungking, Jan. 24—China's army mouthpiece, Saotangpao, which a few days ago was bemoaning Allied reverses in Malaya and the Philippines, optimistically voiced the opinion today that the United Nations were pursuing a "magnetic warfare" which would draw the Japanese far from home and clear the way for a landing in Tokyo bay.

"Not A Bit Pessimistic"  
"Under sound and well-planned strategy and efficient command, the Allies will soon strike back and gain

such victories as a landing in Tokyo Bay—not an idle fancy but an accurate prophecy to be brilliantly fulfilled," said Saotangpao.

The Government newspaper Ta-kungpao made a similar prophecy. "Anglo-American naval and air forces, with America playing the principal role, should take the Northern Pacific route and strike Japan proper. . . . The Chinese are not a bit pessimistic of the future. . . . We are sure Japan will go down in defeat," said this newspaper.

The Central Daily News also urged that the United Nations pay adequate attention to Hitler, urging that they give every possible aid to Russia so that Germany will not be able to start a spring offensive.

## Reports North China Jap Supply Lines Cut

Chungking Announces Violent Attacks On Base And On Peiping-Hankow Rail Junction

Chungking, Jan. 24 (P)—Violent Chinese attacks on a Japanese base and a railway junction along the Peiping-Hankow Railway in North China were announced tonight by army headquarters.

The fighting still is in progress, the communique said, and Japanese supply lines in the area have been cut.

One point of assault is Siaokan, 40 miles north of Hankow, and Hwaiyuan, between Siaokan and Hankow. The latter has an important airdrome while Hwaiyuan is a junction of great strategic value.

## China Lists Two New Attacks On Japanese

Reports Drives Against Cities North Of Hankow On Railway From Peiping

Chungking, Jan. 24 (P)—Chinese army headquarters announced violent attacks against Japanese in a new quarter today, declaring they had opened drives against Siaokan, forty miles north of Hankow.

An important airdrome is located at Siaokan, on the Peiping-Hankow rail-

way, and Hwaiyuan is an important station on the railway. The Chinese account said Japanese supply lines had been cut and that the battles were continuing.

At the same time the Chinese reported that they continued to hold the east, north and south gates of the walled city of Hwaiyang, 155 miles north of Hankow in East Honan province.

Tokio, Jan. 24 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.).—Eighteen planes with Chungking insignia attacked a small Annamese village thirty miles northeast of Hanoi, French Indo-China, yesterday and dropped eighty bombs, a Domei dispatch from Saigon reported today.

Domei declared that the village, Sadall, was undefended, possessed no military objectives, and that the only result of the attack was the killing of six civilian Annamese, the wounding of twenty-five others and destruction of village huts.

[Dispatches from Chungking Thursday and Friday said that Chinese and American airmen, in their first attack on French Indo-China territory, raided Hanoi's airport on Thursday. The dispatches said that fifty-four fighters and bombers participated in the attack, showering explosives on Japanese-occupied barracks and grounded planes and strafing Japanese troops. No raid on Friday has yet been reported from Chungking.]

## VICHY IS ANGERED

Protests to Chungking Over Indo-China Bombing.  
Vichy, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—The French Government instructed its Minister at Chungking today to protest strenuously to the Chinese Government against a recent aerial attack on a Tonkin province airdrome in French Indo-China.

Nine planes of unknown identity, but coming from the direction of China, were said to have made the raid. According to information available here, the planes dropped a large number of bombs but missed the unidentified airdrome, killing eight persons and wounding thirty-five.

The Chinese have announced that on Thursday Chinese bom-

ers escorted by American fighter airmen dropped twenty tons of bombs on a Japanese airdrome at Hanoi, capital of French Indo-China. Hanoi is in Tonkin province.

## Trick Maneuver Cracks Kholm Line; Reds 1942

### Loss Finally Faced

New York, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Berlin radio finally got around to the bitter pill of Mozhaik today, burying the story of the fall of the important Russian position in the middle of an English-language variety program aimed at Africa.

"A recent Soviet communique stated that Mozhaik had been taken by the Russians," the German broadcaster said sadly, without comment. CBS heard the broadcast.

By Eddy Gilmore

Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

Moscow, Jan. 24—Pravda declared today that the powerful Red army thrust to Kholm, cracking the northern anchor of the Nazi "winter line," was accomplished by a tricky feinting maneuver which drew the Germans out of position and then smashed them unit by unit as the Russians swept westward past the Valdai Hills.

The onslaught in little more than a month carried the Russians beyond the headwaters of the Dvina river to within 120 miles of the Latvian border, imperiled the Nazi positions south of Leningrad and at Vyazma and Smolensk, recaptured 2,000 towns and cost the Germans 17,000 in dead alone, a communique said.

(The British radio declared today that "Rzhev is completely encircled and Smolensk is almost encircled" by westward-driving Russian troops.)

(The German garrison at Rzhev, 125 miles northwest of Moscow, had been by-passed by Red army spearheads operating both above and below it. Smolensk, on the Dnieper 230 miles west of Moscow, is a German field headquarters.)

(The BBC broadcast was heard in New York by NBC.)

### Nazi Strength Wanes

"These victories," Pravda claimed, "prove that the German strength is waning while ours is increasing."

Izvestia declared that the sixty-five-mile wedge punctured the Nazi plan to make a last ditch defense on the Kholm-anchored line and said the advancing Red army found evidence in town after town that the Germans had stocked up for a winter stand.

Warehouses packed with food were captured and at Andreapol alone the Russians seized large stores of French wine, more than 1,000 barrels of gasoline, 10,000 cans of Norwegian food and 150 freight cars loaded with war supplies, Izvestia asserted.

"Took Initiative Dec. 10

In a report from the Kholm front, Pravda said the offensive began last December 10, when the Red army took the initiative from German units bogged down in the frozen swamps east of the Valdai Hills.

That first day, Pravda said, the Russians pushed ahead twelve miles and drove the Germans from the town of Penno in the Valdai headwaters of the Volga.

Andreapol lay ahead and the Red army started toward it, then veered strongly to the southwest. The Germans diverted defense forces from Andreapol and before they could be moved back into position the Russians changed front, storming into the outskirts of the town before dawn January 15. By late afternoon of the following day, Pravda said, the entire town had been cleared of Germans.

### Nazi Units Cut Off

Meanwhile, flanking columns had moved around the city blocking all roads of retreat, cutting railroads and capturing large German forces and vast quantities of supplies.

From there the next Russian thrust carried the Red army across the southern fringe of the Valdai hills toward the 1,000-year-old town of Toropets, nearly fifty miles to the southwest.

Repeatedly, during this advance, the Russians reported successful flanking operations which cut off unit after unit of the withdrawing German troops.

### Desertions Reported

Desertions and mass surrenders of Nazis shivering in the intense cold increased, the Pravda report declared. One Pravda correspondent said that four lightly clad Germans rushed from a wood with their hands over their heads and surrendered to him while he was walking along a road.

On the night of January 19, the Pravda report said, the Russians broke into Toropets from the southeast, southwest and northeast despite attacks by German bombers. The town fell the next day, Pravda reported.

**Typhus Spread Reported**  
Tass said that the ravages of typhus was adding to the toll of the German forces, spreading dangerously through reserve units stationed in Poland.

## CUTS IN NAZI RESERVE STORE DECLARED DEEP

Stalin ~~Reveals~~ **JAN 25 1942** As  
Brain Behind Russian  
Sweep To West

## 10-Mile Thrust Toward Smolensk Announced, With Borodino Taken

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Jan. 24—Russians declared tonight that Red armies beating the Germans back with ever-increasing momentum have cracked the northern anchor of Adolf Hitler's winter line, and cut deeply into his winter reserve supplies as well, in the farthest advance of a brilliant general offensive conceived and directed by Joseph Stalin himself.

The Soviet midnight communique said three German planes were shot down on the approaches to Moscow during the day.

With achievement of this stunning victory, which imperiled the Germans south of Leningrad and on the central fronts, the newspaper Pravda said the Russians now would concentrate on clearing the Nazis out of occupied southern areas between Kursk and Orel and at Smolensk, west of Moscow.

### 120 Miles From Latvia

It took just over a month for the charging Soviet forces to cancel out some two thirds of the invaders' gains between Moscow and Leningrad and send them reeling back to Kholm, only 120 miles from the Latvian border.

Furthermore, Pravda boasted that the Russians have regained up and down the entire front territory as large

as England and Scotland put together.

In driving to Kholm Red forces were credited with drawing the Germans out of position by tricky feinting maneuvers, then smashing them one by one.

### Stores Reported Seized

Not only was this northern anchor of the German line seized but the Russians found evidence in town after town that the Germans had stocked up for a winter stand, Izvestia declared.

Warehouses packed with food and military supplies were reported captured. At recaptured Andreapol alone the paper said large stores of French wine, 1,000 barrels of gasoline, 10,000 cans of Norwegian food and 150 freight cars laden with war supplies were taken.

News is lacking of such sweeping advances on the southern front as in the northwest, but there have been indications of heavy engagements similar to those preceding yesterday's announcement of the recapture of Kholm and numerous other strategic centers in that area.

### Borodino Retaken

A ten-mile advance farther along the road beyond reclaimed Mozhaik toward Smolensk was announced today with the recapture of Borodino, where Napoleon won his last great victory.

War-front dispatches from sectors farther south said Soviet forces were continuing their advance, liberating numerous places and inflicting tremendous losses on the retreating Germans. Nazi counter-attacks with tanks were declared utterly defeated.

In one undisclosed sector the Russians announced a thirteen-mile advance in the last twenty-four hours.

### "Freed From Hooligans"

"The whole of the Tula region, one hundred miles south of Moscow, has been completely freed from the German hooligans," Pravda said. "The freeing of all districts in the Moscow region now is approaching completion."

"A large part of the by-passed Kalinin region, ninety miles northwest of Moscow, is being freed. Liberation of the territories of Smolensk, Orel, Kursk and a number of other regions now has begun."

Premier Stalin, who personally took over the Defense Commissariat last July, emerged meanwhile as the brains of the victorious Red Army sweep.

### Surprise Main Element

Military observers credited him with the Soviet plan of attack, based prin-

cipally on surprise.

Col. V. Derman, of the Red army, said the offensive was carefully worked out to the minutest details and dates from the day the Russians stopped the Germans cold.

The Stalin plan called for artillery and infantry to be moved up during darkness. Whenever it was necessary to bring up these units by day they were camouflaged.

If a big operation had been accomplished by day the occasion was chosen when flying weather was bad, making it impossible for German aerial scouts to see what was happening.

### Ski Troops Important

The grand strategy worked out by Stalin in his Kremlin office, Derman said, called primarily for outflanking the Germans from the west. This has been best accomplished by ski troops snaking deep into the Nazi rear and causing great confusion among the Germans.

The Soviet chieftain received daily reports from Red scouts on German fortification groupings. Weather conditions were studied closely and Russian troops dressed accordingly. Even the thickness of the ice on the northwest front rivers and lakes was known to the inch when heavy Soviet tanks were to be used on their frozen surfaces.

## Baltic Revolt Urged By Reds

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 24—Russia followed up an announcement of major gains on her northern front with an appeal today to Baltic peoples to rise against Adolf Hitler's invaders.

Through pamphlets and radio broadcasts, the Russian Government urged aid against Germany from Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, which were absorbed as republics of the U. S. S. R. after plebiscites in July, 1940, and lost in the war a year later.

### 120 Miles From Latvia

Red army troops which captured Kholm in a sixty-five-mile sweep through the Valdai Hills section are now only 120 miles from the Latvian front and in position to menace German communication lines throughout the 300-mile sector between Smolensk and Leningrad.

Guerrilla operations or open revolt within Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia would aid the Soviet troops materially.

## Retreat From Mozhaik A Triumph, Nazi States

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 24—The German retreat from Mozhaik, sixty miles west of Moscow, was a great triumph, the Nazis finally explained today, but the radio announcements of Commander in Chief Adolf Hitler's latest "victory" were made without the customary trumpet fanfares and rolling drums.

A military spokesman told all—not at Berlin, but in a Finnish-language broadcast from Koenigsberg. In a sober voice he said that the retreat was a victory because it had defeated predictions that the Germans could not evacuate their forces.

The Russians captured the town five days ago and are now driving twenty-five miles beyond it, but the Nazis had said not a word about it until today.

"Russians and Anglo-Saxons forecast that the German forces would not be able to withdraw in time," the spokesman said. "The Germans now have left Mozhaik and they are not encircled. They left the Russians with a long bulge in their defense lines that they will find difficult to hold."

### Russ Plane Designer Killed

Moscow, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Soviet press today announced the death in a flying accident of Vladimir Petliakov, who for twenty-five years had been designing planes. One of his newest warplanes has played a conspicuous part in Red air operations.

## Reds Say They Got More Than Nazis Did In Czech Invasion

NEW YORK (AP)—The British radio yesterday quoted the Kuibyshev radio as saying that war material taken by the Russians in the past few weeks is greater than "that stolen by Hitler after the invasion of Czechoslovakia." The broadcast was heard by CBS.

Reports from Russia last night said the Reds had taken

vast quantities of war supplies, food and wine, cutting deeply into the winter reserve supply of Hitler's Army.

## RUSSIANS MEAN TO CRUSH REICH JAN 25 1942 Cripps Says Moscow's Goal Is Complete Conquest.

London, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Sir Stafford Cripps, retiring British Ambassador to Moscow, declared today that Russians hope to deliver the final blow to Germany next fall and winter and that they intend to make the conquest of Germany absolutely complete and thorough.

In a lengthy press conference, Sir Stafford declared that Joseph Stalin was ten times as strong with his people now as he was at the start of the German invasion last year.

In his only reference to Moscow-Tokio relations, he declared that Russia and Japan had long standing difficulties which could never be satisfied except by force.

The former Ambassador, who has just returned after eighteen months in Russia, said that the Red army now had 9,000,000 men under arms and in the spring would have twice the strength it had at the start of the Russo-German war last June.

While praising the Russian successes on the eastern front he warned against the belief that the German army is routed, since losses on both sides are extremely heavy and the Germans are fighting to the last man.

He said that Russian production in the Urals had been doubled since the German invasion and that many factories removed piecemeal from the front to the west now were coming into full production again. He expressed the conviction that

Russia, with British and American aid, would be able fully to equip the Red Army to resist any German attack during the spring and summer.

He asserted that the Russians are still sending equipment to China, and explained that Stalin was fulfilling the present agreement with the Chinese but would not likely be able to increase the flow of munitions.

#### Praises Stalin As Strategist.

He described Stalin as a great strategist and said that the Russian leader was personally directing the main strategy along the entire front.

Much of the Russian Army's success has been due to the fact that they are giving young generals a chance to show their mettle. Sir Stafford asserted, and are putting the older men in positions of less responsibility.

The former Ambassador, who is noted for left-wing political leanings, said he believed that it was not the policy of the Russian Government to spread Communism over Europe.

"The Russians do not care what kind of government European countries have as long as it is not Nazi," he added.

In response to a question about the attitude of the Stalin Government regarding religion, he said: "The Government still believes religion is not good for the people and it still is being discouraged, but not suppressed."

He said that the greatest single factor in the Russian successes had been the spirit of the people which enabled them to carry on despite enormous suffering and tremendous transportation difficulties.

Immense suffering from cold has been caused by bomb and shell blasted windows, he explained, saying that once the windows were broken it was impossible to heat homes in temperatures 40 degrees below zero—and even heating systems froze.

## SOVIET CERTAIN TO FIGHT JAPS, CRIPPS SAYS

## Growing Red Army Of 9,000,000 Men Confident

### Of Crushing Nazis JAN 25 1942 Intends To Make Con- quest "Absolutely Com- plete," Envoy Asserts

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 24—Sir Stafford Cripps, returning from eighteen months as Britain's Ambassador to Moscow, predicted today that war between Russia and Japan was inevitable and said the Red army was confident of crushing Germany by next fall and winter.

And, he said, the Russians, with 9,000,000 well-equipped men in their still-growing armed forces, "intend to make the conquest absolutely complete and thorough."

#### Does Not Elaborate

Sir Stafford did not elaborate either on this phase of his tribute to the fighting strength and heart of the Soviet Union or on potential Russian-Japanese strife in the Pacific.

Russia and Japan, he declared, have long-standing differences which never can be settled except by force.

That was his only allusion to Russian-Japanese relations, but he intimated that the Red army, with twice the number of troops it had at the start of the war with Germany last June 22, was prepared to deal with its enemies either in the East or the West.

#### Younger Men Given Chance

The British labor leader attributed much of the Red army's success to the Russian policy of shunting older generals into minor jobs and giving younger men a chance to show their mettle.

"Some other countries I know of might well follow this policy of giving youth its chance," he remarked tartly. Russia's successes, Sir Stafford said, can be traced to the directing genius of Joseph Stalin, whom he described as a "great strategist" and the principal author of Russia's master war plan.

#### Stalin Much Stronger

Stalin, he said, is ten times as strong with his people now as he was at the start of the struggle seven months ago.

Although Russia will have twice as many men under arms by spring as she had then, Sir Stafford warned against any misconception of the Red

army's resurgent winter drive.

The Germans are not routed, he said. "Losses on both sides are extremely heavy and the Germans are fighting to the last man."

## Fish Pact Negotiations Watched For New Signs

Kuibyshev, Jan. 24 (AP)—The abundantly sown seed of Japanese propaganda against the United States and Britain is falling on unfertile soil in the Soviet Union. Observers are watching closely for the signs of a change in the trend of Russia's relations with Japan.

Although showered with Japanese circulars filled with ambitious claims, the Russians and their press are showing marked sympathy for the Americans and British, as well as confidence in their ultimate victory.

#### Fisheries Negotiations

For one unofficial barometer of the trend between Russia and Japan, observers are keeping an eye on Japanese Ambassador Yoshitsugu Tatekawa's negotiations for a renewal of the Soviet-Japanese fisheries pact.

The agreement, which gives Japan certain fishing rights in waters off the Siberian coast, expired December 3, and there has been no announcement of its renewal, which in the past has come in mid-January.

Japanese claims of Pacific naval victories apparently have had little effect upon the trend of Russian thought.

#### Plane Output Compared

In the latest issue of the Magazine *Bolshevik*, an article by I. Yermashev, widely-read Soviet naval commentator, said Japan is building 5,000 to 6,000 planes a year—and added that Britain and the United States together produce that many each month.

"The main problem of the present war in the Pacific," the article said, "is the problem of military and economic potentialities of the belligerents."

"In the long run the course and outcome of the hostilities depends on economic strength and ability to bear continued economic strain."

#### "Have Everything Necessary"

"The United States and Great Britain have everything necessary for a protracted, tense war. They have only to win time to set in motion their enormous war potentialities."

"Thus," the article concluded, "we see that the belligerents are in an unequal position. Japan is forced to hasten and by all means prefers the smashing strategy or 'blitz' Hitler

strategy which has gone bankrupt in the war against the Soviet Union."

## Moscow 'Destruction' Very Little of It, American Says

(Editor's Note: After eight months in London, Eddy Gilmore, 34-year-old native of Selma, Ala., reached Russia last fall just before the Russians launched their big counter-offensive when the Germans were only 25 miles from Moscow. Recently arrived in Moscow from Kuibyshev, he tells here how conditions in the Soviet capital compare with bomb-scarred London.)

#### By EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, Jan. 24 (AP).—The Russians may skimp on certain consumers' goods but they're extra generous in disposing of anti-aircraft shells, and that is one reason Moscow appears to have been virtually undamaged by Adolf Hitler's bombers.

White searchlights, grey fighters and a blackout are other reasons. Some say German planes have to fly too far to raid Moscow effectively.

Anyway, subway, gas, light and water services operate normally, sports events go on without interruption, theatres are crowded and newspapers are published on schedule.

#### Damage Hard to Find

Before coming to this capital of Russia from the capital of Britain I constantly heard reports that the German air force was destroying Moscow.

I've tried to walk through sections of Moscow which might correspond roughly to certain sections of London for a comparison.

"Please show me some bomb damage," I said to an old Muscovite.

"Let's see," he said, rubbing his nose to keep it from freezing, "one hit right over there, I believe."

He pointed to the Bolshoi Theatre. By looking hard you could see where something had hit, but it was so minor Londoners probably would term it a miss.

"How about some more damage?" I asked.

"Well," he said, apologetically, "I don't believe there's been any more around here."

This was a section comparable to Leicester Square, where one whole corner was knocked down and another bomb plummeted into a park nearby.

We walked past the Navy Department. Not only was it untouched, but nothing around it was disturbed. One thought of the bomb-pocked Admiralty in London.

Then there was the Kremlin. Every window was bright. In London, on the other hand, the houses of Parliament have lost much glass and a fire left the House of Commons roofless.

St. Basil's is standing at the end of Red Square, its gaily-colored turrets and spirals sticking target-like into the sky.

It wasn't hard to remember what they tried to do, and almost did, to St. Paul's.

There was a spot close to the United States embassy where a bomb hit, but it really was nothing compared with the craters blasted out near the Bank of England and in Piccadilly, near St. James's Church.

A walk through Moscow's residential sections, where a number of embassies are situated, told me the same story.

Oddly enough, two places which do show signs of bombs are the former Austrian embassy, later used by the Germans, and the residence of the Japanese ambassador, which has a window broken out.

HELSINKI, Finland, Jan. 24 (AP).—President Risto Ryti reiterated today that there was no truth in rumors that Finland had made peace offers or that negotiations for peace with Russia were going on.

## Nazis Hit Red Claims

(Editor's Note—German propaganda attempts to write off the large-scale Soviet advances on the Russian front hit a high mark today with the following Berlin broadcast denying that the Red army has pushed the Germans back into the Kholm area—and adding that, anyway, fighting is still going on there.)

Jan. 24 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP) German commentators said today:

"The Soviet communique about the alleged great Russian offensive reaching the cities of Kholm, Torpopets and other localities was called a Soviet propaganda maneuver today by military circles in Berlin."

#### "To Divert Attention"

"They said this was intended to divert international attention from military defeats of Russia's British ally in North Africa."

"The Soviet army has not engaged in one single real large-scale attack during the last eight weeks, it was declared."

"Anyhow, fighting in the area which was mentioned by the Soviets has not ceased and particularly German oper-

ations there have not yet come to an end."

An earlier broadcast quoted a German high command communique claiming that German troops successfully attacked Russian forces at several points on the front west of Moscow, inflicting heavy losses in men and material.

#### "Railway Section Destroyed"

"In the far north, sections of the Murmansk railway have been destroyed by bombs and an industrial plant seriously damaged," the high command declared.

Aerial fighting on the Russian front, little discussed in recent official pronouncements from Berlin, was touched upon again with an assertion that "yesterday the Soviets lost twenty-seven aircraft while only one of our plane is missing."

## Nazis Reported Able To Last Two Years More

### Ex-Correspondent in Berlin Predicts Drive Into Turkey

New York, Jan. 24.—(AP).—Alex Dreier, former correspondent for the National Broadcasting Company in Berlin, declared today on his arrival here that "the Germans are good for another two years in this war" and added that the Nazis "fear the Russians more than they do the British or the Americans."

"They know that if the Russians enter Germany the avenging Poles and Czechs will come behind them," Dreier said. "The German people will fight like dogs, if the Red armies manage to reach their soil."

Dreier left Berlin on December 6 after encountering censorship difficulties. He reported that the Germans had no enthusiasm for the war and that German morale had never been good.

"But the Germans are still tough," he said. "You cannot say they are soft."

Hitler's moves and threats around Spain are regarded as a blind to conceal an impending drive into Turkey to cut the British lines to the Near East and get oil, Dreier declared. He predicted the Turkish attack would start "within three months."

The Germans were basing their plans, he said, on the theory that they would hold a winter line in Russia behind Smolensk and that they would have enough men free to crush the Turks. At the same time, he said, the Germans would launch a counter-offensive in Russia.

"The other German drives were only campaigns," Dreier declared. "But the German people know now that what they have in Russia is really a war."

#### "Winning Selves To Death"

New York, Jan. 24 (AP).—German factory workers in Hamburg have a new slogan, the BBC said tonight, quoting reports smuggled out of the Reich. It is: "We are winning ourselves to death."

#### RADIO IS AXIS PROBLEM

Governments Can't Prevent Public from Listening to Foreign News

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 24.—(AP).—Germany and other Axis countries, particularly Hungary, are reported to be seriously concerned by their inability to prevent the public from listening to foreign news broadcasts.

Travelers from Germany say

news from London, Moscow and other places is common knowledge in Berlin despite strenuous measures taken against those caught listening.

## Propaganda Seen Gagged By Honesty

Allies Quick Avowal of Disaster, Errors, Said to Stalemate Nazis Before They Start

JAN 25 1942

New York, Jan. 24.—(Wide World)—Germany is the master propagandist and the United States is an amateur, but the fortunes of war and the tempers of peoples often utilize matters.

Americans may not like the idea of running a propaganda mill, but they have one and they can't help it. Political and military leaders say it is necessary. The unfortunate aspect of the business is that propaganda mills intended for work abroad put ideas in little minds that think sleeping draughts should quiet the nerves of anxious inquiring citizens. Every country has a share of public figures who spend energy trying to smother uncomfortable truths that ought to be used to remedy bad situations.

### Beat the Gun,

The weakness of German propaganda is that the Allies usually air their own faults before Hitler's Dr. Goebbels discovers them. Germany, of course, exploits our shortcomings with considerable effect, but our own sad revelations put the Germans in the position of one kicking open a door that already is open.

Here are samples of how sore spots were treated:

When the Japanese overwhelmed slumbering Pearl Harbor forces, December 7, the whole world was astounded. Americans were alarmed, indignant or ashamed. It was frank, honest and necessary for President Roosevelt to send Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox to Honolulu to investigate. It also was masterly. It was or it became superb propaganda.

Picking up the broken pieces didn't help much, but people at home felt easier because they took it for granted they would get the truth.

Then when the three commanders, Admiral Kimmel, Lieutenant General Short and Major General Martin were removed because Knox reported Hawaiian forces were not

alert, people felt more although that didn't turn into victory. Finally, the merit of a trustworthy command to investigate and to place blame satisfied the public that justice would be done.

Such action, published to the world stole much of enemy propagandists' thunder. Germany, Japan and Italy could shout that the United States was unprepared, badly licked and so forth, but the world at the same time saw that the United States intended to correct some of its mistakes.

### Truth Demanded.

One of the great strengths of the United States in the war effort and in the propaganda field, therefore, is the patent fact that Americans still have faith the truth will be told. They demand it. They show impatience at its delay.

Their voice usually is the newspaper which represents a mass of "inquiring reporters." People with skeletons in their closets angrily denounce the reporter for sticking his nose into other people's business but the public at large knows that nose smells out hidden sores screened in darkness by the guilty or incompetent.

## Americans' Big Faults Listed By Adolf Hitler's Own Paper

Drinking Of Grapefruit Juice, Smiling And Driving Autos Among 12 Cardinal "Sins"

Bern, Jan. 24.—The Americans drive automobiles, they keep smiling and they drink grapefruit juice—and these are only three of their twelve universal faults in the opinion of a Nazi officer writing in Adolf Hitler's *Völkischer Beobachter*.

Furthermore, they believe their newspapers, said the author, a Dr. Ahlswede, who called the Americans "homo dollaricus uniformis" in his humorous effort. He listed prime faults:

1. They believe what they see in print.

### Grins And Chewing Gum

2. They have the same standard phrases and snappy sayings. "The muddy sources of their knowledge are Jewish spouts on Broadway."

3. They grin all day long. "Keep smiling, boy."

4. They "have a pronounced held instinct, lack an inner reserve and you

frequently hear, 'I don't know what to do with myself.'"

5. They chew gum "and have a special gap somewhere in their teeth where they can store it."

6. They carry dollar watches.

7. They work by the trial-and-error method.

### Hot Cakes And Grapefruit

8. They eat griddle-cakes and grapefruit and "the latter causes excess acid in their stomachs: they have to see the doctor but, after all, they are told in the papers that grapefruit is good for them. (Fruit is virtually non-existent in Germany.)

9. They drive "tin Lizzies." (The war halted German production of the "people's car" for which workmen had been paying advance deposits and

lated Press]

only a few ever were turned out experimentally.)

### Civilization And Culture

10. They confuse civilization with culture not knowing that patent beds and typewriters have nothing to do with it.

11. In order to raise the cultural level, they go to parties.

12. They are bluff, trying to make the other fellow believe they are better off than they really are. "They are conceited and consider themselves 'the crown of creation.'"

## Vatican Paper Pictures Nazi War On Church

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 24.—Italians who were able to buy the Vatican newspaper *L'Osservatore Romano* of

January 22 received one of the sharpest pictures ever given them of the Nazi conception of religion.

Without comment, the Vatican paper reprinted passages from "God and the People—A Profession of the Soldier's Faith" which has sold more than 180,000 copies in Germany but which few Italians have seen.

*L'Osservatore Romano* headed the passages from the book merely with the assertion that the Vatican paper was "truly sorrowful" but unable to confirm recent reports in the Fascist (Italian press) that the religious situation in Germany is "reassuring."

### "Germany Vs. Christ"

Italians who read the column learned that according to the book, Nazis consider themselves to be "marching toward a new beginning," while other peoples are "perishing and aging" and that this new beginning can "come only from the Germans themselves and not from Rome or Israel."

One passage from "God and the People" declared that the Reich, led by the Führer, still has one battle to fight, the fight for the "German man's soul," and that the fronts where this battle is to be fought are evident.

"One is called Christ and the other is Germany."

### "None Seeks In Rome"

The book says that the symbols of two epochs confront each other now—the Cross and the Sword. The Cross, it adds, has two wings: Catholicism and Protestantism, "against both of which we turn our fight."

"The German duty is also to uproot what is foreign to the race. . . . The German faith will not compel anyone toward God. Each seeks his own way but none seeks in Rome or Jerusalem. Germany is our promised land."

## Great New Tank Battle Rages

## Vatican Paper Pictures Nazi War On Church

## In Libya

Map on Page 2

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Jan. 24.—Britain's main forces

in Libya have engaged the counter-attacking German army and a great new tank battle is raging on a "very large" battlefield skirting the Gulf of Sirte north of Agedabia, the British reported today.

A brief communique indicated that the fighting still was inconclusive, but British sources said German Gen. Erwin Rommel apparently had thrown more than half his remaining strength into the embattled triangle with its points at Agedabia, Saunnu, forty-two miles to the east, and Antelat, thirty miles northeast of Agedabia.

### Prepared For Move

British sources said that Lieut. Gen. Neil Methuen Ritchie's Eighth Army had heavy strength in that triangle, perhaps lying in wait for just this opportunity.

Rommel, one informant said, has run his tank columns into a battlefield of Ritchie's own choosing, one well supplied and prepared; therefore, the British probably are making a real effort to erase the force he has pulled off its base at El Agheila.

It was emphasized, however, that it still was too early to say whether the Axis was making a "reconnaissance in force" or had launched a full-scale counter-offensive.

### RAF Blasts Foo

Behind the brief communique, apparently, was an untold story of a major encounter involving tanks, infantry and air forces on the scope of earlier battles since the British launched their offensive.

The communique said the RAF had dealt the Axis punishing blows with "bomber and low-flying attacks on groups of enemy mechanical transport at and about Agedabia," in the battle area eighty miles south of the British-held port of Bengasi.

Besides backing up the main battle front, an RAF communique said British bombers raided Tripoli again Thursday night, sowing fires on the water front and setting a naval vessel and another warcraft, probably an anti-aircraft ship, aflame.

## TANK BATTLE RAGES ON DESERT OF LIBYA

British Smash At Counter-Attacking Nazi Forces Of Gen. Rommel

## "Great Execution" Reported RAF Batters Axis Transports, Raids Tripoli

JAN 25 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Jan. 24.—Mobile columns of the British Eighth Army tonight smashed at the counter-attacking Nazi forces of Gen. Erwin Rommel in a hard and sprawling battle of tanks on the eastern side of the Cyrenaican desert hump.

The engagement was on a battlefield of great size, in a triangle bounded by Agedabia, Saunnu, forty-two miles to the east, and Antelat, thirty miles to the north.

### No Precise Results

British Middle Eastern headquarters was without word of precise results, but it felt able to report that the strong RAF forces in the desert had done "great execution" in bombing and strafing assaults on the enemy's mechanized transports all around Agedabia.

General Rommel's force was split in several columns, each with tanks.

His immediate objective appeared to be destruction of the big depots of supply which the British are said to have established in the present battle area as a preliminary to continuation of their general drive on Tripolitania.

### 125 Miles Covered

General Rommel began his eastward thrust Wednesday and the forces which he now is deploying at Agedabia have covered some 125 miles from their Gulf of Sirte base at El Agheila.

British forward troops withdrew Thursday from Agedabia, and the fighting now is in an area somewhat more than eighty miles below British-held Bengasi.

While the Nazi general obviously has received appreciable reinforcement in air power, man power and probably tank power, his supply condition probably does not compare with that of the British.

### RAF Smashes At Tripoli

In addition to its own ample stores, the Eighth Army captured enormous amounts of supplies from the Axis in the course of its 400-mile advance westward.

Against this is the factor of the long British lines of communication through Egypt and eastern Libya, but steps to ease this position have been taken recently.

Behind the Axis forces, meanwhile, the RAF kept smashing at Tripoli, the

enemy's only sizable supply port, and a communique said a bomber raid Thursday night scattered dockside fires and set fire to two naval vessels, one of them apparently an anti-aircraft ship.

### Italy Reports Offensive.

Rome, Jan. 24 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.).—The Italian High Command announced today a German-Italian offensive in Cirenaica had forced strong British forces to retreat east of Agedabia, eighty miles south of the British-held port of Bengasi.

The offensive is continuing, the Italian command's communique said.

Strong forces of Axis planes have hammered ceaselessly at the retreating British units, the Italians declared. They reported a large number of British vehicles set on fire and destroyed.

British air raids on Tripoli and on several localities along the coast of the Gulf of Sirte were acknowledged, but the Italians said damage was not important. Some casualties were reported.

Of the Axis attacks upon Malta, British base in the Mediterranean, the Italians said:

"In spite of the desperate attempt of British hurricane fighter units to bar the way of German and Italian bombers to military objectives in Malta, it is being ceaselessly bombed with good success in night and day operations."

### Australians Claim Air Score.

San Francisco, Jan. 24 (A. P.). Australian planes, co-operating with Allied fighters and bombers, smashed an enemy concentration of 400 transport planes in Libya, the Australian radio claimed today in a broadcast picked up by CBS.

The action took place during the week, the announcer said, in a review of Australian air activity.

An Australian squadron of Kittyhawk fighters in Libya, he added, now holds the record bag of enemy aircraft shot down by a single airforce unit in the Middle East.

According to a Department of Air statement, its total score is now approaching 300.

### Malta Has 14 Alerts

VALLETTA, Malta, Jan. 24 (AP).—Malta had fourteen alerts in the last twenty-four hours, but only one person was killed during the

raids. Some property was damaged.

Compulsory military service was extended today to include men between 18 and 30 years of age. Compulsory labor service was ordered for certain workers.

## BRITISH CAPTURE BIG ITALIAN SHIP

### Duchessa d'Aosta Reported Held by Navy.

**JAN 25 1942**  
London, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—The British Admiralty announced tonight that British warships had intercepted and captured the 8,000-ton Italian vessel Duchessa d'Aosta.

The Admiralty communique follows:

"With reference to their previous statement concerning Axis ships reported by the Germans to have sailed from Fernando Poo (a Spanish-owned island in the Gulf of Guinea, off West Central Africa) the Admiralty announces that British warships dispatched to make investigations, have intercepted and captured the 8,000-ton Italian ship, Duchessa d'Aosta.

"The Italian ship, which was in difficulty when intercepted, has been taken into a British port."

## ITALIAN CONFIRMS LOSS OF AXIS SHIPS

### Admiralty Makes Public Portions Of War Prisoner's Diary

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sunday, Jan. 25.—The Admiralty released today the dramatic diary of an Italian prisoner of war to substantiate its report of last September 22 that British submarines had sunk two large liners from an Italian convoy carrying reinforcements to Libya.

The diary said the motorship Neptunia, 19,475 tons, and Oceania, 19,475 tons, were sunk and the 24,000-ton Vulcania narrowly escaped.

**Calls Ship Only Survivor**  
The prisoner's entry for September 18 said:

"I went on deck (of the Vulcania) where I heard that earlier in the morning there had been explosions on the Neptunia and Oceania and our ship—the only survivor—had gone full speed ahead accompanied by one destroyer. Entries in the diary added:

"In Tripoli, I was greatly impressed by the number of ships sunk in the harbor. Funnels and masts protruded from the water. . . .

"Later survivors from the Neptunia and Oceania were landed. Their accounts of the disaster were terrible. . . . The propellers of the Oceania were struck by a torpedo at 4.15 A. M.—at the same moment the Neptunia was struck amidships, promptly listing. . . .

**Most Of Drowned Germans**

"Rescue work went on for three hours when suddenly the Neptunia sank, dragging with her everything near. . . .

"The Oceania was helpless but not seriously damaged. Suddenly two tremendous explosions were heard. In three minutes the Oceania vanished.

It was a frightful sight.

"Most of the drowned were Germans because they insisted on taking their kits and rifles with them to the destroyers, and were taken by surprise by the last two torpedoes."

## Capetown Using 11 French Ships

Cape Town, Union of South Africa, Jan. 23 (Delayed).—(A. P.)—Richard Stuttaford, Minister of Commerce and Industry, told the Union of South Africa Parliament today that eleven French ships had been requisitioned by the Government since March, 1941. He said 379 French officers and men and 2,093 passengers were awaiting repatriation to France.

### De Gaulle's Emissary In U. S. Going To Fight

Count De S'eyes, Hero Of Last War, To Form Troops In Middle East

New York, Jan. 13 (A. P.)—Count Jacques de S'eyes, personal emissary of Free

French leader Gen. Charles de Gaulle in this country, said today he was preparing to go to Syria as a major to join the Free French Middle-East forces.

Thrice wounded and cited for bravery while serving in the French artillery and air force in the last war, the count said he was looking ahead to a return engagement with the Germans.

Meanwhile, his resignation as vice-president and treasurer of a perfume company with which he had been associated for years was announced.

## Nazis Claim 20 Sinkings Off America

New York, Jan. 24 (A. P.)—The all-India radio, quoting a Chungking report, said today that Chinese planes had destroyed two Japanese transports in aerial reconnaissance over enemy bases in French Indo-China. CBS heard the broadcast here.

Berlin, Jan. 24 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—German submarines operating for the first time in North American waters were declared by the high command today to have sunk eighteen merchantmen totaling 125,000 tons and two naval units in an unspecified period.

"Another ship and an escort vessel have been torpedoed," the war bulletin declared.

(Six vessels have been torpedoed in Atlantic coastal lanes of the United States since Wednesday, January 14, but a United States Navy spokesman said only last night that some of the raiders had been destroyed. Other Axis submarines apparently are operating off Canada.)

**Says One U-Boat Sank 8**

"In this fighting," the German communique said, "one U-boat commanded by Captain Hardegen distinguished itself. It sank eight ships totaling 53,000 tons, including three tankers in the immediate vicinity of New York harbor."

(Actually the closest of the sinkings to New York was a tanker torpedoed

south of Long Island and about seventy-five miles out.)

**VICHY, France, Jan. 24 (A. P.)**—The Admiralty announced yesterday that two French naval officers who had been stationed at Tahiti had been condemned to death in absentia for going over to General Charles de Gaulle's forces.

## 2 More Sunk Off Canadian Coast

[By the Associated Press]

An East Canadian Port, Jan. 24.—Two west-bound freighters, of British and Norwegian registry, have been sunk in new submarine operations in the Atlantic, officials disclosed with the arrival of seventy survivors here last night.

Two torpedoes struck the British ship and killed three men in the stokehold, crew members said. Three of the forty-two who escaped were seriously injured. A Canadian merchantman picked them up.

The Norwegian vessel was split in two by a torpedo blast, but there evidently were no casualties. A fishing schooner brought in the crew of twenty-eight.

It was indicated the sinkings were not related. The names of the ships and places and times of the actions were not announced.

## GRACE LINER SAFE AFTER 2 ATTACKS

Two Torpedoes Missed  
Santa Paula Off  
West Africa

By The Associated Press

New York, Jan. 24.—The Grace liner Santa Paula, now safely in port, was attacked twice by submarines off the West African coast and narrowly escaped collision with unidentified craft as she neared her home shores, it was announced by the Third Naval District.

The vessel, due yesterday morning, did not dock until late afternoon.

Two days off the port of Lagos, on the West African coast, a Navy announcement yesterday said, a submarine suddenly appeared off the Santa Paula's port bow and fired a

torpedo which missed the 9,135-ton vessel by not more than 20 feet.

As the torpedo was fired, the Navy said, the Santa Paula's helmsman threw his wheel hard to turn the ship, and many of the passengers—about 60 in number—were thrown from their chairs.

The same submarine was seen later off the Santa Paula's stern, the Navy was informed by passengers and crewmen, and in hours later a second torpedo struck her bow—fired by an unseen submarine.

Early yesterday off the United States coast, while traveling at full speed, completely blacked out and zig-zagging to avoid submarines, the Santa Paula narrowly escaped collision with unidentified vessels which were being operated in a similar manner, the Navy said.

## Nazi Air Raids On Atlantic Coast Believed Feasible

Boston, Jan. 24.—(A. P.)—William Courtenay, organizer of London's balloon barrage defense and a World War aviator, declared today that "German air raids on the Atlantic Coast are so feasible I am surprised they have not happened."

He said in an interview that, although raids along the coast would be chiefly for their nuisance value, we should not forget that "even one raid a week would make blackouts necessary all along the coast and slow down production enough to make the effort worth while."

Germany, he added, has bombers with sufficient range to take off from the Continent and arrive along the United States coast under cover of darkness. The chief risks of such a flight, he added, would be lack of "up to the minute weather reports and radio directions," but these handicaps could be overcome by fifth column activities.

"The crews of German bombers probably would be told to drop their bombs and then bail out," he said. "They wouldn't care because they would know they were flying to a square meal and would be taken care of as prisoners of the American Government."

Courtenay was here for a lecture tour.

## Nazis Report Raids on Britain

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—(Official broadcast recorded by A. P.)—Supply depots in the harbor of Great Yarmouth and a Scottish airdrome were reported by the high command today to have been the targets of German bombers in daylight raids yesterday. "Off the Norwegian coast," the high command said, "mine sweepers damaged an enemy submarine with depth charges."

## Italy Cuts Glass Manufacture

ROME, Jan. 24 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP).—A decree was issued today prohibiting the manufacture of any glass, china or ceramic articles not needed for daily use. Its purpose was to conserve fuel and electricity.

## Two "Nazis" Reportedly Unmolested In London

Police Publication Says That Scotland Yard Men Dressed As German Officers

London, Jan. 24 (A. P.)—The Police Chronicle and Constabulary World reported today that two members of Scotland Yard dressed in German uniforms:

1. Wandered at random through communities near London.
2. Asked leading questions in guttural English, sometimes lapsing into German.
3. Obtained information from RAF and military officers.
4. Had tea in one of London's most widely patronized cafes.

They never were asked to show credentials, the Police Chronicle and Constabulary World said, and only one telephone call to police was made about them.

## Denounces Sentencing Of Coal Labor Leaders

Emanuel Shinwell, Member Of Parliament, Delivers Speech At Durham

London, Jan. 24 (A. P.)—Emanuel Shinwell, Laborite member of Parliament, in a speech at Durham today said jail sentences imposed yesterday on three Kent coal-field labor leaders because of an illegal strike were "harsh, vindictive and a travesty on justice."

He declared Blackmarket operators were being let off with moderate sentences, but "when miners feel a natural resentment about their wages and offended against the law they were sent to prison with hard labor."

## Dutch Cabinet Appointment

London, Jan. 24 (A. P.)—Dr. E. F. M. J. Michiels Van Verduynen, Netherlands Minister to Britain, was named by Queen Wilhelmina today to serve as Minister without portfolio in the Cabinet of the Netherlands Government.

in-exile.  
Aneta, official Netherlands news agency, said he filled the vacancy left when Dr. Hubertus J. Van Mook, Minister of Colonies, became Lieutenant Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies.

## POLE-CZECH PACT SIGNED

Extends Structure for Post-War Democratic Front

London, Jan. 24 (A. P.)—Signing of a Polish-Czechoslovak confederation agreement was announced today, extending the structure for a post-war democratic front from the Baltic to the Aegean.

The agreement provides for a common policy of defense, trade and communications, and pledges Poland and Czechoslovakia to maintain the four freedoms of the Atlantic Charter drawn up by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

## Predicts Irish Isolation

DUNGARVEN, Eire, Jan. 24 (A. P.)—Thomas Derrig, Minister for Lands, predicted today that "efforts may be made to entice or intimidate us into war against our will," but, he added, they will fail. He warned that Ireland faces "a serious national crisis" and may be cut off from all outside sources of supply "before very long."

## Broadcast Of Greetings To President Slated

Birthday Wishes Of Representatives Of 12 Nations To Be Heard From London

London, Jan. 24 (A. P.)—Greetings from men and women representing the people of twelve nations to President Roosevelt on his sixtieth birthday will be broadcast next Friday in a program conducted by Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., United States envoy to the exiled governments in London.

Those speaking will be a Belgian schoolmaster now in the British army, a Dutch professor, a Norwegian refugee, a French girl, a Polish musician, a Czech farmer, a Russian army representative, a Yugoslav technician, a Greek scholar, a Luxembourg engineer, a Chinese woman and an English civil defense worker.

## Army and Navy Communiques

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).—The texts of the Army and Navy communiques issued today follow:

### Navy Department—JAN 25 1942

**FAR EAST:** The Navy Department has been advised by the commander in chief, Asiatic Fleet, that United States destroyers made a night attack on an enemy convoy in the Macassar Straits. Our forces made several torpedo hits and close-range gun hits on destroyers and transports. The effect of the attack was that one large enemy ship was blown up; another was sunk; a third was listing heavily when last sighted, and considerable damage was inflicted upon other vessels.

Our destroyers received only slight damage. Our only casualties were four men wounded, one seriously and three slightly.

**ATLANTIC AREA:** Enemy submarines are operating off the east coast of the United States as far south as Savannah, Ga. Counter-measures against their activities are continuing with favorable results. There is nothing to report from other areas.

### War Department—4 P. M.

**1. PHILIPPINE THEATER:** General MacArthur reports several instances in which the Japanese have violated the rules of land warfare covered by international agreement to which Japan is a party.

On Jan. 15 Japan announced through Switzerland that she would abide by the international convention relating to captured prisoners of war. Nevertheless, General MacArthur reports that there have been several Japanese violations of the convention during the Battle of Bataan.

A flagrant instance was disclosed on Jan. 12. After a successful counter-attack on that day, our troops found the body of Fernando Tan, a Philippine scout soldier, in a stream. His hands had been bound behind his back and he had been bayoneted several times before being thrown in a stream to die. On the previous day Private Tan had distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in action.

On Jan. 23 Japan announced over the government radio in Tokio that American and Philippine troops were using gas shells in the Battle of Bataan. General MacArthur advises there is absolutely no truth in this statement. He declares that he has absolutely no intention of violating the rules of war, no matter how great the provocation. However foully the enemy may act, the general states that he will abide by decent concepts of humanity and civilization.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

### War Department—9:30 A. M.

**1. PHILIPPINE THEATER:** Fresh Japanese troops are continuing heavy attacks on General MacArthur's troops in Bataan Peninsula. These attacks are particularly heavy on the left flank and are supported by the fire of hostile naval vessels and by aircraft.

The enemy succeeded in taking a number of positions on the west coast. Fierce counter-attacks by our troops expelled the Japanese from some of these points, but others remain in possession of the enemy. Heavy losses were suffered on both sides.

The enemy continues to land new troops in Subic Bay and on the west coast of the Bataan Peninsula, greatly increasing the numerical superiority of the invaders.

Though fatigued from constant fighting, American and Philippine troops continue their stubborn resistance, contesting savagely every advance made by the enemy. Their enthusiasm, courage and devotion are undiminished.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

## War Communiques of Belligerent Powers

### Dutch

BATAVIA, N. E. I., Jan. 24 (AP).—A special Netherlands Indies high command communique:

Today bombers of the Royal Netherlands Indies Army attacked a Japanese ship concentration off Balikpapan. Two direct hits and

craft returned safely from these operations.

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP).—An Admiralty communique:

Several near misses by bombs of 300 kilograms (about 600 pounds) were scored on a big passenger liner, which capsized. Another big transport received a direct hit by a bomb of 300 kilograms, while other bombs scored holes in the side of the ship. Furthermore, one Japanese destroyer was hit by bombs of 50 kilograms. There were no losses on the side of the Netherlands Indies Army Air Force.

An earlier high command communique:

In the last twenty-four hours there has been some air activity here in the outer provinces. The only actions worth mentioning were air raids on Samarinda, where a few bombs were dropped and which was machine-gunned, and Ternate, where only one bomb was dropped.

During the attack on Samarinda one man and one woman were killed. One woman was seriously injured and two children slightly wounded. Material damage was very small. Slight damage was caused by the attack on Ternate, which was carried out by one aircraft, but there were no casualties.

As was announced in an extra report (Friday), the bombing attack by our bombers on a Japanese fleet in the Straits of Macassar resulted in four direct hits with four heavy bombs on one cruiser, one heavy cruiser, one large transport ship and one warship, respectively, while two direct hits were scored, each on one transport, two large transports and a destroyer with lighter bombs.

Altogether twelve direct hits were obtained on eight different ships. There were no losses on our side.

### British

SINGAPORE, Jan. 24 (AP).—A British headquarters communique:

There is no change in the situation on the east coast of Malaya. There has been fighting in the vicinity of Batu Pahat, at Paloh and north of Yong Peng. Some enemy tanks and vehicles were destroyed.

Last night aircraft of the far east command attacked enemy troops and transports south of Labis. A number of bombs were dropped on the road amongst vehicles and personnel and caused damage and casualties.

The enemy also was machine-gunned in this area. All our air-

Information has been received that one of His Majesty's ships operating in far eastern waters has destroyed a Japanese submarine.

The submarine was brought to the surface by a depth charge and then sunk by gunfire. Some of the crew were taken prisoner.

Another Admiralty communique: With reference to their previous statement concerning Axis ships reported by the Germans to have sailed from Fernando Po (Spanish-owned island off west central Africa), the Admiralty announces that British warships, dispatched to make investigations, have intercepted and captured the 8,000-

ton Italian ship, Duchessa D'Aosta.

The Italian ship, which was in difficulty when intercepted, has been taken into a British port.

CAIRO, Jan. 24 (AP).—A British Middle East general headquarters communique:

Yesterday several enemy columns, each with a tank component, were engaged by our mobile columns in a triangle between Agedabia, Antelat and Saunnu.

Results of the fighting, which covered a very large area, are not yet known, but our air forces did great execution with bomber and low-flying attacks on groups of enemy mechanical transport at and about Agedabia.

A Royal Air Force Middle East communique:

During yesterday, Friday, Jan. 23, our aircraft were constantly in action in the battle area of Libya. A force of enemy tanks and motor transport on the Agedabia-Antelat tracks was successfully attacked.

Our fighters also raided enemy supply columns north of Agedabia. Many motor transport vehicles were either destroyed or badly damaged and a patrol trailer was set on fire. Other fires were seen to break out in enemy columns.

On Thursday, Jan. 22, our fighters shot down an ME-100, damaged other enemy aircraft and successfully machine-gunned enemy motorized units west of Agedabia.

The harbor and Spanish Quay at Tripoli were again attacked by our bomber aircraft during the night of Thursday-Friday, Jan. 22-23, and a naval vessel at Karmali Mole and another ship, probably a flak (anti-aircraft) ship, were hit and fires were started at the Spanish fort.

The naval vessel was burning throughout the attack and the flak ship was silenced. Our aircraft also machine-gunned enemy motor transport vehicles approaching the town from the East.

Enemy aircraft continued their raids on Malta. During Thursday

and Friday, Jan. 22-23, our fighters intercepted enemy formations and severely damaged a number of JU-88's and their escorting fighters.

From these and other operations three of our aircraft are missing.

MOSCOW, Jan. 24 (AP).—A communique broadcast by the Soviet Information Bureau:

During the night of Jan. 23, our troops continued active operations against the Germans.

On one sector of the western front one of our units, overcoming enemy resistance, occupied the populated point "S," killing 230 enemy men and officers.

Our units operating on the southern front captured in one day thirty-two German guns, twenty-four

mortars, fifty-three motor vehicles, ten field radio stations, twenty-one motorcycles, food and ammunition stores and a great quantity of other military equipment. The enemy lost 1,700 men and officers dead.

### Japanese

TOKIO, Jan. 24 (Official broadcast recorded by AP).—A Japanese imperial headquarters communique:

Japanese naval aircraft which subjected Singapore to battering assaults on Jan. 20 and 21 shot down or destroyed on the ground forty-six enemy planes.

Twenty-eight British aircraft, including four large-type planes, were blown up on the ground, while eighteen were sent spinning to earth in aerial combats.

Japanese air raiders also sank one naval auxiliary in port and heavily blasted important military objectives, setting one hangar afire and causing two fires in other establishments.

Japanese naval aircraft operating against enemy shipping on Jan. 20 and 21 sank one 2,000-ton vessel in the vicinity of Penang Island and one 4,000-ton and one 6,000-ton ship in the Port of Belawan. Ports and oil depots were set on fire.

### German

BERLIN, Jan. 24 (Official broadcast recorded by AP).—A high command communique:

At several points on the central sector of the eastern front our troops carried out successful attacks and inflicted heavy losses in men and material on the enemy.

In the far north, sectors of the Murmansk railway have been destroyed by bombs and industrial plants have been damaged seriously.

Yesterday the Soviets lost twenty-seven aircraft, while only one

of our planes is missing.

In the fight against Great Britain the Luftwaffe during the day bombed supply depots at the harbor of Great Yarmouth and an airdrome in Scotland.

Off the Norwegian coast, a mine sweeper damaged an enemy submarine with depth charges.

As already made known by special announcement, German submarines appearing for the first time in North American and Canadian waters have inflicted heavy damage on enemy shipping.

Eighteen merchant ships totaling 125,000 tons and two naval units were sunk. Another ship and an escort vessel have been torpedoed.

In this fighting a U-boat, commanded by Captain Hardegen, distinguished itself. It sank eight ships totaling 53,000 tons, including three tankers in the immediate vicinity of New York Harbor.

In North Africa the attack of German and Italian fast troops,

supported by bombers and dive-bombers, is continuing successfully. Strong British forces were thrown back to the east of Agedabia.

German bomber formations successfully continued their attacks on military installations on the Island of Malta.

### Finnish

HELSINKI, Jan. 24 (Official broadcast recorded by AP).—A high command communique:

Karelian Isthmus: Our artillery scored direct hits on an enemy command post, on a group of dug-outs and on a barracks area. The front line was generally quiet.

Aunus Isthmus: Our artillery scored a direct hit on an enemy ammunition dump, which blew up, and has scattered an enemy detachment preparing to attack. Two attacks launched by enemy forces, about one company strong, were repulsed by our infantry.

Eastern front: In the southern sector, there were skirmishes between our and enemy patrols.

Air activity: Our aircraft continued to bomb the Murmansk Railway.

In East Karelia, a third of an enemy column marching on the ice was destroyed by machine-gun fire. A ski detachment similarly moving over the ice was scattered. Further, horse vehicle columns and a lighthouse manned by the enemy were successfully subjected to fire.

Last night enemy aircraft again attempted to approach Helsinki after midnight. One dropped a couple of bombs in a rural area outside Helsinki, causing insignificant damage to a highway. Another succeeded at a height of 3,000 meters in flying in over the vicinity of the capital and

dropped three bombs on the ice outside the city. The third failed even to reach the vicinity of Helsinki.

In completion of yesterday's report of air activity, early Friday morning a few enemy aircraft patrols of one or two machines tried in the mist and falling snow to bomb the capital. Ground defenses opened fire with the result that the enemy only succeeded in dropping three bombs in the outskirts. The bombs caused some damage to windows.

After mid-day, an alert was caused in Helsinki by an enemy aircraft which tried to reach the capital from the south but was driven off by ground defenses and fighters.

## JAN 25 1942

ROME, Jan. 24 (Official broadcast recorded by AP).—A high command communique:

Offensive operations of Italian-German motorized columns in Cyrenaica continue. Strong enemy units were pushed back further east of Agedabia.

Strong units of the Axis air

force have participated in ground operations and are hammering ceaselessly at retreating enemy units. A large number of enemy vehicles was set ablaze and destroyed.

Enemy air raids on Tripoli and on several localities on the Sidra coast caused some casualties and unimportant damage.

In spite of a desperate attempt of British Hurricane fighter units to bar the way of German and Italian bombers to military objectives in Malta, it was ceaselessly bombed with good success in day and night operations.

## ECONOMIC SPLIT WITH AXIS ALSO ASSURED AT RIO

Resolution to That End Is Approved by Committee of Conference.

WELLES BROADCASTS TODAY

Unconfirmed Report Says Peru

## Already Has Acted to Break Diplomatic Relations.

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 25, 1942 (A. P.).—The Americas split with the Axis was widened today when the resolution recommending severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy and Japan was supplemented by a similar resolution to break off economic relations.

The first was approved last night by the diplomatic committee of the Pan American Conference and the second today by the economic committee.

Even before they were brought up for sanction of the conference as a whole, five South American nations were reported ready to go ahead at once with the break.

Brazil's Foreign Minister said his country has virtually broken relations now, needing only formal action by his Government, and there were unconfirmed reports here that Peru already had taken definite action.

### Welles on Air Late Today.

Sumner Welles, United States Under-Secretary of State, made no immediate official statement. It was announced, however, that he would summarize the results of the conference in a radio address to the United States at 6:45 P. M., Eastern standard time.

Needing only the formal approval of the full conference, the resolution for a diplomatic break represents a major triumph for Argentina, which balked at two previous resolutions requiring a rupture of relations with the Axis.

The compromise recommends, but does not require, a severance of relations.

As the delegation chiefs, one by one, gave their approval to the toned-down resolution, Foreign Minister Alberto Guani of Uruguay said his country would sever Axis relations, probably today, and authorized sources said Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay and Peru would follow suit within a few days.

### S. Wanted Stronger Action.

If they do, it would leave only Argentina, Chile and Ecuador on the diplomatic fence. The remainder of the twenty-one American nations either are at war with the Axis or have broken off relations.

Sumner Welles, United States Under-Secretary of State and head of his country's delegation, told the conference briefly that his Government wished the resolution had been more definite and stronger.

"The ideal of my life always has been American unity," said Mr. Welles. "If it had been possible, my Government would have liked something more definite and stronger."

"In our concept, the nations which carried war to the United States also carried it to the other Americas. This constitutes danger for all of us. Our hope is that we realize this danger, act accordingly, and thus I vote in favor of the proposals."

### The Four Proposals.

The four proposals contained in the resolution were:

1. The American republics consider any aggression by an extra-continental state against one of them as aggression against all.

2. The American representatives reaffirm their complete solidarity.

3. The American republics recommend rupture of diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy "inasmuch as the first of these States attacked and the other two declared war on an American country."

4. The American republics will consult among themselves before re-establishing relations with the Axis.

The original resolution, introduced last week by Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela, would have required a 100 per cent, outright break with the Axis.

Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, Argentine Foreign Minister and delegation head, declared that the compromise formula "consecrated the right of each country to evaluate its own opinions," but that the "unity of the Americas is a fact."

A slap at Argentina and Chile came from Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla of Mexico in his speech approving the compro-

mise. "In the book we have written at this conference," he said, "not only the pens and hands of the Ministers here are seen, but the vicissitudes and weaknesses of their governments."

"Were it not for these weaknesses, the project of Colombia, Venezuela and Mexico would have been integrally adopted."

**JAN 25 1942**

Washington, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull said today that the agreement by the American foreign ministers to "recommend" severance of relations with the Axis represented substantial progress in hemispheric resistance to Germany, Japan and Italy.

The Secretary noted that it was true that some modifications were made in the original suggestion concerning rupture with the Axis, but added that beneficial results toward the ends that all twenty-one American republics were seeking could be expected.

Price Administrator Leon Henderson disclosed today that the United States would establish export price ceilings on scarce materials to protect buyers in Latin American republics.

### Telegram Sent Conference.

At the same time he made public the text of a telegram sent by Secretary Hull to the Rio de Janeiro conference outlining the new United States policy. The telegram read:

"We are pleased to inform you that there are being established in the United States export price ceilings on scarce materials which are calculated to prevent speculation and profiteering and yet will provide sufficient margin over domestic ceiling not to interfere with flow of exports. The price paid by the Latin American purchaser would, therefore, approximate the domestic price plus normal export charges."

Mr. Henderson said Mr. Hull had sent the telegram on his recommendation and with his approval. Mr. Henderson said particular care would be taken to assure that export differentials in the ceilings provided for the higher cost of doing business outside of the continental United States and would not discriminate against the exporter or check the flow to foreign markets.

## Uruguay And Peru Put An End To Diplomatic Links With Axis

**JAN 25 1942**  
Sever Relations As Welles Sees "Utmost Measure Of Success" At Rio—Others Due To Follow

[By the Assoc.

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 24—Uruguay and Peru severed diplomatic relations tonight with Germany, Italy and Japan, putting into swift and dramatic effect terms of a compromise anti-Axis agreement reached by all the Western Hemisphere republics at the Pan-American conference here.

The action of the Montevideo and Lima governments was announced a few minutes before Sumner Welles, United States Under Secretary of State, told the conference that "we have already met with the utmost measure of success in attaining objectives we sought."

The two Latin-American countries thus gave pointed emphasis to Welles'

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further declaration in an address to the conference that "we can truly say this has been a meeting of deeds, not merely words."

Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay are expected to follow the lead of Uruguay and Peru. Observers here were predicting that by the end of next week Argentina and Chile would be the only Western Hemisphere countries maintaining diplomatic ties with the Axis powers.

Uruguay's decision to break with the Axis was announced by Foreign Minister Alberto Guani upon receipt of word from President Alfredo Baldomir at Montevideo. Peru's action followed within a few minutes.

"The Uruguayan Government for a long time has felt that it ought to break relations with the countries of the Axis," he said. "We awaited this conference to take final action."

The Uruguayan Cabinet will meet tomorrow morning to approve a formal decree.

Argentina, whose insistence resulted in the weakened compromise solution for a diplomatic rupture with the Axis, further emphasized her individualistic stand today by announcing she would flatly refuse to accord non-belligerent status to any of the United Nations except the United States.

The Buenos Aires Government on

December 13 recognized the United States as a non-belligerent, thus opening her ports to unlimited stays by United States warships.

### Anti-Axis Lineup

The Western Hemisphere anti-Axis lineup stood tonight:

At war: United States, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador.

Broken diplomatic relations: Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Welles told the conference the compromise agreement was "of overwhelming importance" in securing hemisphere solidarity against the foes of democracy.

"For the first time in the history of hemisphere relations," he went on, "joint action of the highest importance has been taken with unanimity."

### Consular Agents Out

"There exists today a more real Pan Americanism than ever before in the history of our hemisphere."

He said the agreement, recommending severance of relations with the Axis, meant that their diplomatic and consular agents "will no longer be able to use territory within the Western Hemisphere as their bases of activities against us and our American allies."

"It is true that we have not all seen eye to eye as to the exact details of the agreement which has been reached," Welles conceded, "but the objectives which all of us had in mind have been completely attained and, what is everlastingly important, the complete unity and solidarity of the twenty-one American republics has been preserved."

### Emphasizes Importance

Referring to economic resolutions adopted by the conference, Welles said they had reached a degree of importance and immediacy not attained by previous conferences.

Measures will follow, he asserted, to alleviate any injuries to the economies of the American republics as a result of their anti-Axis decision here.

Machinery will be set up in each country, he said, to determine import requirements and export quotas will be fixed wherever possible.

"All these measures will tie in closely with the priority and allocations procedures already established in the United States," Welles explained.

### Will End Wednesday

It was announced the conference would end Wednesday instead of Tuesday, as previously planned.

The conference political committee deferred action today on the question of adherence to the Atlantic Charter after the Argentine, Chilean, Bolivian and Brazilian delegations objected, chiefly on the ground that it was a declaration of two countries not including the Latin Americas.

Welles spoke in behalf of adherence, but did not object to the postponement.

Conference leaders sought swift approval of a companion agreement severing all financial, commercial and economic relations with the Axis.

### Adoption Predicted

Argentina appeared angling for some reservations in the sweeping economic measure, but leaders predicted its adoption unchanged.

The proposal approved by the economic committee provides for reciprocal assistance of the republics to relieve any burden thrust upon them as a result of the commercial and economic ruptures.

The resolution provided "additional measures which shall be necessary to stop, during the present continental emergency, all commercial and financial interchange, direct or indirect, between the Western Hemisphere and nations which are signatory to the Tripartite Pact and territories dominated by them."

A conference, possibly in Washington, would be held to determine a uniform procedure.

### Makes Letters Public

The economic committee also formally recommended a gold-stabilization fund and a meeting of experts to discuss means for putting it into effect.

Oswaldo Aranha, Brazil's Foreign Minister, made public letters from Germany, Japan and Italy expressing the hope that Brazil would not sever relations.

He also read his reply which said Brazil had maintained strict neutrality until an American country had been attacked, after which Brazil followed the "point of view of the Americas."

### Welles Sees Goal Won

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 24 (A. P.) by Radio).—Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles said tonight in a radio address: "We have already met with the utmost measure of success in attaining the objectives we sought. We can truly say that this has been a meeting of deeds, not merely of words. For the first time in the history of hemisphere relations joint action of the highest importance has been taken with unanimity."

The resolution advocating the breaking of diplomatic relations with the Axis powers was characterized by Welles as a move of "overwhelming importance" in securing hemisphere solidarity against the enemies of democracy.

He said the conference had taken steps to bring "all subversive activities directed by the Axis powers or by states subservient to them under rigid control." He said there existed today "a more real Pan-Americanism than ever before in the history of our hemisphere."

## Text of the Speech by

## Under-

## Secretary

## Welles

By The Associated Press.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 24—The text of Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles's address from the conference of American Foreign Ministers follows:

At a time of the greatest crisis that has ever confronted the American Republics, the American Foreign Ministers have been meeting here in this great capital of Brazil during the past ten days. As you all know, the purpose of the meeting has been to determine what steps should be taken to the common defense and to the safeguarding of the best interests of the peoples of the twenty-one nations.

The closing session of our meeting will take place on Monday

next. I can now say, however, without a shadow of a doubt, that every one of my associates will agree with me when I state that we have already met with the utmost success in attaining the objectives which we sought.

As our great chairman, Oswaldo Aranha, the Foreign Minister of Brazil, has said, this is a meeting of deeds and not of words. Yesterday the governments of the twenty-one American republics officially and unanimously proclaimed that they jointly recommended the severance of diplomatic relations between all of the American republics and the Governments of Japan, Germany and Italy because of the aggression committed by a member of the Tripartite Pact against one of the American family of nations—namely, the United States.

#### Axis Plotters to Be Curbed

This means that the diplomatic and consular agents of the Axis powers within the American republics will no longer be able to use territory within the Western Hemisphere as their bases of activities against us and our American allies.

For the first time in the history of our hemisphere, joint action of the highest political character has been taken by all of the American nations, acting together without dissent and without reservation. It is true that we have not all seen eye to eye as to the exact details of the agreement which has been reached, but the objectives which all of us had in mind have been completely attained and, what is everlastingly important, the complete unity and solidarity of the twenty-one American republics has been preserved.

The economic resolutions of the meeting have reached a degree of importance and immediacy not attained by those of earlier conferences.

Most significant, of course, is the resolution calling for the immediate breaking off of all commercial and financial intercourse, direct or indirect, with the Axis nations and the suspension of any other commercial or financial activities prejudicial to the welfare and security of the American republics.

In accordance with this resolution, not only will all direct economic relations with the Axis be terminated but Axis nationals and other persons inimical to the Americas will not be permitted through control of corporations and other enterprises or by means of the profits arising out of business activities within or without the American republics to enter into any activities subversive to the welfare and defense of the continent.

The resolution also provides for the control, supervision, reorgan-

ization, or seizure of such enterprises in order that they may be operated under government auspices or otherwise in the interest of the economy of the particular American republic involved.

Measures are also to be taken to alleviate any injuries to the economies of the American republics which may arise out of the application of these measures for restriction and control.

The meeting has also adopted

other measures of great significance to our own war and defense effort. Among these is a strong resolution calling for the most complete cooperation of all the nations of the hemisphere in increasing by all possible means the production of the strategic materials essential to the conduct of the war for the defense of our country and recommending mechanisms and measures for attaining this objective.

Recognizing that the production of materials is of little avail unless adequate transportation is provided, the meeting has also recommended the most rapid development of essential means of transportation, with particular emphasis on the closest coordination of shipping services in order to give preference to the speedy delivery of those strategic materials without which war cannot be waged, adequate defenses prepared and the economies of our nations maintained.

In accordance with this resolution the Axis merchant vessels immobilized in ports of the Hemisphere which have already been acquired by the governments of the respective nations will now be placed immediately into efficient and closely coordinated service along with the merchant fleets of all the American nations. To this end, the maritime authorities of all of the republics will work closely together in scheduling and routing the vessels under their control.

In preparing these measures of economic solidarity looking toward the defense of the continent and resistance against the aggressor nations, the meeting has now opened up the necessity of assuring full consideration by the exporting nations of the minimum import requirements of commodities essential to the maintenance of the economic life of all of them.

#### Quotas to Be Determined

In accordance with this resolution, appropriate mechanisms will be set up in each country to pre-

sent accurate statements of the import requirements of each, export quotas will be determined wherever possible, and, in a measure consistent with exigencies of

war and defense, mechanisms for equitable distribution will be established in the importing countries.

All of these measures were planned closely with the priority and allocations procedures already established in the United States, and on its part the United States has already announced that it would give to the civilian needs of the other American republics consideration equal and proportionate to that given to its own civilian needs.

And in connection with these problems of supply and commodities essential to the maintenance of economic activity, the meeting has also considered questions of fair and equitable prices both for imported and exported products. In this field it has recommended that undue price increases be avoided, that domestic price ceilings be extended to cover exports with due regard for the additional costs involved in exporting, that importing countries prevent any runaway price increases in scarce imported commodities and that every effort be made to assure a fair relationship between the prices of exports and imports of agricultural and mineral raw materials and manufactured products.

In addition to the financial and economic measures of control to which I have just referred, the Foreign Ministers of the American republics have reached unanimous agreement on a number of other practical measures for assuring the security of our hemisphere. All subversive activities directed by the Axis Powers or states subservient to them are brought under rigid control.

#### More Restrictions on Foes

Telecommunications, whether by telephone, telegraph or radio, are likewise brought under strict control, in order that they may

not be used by or for the benefit of the aggressor nations, and nationals or companies of the Axis Powers are prevented from operating civilian or commercial aircraft and procedures have been established for coordinating the activities of all the American republics in all matters relating to their national security.

As all of us delegates of the twenty-one governments near the closing session of our meeting Monday, I think we will all of us leave with the conviction deep in our hearts that there exists today a more practical, a more solid and a more real Pan-Americanism than has ever existed before in the history of our hemisphere.

**URUGUAY MOVES NAZI SHIP**  
Freighter Was Interned Since

#### Scuttling Of Graf Spee

Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 24 (AP)—The German freighter Tacoma, interned here since the scuttling of the pocket battleship Graf Spee, was ordered moved from her dock today to a harbor anchorage.

Port authorities acted in precaution against an attempt by the crew to scuttle the ship and obstruct the harbor.

## Pro-Axis Paper Suspended

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, Argentina, Jan. 24—The pro-Axis newspaper Pampero was suspended for two days by the Government today as a consequence of its editorial yesterday attacking the United States and other Allied American republics.

This was the second suspension meted out to the paper for violating the Government's regulations under the proclaimed state of siege which gives authority over the press.

#### Editorial Quoted

In an extra edition yesterday the paper proclaimed under great headlines "Castillo saves country from ignominy of going to war without reason."

An editorial in the same edition on Argentina's stand at the Rio de Janeiro conference declared that Acting President Ramon Castillo had "said 'no' to those lackeys inside the country who tomorrow or later would render the bill for their betrayal, and those men outside who thought they could manage the Argentine Republic as they manage those picturesque republics which extend from the Caribbean to the very shores of our River Plate."

## Nazi, Argentine Envoys Call on Chilean Official

Santiago, Chile, Jan. 24.—(AP).—German Ambassador Baron Wilhelm von Schoen and Argentine Ambassador Carlos Guiraldes Jelo paid separate calls today on Chile's acting foreign minister, Guillermo Delpedregal, and discussed Chile's position at the Pan-American Conference, it was reported.

Circles close to the Foreign Ministry hailed the resolution adopted

at the conference, recommending the American nations break with the Axis, as a "triumph of the Chilean thesis," since it was in line with the instructions given Foreign Minister Juan Bautista Rossetti before he went to Rio de Janeiro.

#### Mexico Extends Liaison in U. S.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 24 (AP)—Coordination of United States-Mexican defense measures was stepped up tonight with the appointment of Major Ruben Osuna to a liaison post with the United States Army forces at San Francisco. Mexico already has appointed a General Staff officer to liaison duty at San Antonio, Texas.

#### Land for Canadian Veterans

TORONTO, Jan. 24 (AP).—A land distribution plan to help re-establish disabled veterans of the current war will be introduced soon in the House of Commons at Ottawa, Ian Mackenzie, Minister of Pensions and National Health, said today. "More than 16 per cent of 200,000 or so military men questioned want to settle on the land after the war," he said. "All sections of Canada will be affected."

## 1st 'U. S. A.' Badge Goes to N. Y. Girl

BRANTFORD, Ont., Jan. 24 (AP).—Grace Lestrage, of New York City, who has the distinction of being the first girl in the Canadian women's auxiliary air force here to wear the "U. S. A." badge denoting recruits from the United States.

Miss Lestrage is a telephone operator with the WAF No. 5 service flying training school.

## MISS COCHRAN GETS POST

Will Train Women Pilots in U. S. for Ferry Service in England

New York, Jan. 24.—(AP).—Jacqueline Cochran, outstanding woman flier, has announced that she would recruit and help train licensed women pilots in the United States for ferry service in England, with the approval of the British and American Governments.

Those qualified among the 3,258 licensed women fliers in this country will be taken to Britain as part of the Air Transport Auxiliary, she said. She declared the women selected would be paid \$4,000 a year, including \$25 weekly to be placed in American banks.

## SIMPLE MAJORITY FOR TREATY SOUGHT

JAN 25 1942  
Pepper Proposes Amendment

To Constitution On 2-3 Senate Vote Provision

He Says He Wishes To Prevent Repetition Of Events That Followed Last War

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 24.—A Constitutional Amendment to permit ratification of treaties by a simple majority vote of Congress, or of the Senate alone, was proposed today by Senator Pepper (Dem., Fla.).

The Constitution now requires that treaties be submitted to the Senate and that, to become effective, they must receive approval of two thirds of the Senators voting.

Frankly an advocate of international cooperation to preserve world peace, Pepper said he was interested in preventing, after this war a repetition of the events which kept the United States from ratifying the Versailles Treaty and from entering the League of Nations after World War I.

Majority For Entry Into War  
A minority of the Senate then prevented this nation's joining the league.

Pepper said he was drafting a proposed amendment, but indicated he had not decided just what form it should take. However, he said he believed a majority of the Senate—or possibly a majority of both Houses—ought to have the right to say whether peace terms were satisfactory.

"We let a majority of Congress take us into war; why shouldn't a majority of Congress say what course we shall pursue in the peace that must follow?" he asked.

#### Isolation Called Impossible

"This is a democracy and the majority opinion ought to rule. I believe that the people of this nation will recognize, after this war ends, that the United States cannot isolate itself from the world, that it must take a leading part in world affairs. I don't want any small group of men to prevent this."

But another member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Green (Dem., R. I.) said he was less eager to do away with one of the constitutional checks and balances laid down by the founding fathers of the Republic.

#### Some Avoid Comment

"I think it might be well to keep that check until something better is suggested," he said. "I don't believe that even one third of the Senate would go against the weight of public opinion. Although public opinion may not always be right at the time—and I don't think it was right after the

last war—this is a democracy where public opinion rules."

Other committee members were chary of comment on Pepper's proposal.

## Sugar Rationing Near; Radio Output Cut

## Radios

JAN 25 1942  
Washington, Jan. 24.—The War Production Board directed radio and phonograph makers today to cut their output for civilian use by nearly one half during the next three months, and indicated that the major companies soon would be on a 100 per cent war production footing.

The board requested the industry to undertake \$2,000,000,000 in military contracts including field radios and sets to be installed in the 185,000 planes and 120,000 tanks the President has called for. Most of the sets will be made by the large producers.

#### Smaller Plants Cut Least

To free manufacturing facilities for this output, the WPB ordered producers whose output exceeded \$1,000,000 during the first nine months of 1941 to cut their civilian use production by

45 per cent. during the next ninety days. The smaller plants, those whose sales were less than \$1,000,000, were directed to curtail their output by thirty-five per cent.

In addition to providing facilities for military work the WPB said, the order

will save an estimated 750 tons of copper, 100 tons of aluminum and 3,400 tons of steel in the next ninety days.

Similar decreases were ordered in the number of tube sets for each of the radio sets produced, which will result in correspondingly fewer tubes in radios for civilian use.

#### Parts Available For Repairs

The board concluded after talks with manufacturers that substantial reductions could be made in civilian production without affecting public safety and morale. In all likelihood supplies will be available for the repair and maintenance of existing civilian radio equipment, the WPB said.

The order does not affect production for Government defense agencies besides the army and navy, nor for lend-lease requirements, police departments "or similar agencies of public authority in the United States."

#### Sees Swift Plant Conversions

The board said swift conversion of larger plants to one hundred per cent. military activity might be expected. The smaller plants, with lighter curtailments in civilian production and fewer war contracts, will have sufficient civilian manufacturing to keep their skilled labor force intact, it was added.

The board said there were an estimated 60,000,000 radios distributed among eighty-seven per cent. of American homes.

### Sugar

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 24 — Continued heavy runs on sugar supplies will compel the Government to begin rationing the commodity within a month or less, Office of Price Administration sources said today.

Designs for rationing books are being drawn and printed, it was learned, and details of the rationing machinery are nearly perfected.

Large industrial sugar consumers already have been limited to the same supplies of sugar they received in comparable months of 1940, and this restriction has made itself felt for weeks at retail outlets.

#### Stores Limit Sales

Many grocery stores have placed arbitrary limits on the amount sold each customer and, in places where the

run has been particularly heavy, some consumers have been unable to buy sugar in any quantities.

Retailers who require consumers to buy a designated amount of groceries in order to obtain a limited amount of sugar were said by the Justice Department to be subject to prosecution under the anti-trust laws. The maximum penalty is \$5,000 or a year's imprisonment or both.

Government officials said consumer demand increased after December 7 to such an extent that a full month's supply was exhausted within a week.

#### Replacement Delayed

Of the nation's nominal 6,000,000-ton sugar supply, about 1,000,000 tons were imported from the Philippines and approximately 90,000 from Hawaii. The Philippine supply has been entirely cut off and the imports from Hawaii reduced sharply.

Government officials believe increased purchases from Cuba will compensate for losses from Pacific sources, but the bulk of the Cuban crop will not be available until next month or later.

#### Cuban Crop Bought

The RFC has completed arrangements to buy virtually all of the 1942 Cuban sugar crop, estimated at around 3,500,000 tons.

No details of the pending rationing plan have been made public, but it was reported that purchases probably would be limited to a figure running under three pounds a person each month. Some sources have predicted the limit would be one pound a month.

At the present time, a spokesman

said, the Government has no plans for rationing other foodstuffs.

## New Gas Curfew May Be Asked

[By the Associated Press]

Philadelphia, Jan. 24 — A 7 P. M. curfew for all gasoline stations throughout the nation may be asked by the Eastern Seaboard Gasoline Dealers as a war-time defense measure to increase industrial manpower, a spokesman said today.

A. Reed Engle, of Philadelphia, a member of the organization's executive committee, said the request may be forwarded to the Government during the dealers meeting here next Tuesday. He said about 200 delegates were expected.

## Nelson Issues Order To "Produce Or Else"

Alibis Won't Be Tolerated, Chairman Of War Board Tells His Staff

Washington, Jan. 24 (P)—Donald M. Nelson officially placed the entire staff of the new War Production Board on a "produce or else" basis today, and declared he would accept no alibis.

"Only results will be accepted," the board chairman told executives and branch and section chiefs at a meeting. "What we do in 1942 is all-important. It is no use for us to talk about the great production we are going to have in 1943, 1944 or 1945 if we don't meet the goals set for 1942.

"These goals can be met. They will be met. . . . We don't want any alibis or excuses."

## KNUDSEN APPROVED FOR HIGH ARMY JOB

JAN 25 2  
Senate Group Acts After Hearing Nelson And Patterson On Appointment

Told His Task Will Be To Keep Morale Of Defense Workers At Highest Pitch

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 24—Capitol Hill learned today that one of William S. Knudsen's principal efforts as the army's No. 1 production troubleshooter will be the job of keeping at highest pitch the morale of the man who makes the gun and the tank and the plane.

This role was disclosed when Knudsen's appointment as a lieutenant general in the army in charge of production for the War Department was considered and later unanimously approved by a Senate Military Affairs Committee.

#### Called Excellent Choice

Both Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the new War Production Board, and Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, appeared before the committee in behalf of the appointment.

Patterson told the committee that

Knudsen would be equipped with all the powers of the War Department to see that a plant functioned at the highest possible peak of efficiency.

The department considered him an excellent choice as a creator of high spirits among workmen, the committee was told, and his record as a one-time worker-at-the-bench and the way he retained touch with the common laborer in his climb to the heights of industry have commanded respect for him throughout American industrial labor.

#### Morale Up, Then Down

There was evidence, some Senators said, that immediately after the attack on Pearl Harbor, workmen, charged with a fighting spirit, produced a top-most speed and efficiency, then, it was said, there followed a dropping off period in which morale and resultant production fell back to pre-Pearl Harbor levels.

The full military committee will consider Knudsen's nomination on Tuesday.

## General Wood at War Post

Former America First Head on Job As Ordnance Adviser

CHICAGO, Jan. 24 (P)—General Robert E. Wood, chairman of the board of Sears, Roebuck & Company and head of the America First Committee until it was dissolved, took up his duties today as a civilian adviser to the War Department's Chicago ordnance branch.

General Thomas S. Hammond, president of the Whiting Corporation, and James F. Oates Jr., Chicago attorney, began service in similar capacities at the same time.

## FBI Seizes Ex-Manager Of Plane Parts Firm

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 24—The Federal Bureau of Investigation announced today the arrest of Richard Ernst Weber, 55, a naturalized German, on a charge of failure to register as a foreign agent.

P. E. Foxworth, assistant director of the FBI, said Weber, also known as Richard Dick, was manager of an aircraft parts company at Babylon, Long Island, for a year prior to last Labor Day. Since then he had been a fugitive.

#### Linked To Spy Case

Foxworth said the arrest was linked to a recent spy case which resulted in

penitentiary sentences for thirty-three men and women convicted in Brooklyn Federal Court of espionage on behalf of the German Government.

Weber was arrested yesterday in a hideout at Three Bridges, N. J.

A former member of the German army, Weber came to this country in 1908 and became a naturalized citizen in 1928. He was arrested during the World War as an enemy alien and was interned at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

For much of the time since his release in May, 1919, he had worked as a mechanic in various radio and airplane parts plants in this country.

In 1933, the FBI said, Weber returned to Germany and worked in a Berlin magneto factory. During the following year, Foxworth said, Weber made several trips to the United States for the stated purpose of obtaining radio manufacturing machinery. One trip was made on a German passport because American citizens were not permitted to travel on ships in the war zone.

#### Allegedly Bought Radio

He returned permanently to the United States in October 30, 1940, the FBI said.

Foxworth said Weber was an associate of Gustav Wilhelm Kaercher and other persons connected with the spy ring broken up by the Brooklyn trial and bought a radio set later delivered to Kaercher and found in the apartment of Felix Jahnce, another Brooklyn defendant.

By JOHN LEAR

WASHINGTON (Wide World)—Axis "Fifth Columns" in South America threaten the future of United States business.

As long as they remain in the Latin lands, Nazi agents are not only a constant menace to the hemisphere's military safety, but they create a fester in Latin political life which disturbs the internal stability needed for steadily successful trade.

The Latin nations are wide open to United States trade now. There is no one else for them to trade with. Unless that trade is built to last in future years, most observers of inter-American affairs agree some foreign power will steal the market from us later and eventually challenge again the democratic institutions of the New World.

Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles had the long-range view in mind as much as the immediate danger when he called on the Conference of Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro to drive Nazi plotters from the hemisphere.

#### Most Effective Way

To break diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy and Japan was the quickest, most effective way to achieve that effect—so Welles asked that form of action.

Bolivia's experience shows that dismissal of the accredited German diplomatic representative is not enough. Minister Ernst Wendler was sent home from La Paz last summer for alleged revolutionary plotting. Yet this month, half a year later, the German consul in the interior mining center of Potosi was discovered to be fomenting trouble in the tin mines on which the United States depends for bearings for its fighting machine.

In Argentina, whence Ambassador Edmund von Therman has gone back to Berlin in answer to recall of the Argentine Ambassador to Germany, the embassy machinery which flooded the continent with anti-democratic propaganda apparently will continue to operate as long as diplomatic channels be-

tween the two countries remain open.

The roundabout route the "Fifth Columns" take to United States business is as follows:

1. The Army. In South America generally, the Army is a strong political influence. Being trained in

forceful methods, it believes in using force when necessary to achieve its ends. Young Army officers traditionally plan their advancement in the Army by forming cliques to swing changes in government. Throughout most of Latin history, these changes were made by violence. There have been fewer revolutions in recent years, but they still can happen. And the Germans, whose military missions armed and trained most of the South American armies, today have their strongest Latin influence in the armed forces.

2. The civil government. The frequent changes in government put government jobholders at the mercy of the political spoils system on an even greater scale than in United States cities ruled by political machines. This is true to such a marked degree that most government employees in South America work at their government jobs only part-time, usually half a day; the other half they spend in private business so that when they lose their government posts (they expect to lose them as a matter of course) they will still retain a means of livelihood. This irregularity discourages development of any system of office tenure or any serious attempt at civil service. The lack of civil service, in turn, contributes to instability.

#### Workers Exploited

3. The law. There was a time when law in South America gave business almost anything in order to have the business. That brought exploitation of the Latin worker. Public resentment was the reaction. Today most of the South American countries have strict laws regulating wages, employment and profits.

In an expanding market like that created by the war—rubber, fibers, oils and all sorts of minerals vital to the Army and Navy must come from South America, since the normal Far Eastern supply was cut off by Japanese treachery—the progressive businessman does not find these regulatory laws a barrier so long as they remain constant and he can calculate his future.

With frequent changes of government, however, there are frequent changes of law, especially of administrative law which has so much to do with modern business. The

## Fifth Columns Menace Trade in So. America

Political Turmoil, Which Hampers Business, Aim of Enemy Agents

forward looking businessman cannot be sure what to expect.

Since there is no civil service, there is no trained body of government workers to administer the laws in a continuous pattern. Often there are not even records in a continuous sense. Some outgoing administrations have dumped all their papers into the wastebaskets, to the despair of librarians who have since tried to compile a perspective of the nation's affairs.

#### Statistics Unknown

Statistics in the modern sense of the word are almost unknown. Figures in books published by one branch of a government frequently do not agree with the records of another branch.

This may sound like an indictment of the Latin's ability to govern himself. Such an indictment would not be fair or accurate. Latin America through three-fourths of its history never had a chance to develop its abilities in government. All the responsibilities were exercised in Madrid or in the Spanish colonial capital in Lima.

There was no opportunity to develop technical skill; the skillful man only got himself into trouble if he tried to act on behalf of his fellow Latin Americans. Use of machinery was discouraged; for had the Latins learned to use machines, they would no longer have been profitable as farm colonies.

#### Task Will Take Years

This is the oppressive pattern the Nazis would like to repeat. They, too, seek farm colonies. Their attempt will fail if lasting trade can be established between the Americas.

The United States is fighting the Nazi design. It is bringing increasing numbers of Latin youths to the United States to learn technical skills, both industrial and agricultural. It is giving the Latin governments advice and training on matters of administration, accounting and recording. Privately endowed foundations in this country are doing their share.

It is a task which will take years. United States diplomats say it can be done regardless of obstacles if we keep at it and—those who know the Latins consider this most important—maintain a good example by fighting political graft and corruption at home.

It would be a lot easier with the "Fifth Columns" booted out of places where they can keep politics in turmoil.

## New Source for Rubber and Drugs With East Indies Supply Cut

By JACK B. BRADWOOD  
WASHINGTON (Wide World)—

Total war in the Far East has destroyed or cut off United States supplies of rubber, hemp, quinine, drugs and other equatorial by-products, and the untilled fields of Latin America may become a vital source of scarce materials.

A sufficient supply of these products will be available from Latin America—if the war lasts long enough. But it is going to take tremendous effort to get production going on a major scale. Some of the spade work already has been started.

The lack of tires and tubes may be met by the rubber of Brazil, Mexico and the Central American republics.

A shortage of soaps, drugs, margarine and oils can be allayed by the coconut groves of Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, Central America and Mexico.

Quinine, of tremendous medical importance, particularly to armies fighting in the tropics, comes from the bark of the chinchona tree, which is a native of Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Guatemala.

#### Supply Not Ready

With our main source of supply for fibers—sisal from Java and abaca from the Philippines—either in Japanese hands or cut off by shipping dangers, the Central American countries now may become the source for materials that go into hemp, cordage and binder twine.

Lying roughly in the same latitudes as the Dutch East Indies, the Philippines and the Malayan peninsula, a dozen Latin-American nations are able—but not ready—to supply the goods for which the United States needlessly depended on the Southern Pacific.

Foreign capital has brought forth Latin America's rich stores of minerals and petroleum, but United States investors, through either timidity or ignorance, did not attempt much development of Latin agriculture.

That is being done now—now that the British in Malaya are destroying rubber plantations as the

Japanese advance; now that the quinine producing groves of the Dutch East Indies are being bombed; now that Philippine hemp is unavailable.

With the rubber shortage in the United States already being felt, the greatest interest is in where we can get that product.

#### Rubber Native of Brazil

The United States had been importing about 600,000 tons a year, 96 per cent from the East Indies and the Straits Settlements. And this despite the fact that rubber is a native of Brazil which was transplanted to the East Indies. It was raised haphazardly in Brazil, Mexico and the Central American countries, while the English and Dutch cultivated it scientifically in the East Indies. Disease and lack of interest cut Latin-American rubber production to almost nothing.

Henry Ford, at Fordlandia, Brazil, and Harvey Firestone, in Guatemala, started rubber plantations in Latin America, but they did not flourish. Wild rubber trees grow now in the tropical belt, so the foundation is laid for developing rubber growing areas. Some poor grade rubber can be obtained from the wild trees, but it takes seven to 10 years to raise producing trees.

The Inter-American Institute of Tropical Agriculture has been set up to develop production of the tropical products we have been getting principally from the Far East. Four groups of rubber experts have already surveyed equatorial America and experiment stations have been set up to study rubber cultivation in Brazil, Peru, Haiti, Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, Costa Rica, Mexico, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, Dominican Republic, Bolivia and Nicaragua.

The institute was functioning before the war, but now its importance has been increased a thousandfold. A tremendous effort is being made to determine the best locations for growing rubber and to produce high-yield, disease-resistant types of trees.

The mechanization of warfare has made rubber almost as strategic as steel.

#### '10 Years Late'

Agricultural and trade experts predict the United States, as soon as possible, will be doing a \$250,000,000 rubber business with Latin America. This will give employ-

ment, they estimate, to approximately 600,000 workers. All American countries with rubber-growing possibilities are joining in the co-operative endeavor. It will be a permanent, not a war-time industry.

A Department of Agriculture official admits that "we are 10 years late" in starting the Western hemisphere rubber production plan.

"Had it been started in the 1930's," he explains, "we might be getting South American rubber in large quantities now at lower prices than we paid for rubber from the East Indies. Still more important, we might have rubber available from sources not cut off by sea warfare. Nevertheless, the fact that we are late in starting the job should not deter us from pushing it."

#### Cocoon From Philippines

Few people realized the importance of cocoanuts until the shipping route from Ceylon was severed and the Philippines could no longer supply their normal amount. The United States has been importing 500,000 tons of copra (dried coconut meat) annually for making soaps, oil, cosmetics, perfumes, drugs, margarine and other products. Ninety per cent of it came from Ceylon and the Philippines, 10,000 miles away; only 10 per cent came from Latin America.

Until Japan attacked the United States obtained nine-tenths of its commercial quinine from Java, Sumatra and the East Indies. Here again it was a case of Dutch making a scientific business of what in Latin America was a more or less unorganized sideline. Harvesting of chinchona bark now must become systematic and its production increased.

Only one of the three fiber-producing plants was harvested on a commercial scale in Latin America despite the fact all three can be grown in this hemisphere. The United States imports about 250,000,000 pounds of henequen (used for binder twine), abaca (hemp) and sisal (used for hard cordage). Henequen is obtained from Mexico, but our sisal came from Java and the Far East and our abaca from the Philippines. Yet these plants can be grown easily a few hundred miles south of the Mexican-United States border.

#### No Substitute for Hemp

According to the Bureau of Plant Industry, the war has placed added emphasis on the urgent need for a supply of hemp fiber in the American tropics. No substitute has been found to replace this abaca fiber for marine and transmission rope.

"Trial plantings made in Panama several years ago have proved suc-

cessful," the bureau reported before December 7. "The planting was increased in 1940 to 2,000 acres, and further increases are contemplated. Our entire supply of this very essential fiber at the present time comes from the Philippines and the Netherlands East Indies."

Emergency steps now are being taken to increase hemp production in the Latin Americas.

For two other products—tannin (a basis for dyes, astringents and tanning) and cacao (chocolate)—Latin America has been forgotten and Africa favored. Both products can be exported heavily by several American republics.

Until this emergency United States financiers have not invested in the soil of South and Central America, with the lone exception of the banana business.

But Latin-American specialists believe the second World War may bring a new business era to the 20 republics to the south—particularly those in the tropical belt.

## Nelson Cuts Gordian Knot Of Production

### Revamps Organization to End Delay, Confusion, and 18 Months' Red Tape

By RICHARD L. TURNER.

Washington, Jan. 24.—(Wide World).—For 18 months, America's production of war materials was impeded by overlapping responsibility, insufficient authority in the hands of those responsible, the necessity that many consult and debate before an important decision could be reached, bureaucracy, bales of correspondence, red tape in general.

Donald M. Nelson, the command-in-chief in the battle of production, who, baffled and frustrated, watched the top-heavy, cumbersome old system's creaky development from the inside, has set about changing all that. Those who know him say it will be different now.

#### Too Many Cooks.

A few days after President Roosevelt gave him an autocrat's power over the American industrial and economic system he revamped and revised the supervisory setup until it is scarcely recognizable.

From his office as executive head of the old supply priorities and allocations board, he had diagnosed one of the principal difficulties as an inability to reach decisions

quickly. Too many had to be consulted, all shared but none bore the responsibility, all shared but none could exercise effectively a sort of power to enforce the decision.

His reshuffling of the production organization, while it retained all the familiar old names, was aimed at giving each a definite job to do, authority to make his own decisions and power to put them into effect, without, if need be, consulting any one. His purpose was to have as close as possible to any arising problem a competent man with authority to settle it.

So, first of all, he divided the production field into six segments and appointed a head man for each. On each, he placed the responsibility for getting his part of the job done. To each he delegated all the power that he holds himself. From each, he will expect results commensurate with that responsibility and power.

There is to be a division of industrial operations, a division of production, a materials division, purchase division, a labor division and a civilian supply division.

But, of even greater importance than any of these, perhaps, will be a group of some 50 or 60 committees, one for each important industry. The chairman of each committee will have power to make decisions on the spot, with or without the approval of the members of his committee.

He will supervise conversion to war time production in his industry and keep the division of industrial operations constantly informed of idle capacity, of possibilities for making something new in the way of war materials on old machinery originally intended for peace time production. He will be the middleman in the letting of actual contracts. He will be a very important and powerful individual.

#### Kanzler At Work.

One such committee was established immediately—for the automobile industry under Ernest Kanzler. Making his headquarters in Detroit, Kanzler will have authority to reach on the spot decisions which heretofore would have required endless correspondence and telephoning between Detroit and Washington. His power over the automobile industry will be absolute. The other committees will operate similarly.

## New Envoy To Turkey Keeps Busy

### Laurence Steinhardt Has Handy Excuse For Not Dressing Up; He Lives 'Out of Suitcase'

By GLADWIN HILL.

New York, Jan. 24.—(Wide World).—Our new ambassador to the international hot-spot of Turkey, Laurence Steinhardt, finds that one of the major problems of being an ace diplomatic trouble-shooter is that people are forever pestering you for the "inside dope," which, nine times out of ten, he wishes he could find out himself.

A compensating advantage he finds is that, living out of a suitcase a lot of the time, you always have a handy, romantic-sounding excuse for not getting dressed up for dinners.

At the moment, just back from three hectic years as ambassador to Russia, he is working out of three suitcases, has just three suits to his name, one threadbare, and is hoping he'll get a chance to pick up a couple more before he takes off in a few days for Turkey.

It's been like this for nearly 10 years. Steinhardt, a tall, dark, genial, shrewd former New York lawyer, who looks much younger than his 49 years, started off in 1933 as minister to Sweden, was made ambassador to Peru for the important Lima Pan-American Conference of 1937; and in 1939 was whisked to Russia, where he handled the United States' important, ticklish interests involved in the Russian-Finnish war, the City of Moscow and Germany's invasion of Russia.

#### Will Cope With Von Papen.

Turkey, an important passageway between Europe, Asia and Africa, has managed to stay neutral in a tug-of-war between the Axis and the Allies and has recently been disclosed as beneficiary of a \$100,000,000 U. S. lease-lend program. In Ankara, Steinhardt will be coping with the machinations of the wily Franz Von Papen, who has been trying, without conspicuous success, to soften up Turkey for possible passage of German troops to critical fronts.

But Steinhardt has a long record of smooth handling of knotty problems. One of his credos has long been: "There's an amicable solution to every controversial question."

As a lawyer, he gained a reputation for effecting reconciliations in divorce cases and compromises. For the Archduchess Marie Louise of Austria he recovered a \$400,000 Napoleon necklace about which there had been a sale misunderstanding. He had Lily Langtry for a client. In a row between Nijinsky and the Metropolitan Opera, Steinhardt wangled for the dancer the highest salary ever paid a stage artist: \$3,750 for 18 minutes of work.

In 1933, after working for the election of President Roosevelt, whom he had known since the '20's, he was made minister to Sweden, and settled an international lawsuit over a coal bill which had been a clinker in U. S.-Swedish relations for 12 years. He straightened out the complicated aftermath of Ivar Kreuger's financial collapse and put through the Swedish-American trade treaty.

### Lived in Fine Mansions.

Although he has not had a home of his own for 10 years, Steinhardt has worked up a nice affinity for sumptuous dwellings. In Stockholm a fluke enabled him to rent cheaply the "finest home in Sweden," a publisher's mansion, with a swimming pool, squash courts, electric elevators and a Turkish bath.

At Moscow, he inherited Spassko House, the U. S. Embassy established and decorated by his wealthy predecessor, Joseph E. Davies, which was even bigger than the Swedish place and had the first air-conditioning system in Russia.

It's not so luxurious now, because all its windows have been blown out periodically by bombs. Steinhardt sent his wife and 15-years-old daughter to Stockholm the day before Germany invaded Russia, but kept on living at the embassy himself, with a fluctuating household of diplomatic staffers and American newspapermen, until the general government exodus to Kuibyshev.

Although no publicity hound, Steinhardt likes the company of newspapermen and never worries about their disclosing off-the-record matters they hear around him.

"There have been a dozen times in my career when newspapermen could have caused me headaches by letting out delicate matters, but none has ever violated a confidence," he says.

### Lives Within Salary.

It is traditional that being a diplomat is an unprofitable occupation, but Steinhardt has not found any difficulty living within his \$17,500 salary. He refuses to have a personal secretary, explaining, "I like to be responsible for any mistakes I make." He dictates his correspondence to embassy clerks, answers his phone himself, and even writes out his own invitations, menus and place cards for ambassadorial dinners.

Steinhardt acquired a bare working knowledge of Russian, although his wife—daughter of a New York investment banker—picked it up quickly. Both she and their daughter, Dulcie Ann, speak seven languages. Steinhardt speaks French, German, Spanish and Swedish, and doesn't expect to have much trouble in Turkey, because the higher-ups there speak French.

He never has been there, and it is about the only place he hasn't been. He had crossed the Atlantic 70 times before he took up diplomatic work. "When I was young, I used to like to travel," he says, a bit ruefully.

He hasn't seen his family or heard from them except in cables for seven months. They lived in Stockholm until November, when he started home from Moscow and they went down to Ankara to wait for him.

### Long Flight to U. S.

That was the flight on which he and Maxim Litvinov and several correspondents were missing for several days during a series of forced

landings in a south Russian blizzard. "I wouldn't give a nickel to go through that again," he says. "But I'd give \$1000 not to have missed it."

He flew back to the United States via Cairo, East Africa and South America, 15,000 miles in 14 days, going from 27 below in Russia to 110 above in Egypt, and touching five continents in nine days.

Since he got back, he has been shuttling between Washington and New York conferring with 15 or 20 people a day in preparation for going to Turkey, and writing about 40 letters a day.

One day he included letters from a government official who wanted to talk about Turkey, a friend whose son couldn't get in the army because he was too fat ("I can't make him any thinner..."), a Hollywood executive with a movie proposition, and a publisher who wanted him to write a book ("he knows I can't write while I'm in the service...")—all small matters, but requiring answers.

Steinhardt's father was a steel-ware manufacturer. He was born in New York, went to Columbia University law school, and quickly got a national reputation as a medical law expert.

This resulted from the fact that, due to family illnesses, he spent most of his time for five years around the Lenox Hill hospital, and boned with the successive classes of interns until he knew more than they did, and wound up by conducting cram sessions for them.

Steinhardt has long been known as a walking information bureau. These days wishes he even had the time to walk.

## Popularized Language of Native China

### Ambassador Hu Proud of Gift to His Country of Literature in 'Vulgar' Tongue

By HAMILTON FARON.

Washington, Jan. 24. — (Wide World)—The man in the United States who represents the world's largest republic counts as his greatest accomplishment the gift of a "living language" to the literature of his people.

A poet and scholar, he is Dr. Hu Shih, affable and cherry ambassador from China who came to the United States from London just before the Munich pact.

He turns off discussions of politics and of international affairs,

but he talks willingly of his favorite subject—"Kuoyo." Freely translated that means "national tongue of China."

"It is a respected name for the old 'vulgar' tongue," says Dr. Hu, "which now is accepted in literature and education."

Only a comparatively few years ago the "vulgar" or spoken language was shunned by scholars. Few would write in the language of the people, putting their poems and novels instead into the formal characters of their ancestors.

Then Dr. Hu began his campaign for use of the living tongue, publishing a book of his own poems in the vulgar language. Next he started republication of novels produced during the previous 500 years by authors who wrote anonymously because they transcribed their plots in the common idiom. For each novel Dr. Hu wrote a preface. He estimates he has written 3,000,000 words in Chinese. "A substantial part of it in my hobby field"—popularizing the living language.

"No living literature can be produced in a dead language," was his motto through the years that led to General acceptance of Kuo-Yo.

### Two Other Hobbies.

He has two other major hobbies—advising people to cultivate hobbies, and collecting books.

"Politics has been a hobby, too," he said. "I began writing about politics before the war. It seems that politics now becomes my profession for a time."

Dr. Hu lives alone in the huge mansion leased by the Chinese Government for its Washington embassy. High above the street, it looks down over acres of rolling lawns and giant trees, two of which gave the estate its name—"Twin Oaks."

Originally built by Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, the big wooden mansion has few Chinese touches aside from some beautiful pieces of furniture and a row of carved lamps hanging from the ceiling of the broad porch.

### Madame Hu in China.

It's a lonely life for Dr. Hu—"three-fourths of my family are in this country, but the most important part is in China." He explained that his two sons are students at American Universities—Tsu-Wang a senior in mechanical engineering at Cornell and Ssu-Tu a freshman at Haverford.

But Madame Hu doesn't want to come to the United States. She can't speak English, and says Dr. Hu, she believes she would find it difficult to learn a new language. She says, he declared, that "you can't teach an old dog new tricks."

Dr. Hu dresses quietly in dark business suits and looks much younger than his 50 years. He has little interest in active sports although he once thought he would like golf.

### Urged to Play Golf.

"Many of my friends have invited me to play golf," he smiled, "when

I left London on the very day before Chamberlain received the invitation to go to Munich, there was a most tense war atmosphere. Thousands of people were at Whitehall Station. One old friend who came to see me off said in his final parting words: 'Play golf.' I haven't even learned to putt. I feel guilty when I think of that old friend."

His hobby of advising hobbies was illustrated in a commencement address he delivered at Purdue University. He urged the students to take from college with them "two intellectual puzzles which you resolve to solve."

"This little device of always having a few intriguing problems to challenge you serves many a purpose," he continued. "It keeps alive your intellectual interest throughout life. It opens up new avocational interests, new hobbies. It lifts your daily life above the level of routine drudgery. It often gives you a delightful taste of intellectual rapture when you, in the stillness of the night, suddenly succeed in solving one of your difficult pet problems and feel like waking up your household and shouting at them 'Eureka! Eureka!'"

Of the war which occupies much of the attention of Dr. Hu and his embassy staff during working hours, he says little. He doesn't like to discuss it except on business, but—"It's a terrible thing."

# Fate of Armies Hangs on Weather

## Axis and United Nations Count on Third Belligerent—the Elements

JAN 25 1942

By CLARKE BEACH

WASHINGTON (Wide World)—Both the Axis and the United Nations are anxiously eyeing a third belligerent in this war—the elements. Never in history could bad weather so easily sway the tide of battle.

The prime factor in modern warfare is perfect co-ordination of all the new weapons and mechanical gear.

A bad storm breaking unexpectedly over the battlefield could throw the whole routine disastrously off schedule, confound the most brilliant strategy and nullify the effect of the finest victories won on the production front.

Raindrops and wind, as well as men and masses of material, may determine the outcome of the critical battles.

### Weather Men in Uniform

As bad weather has become more dangerous, however, new means of dealing with it have been devised. Knowledge of weather forecasting has been increased enormously since the World War, when the Allies, at a disadvantage in paying almost no attention to meteorology.

Armies of weather prophets are in uniform today. In Germany the Geopolitical Institute, in which scientists help Hitler to plot high strategy, lays great stress on weather information. In this country, meteorologists are attached to nearly all the armed forces. The scientists at the United States Weather Bureau and at universities are devoting almost all their time to war projects. They are training hundreds of men as meteorologists, making special detailed forecasts for Army, Navy and war industries, and doing research on scientific problems of military importance.

### Weather Censorship

At the same time, a tight censorship has been enforced on all news of future weather which might be of value to the enemy. No weather reports may be broadcast, except warnings of serious weather disturbances, lest the radios of enemy

ships and other United States islands in the Pacific, loss of the weather reports which were sent from such American possessions becomes a major handicap to military and naval strategists.

These periodic reports of weather conditions, based on observations made at the same hour at hundreds of scattered stations, are the basis of the weather bureau's synoptic weather charts.

These patterns of weather conditions give the forecasters their best clue as to what can be expected next, for in the temperate zones weather moves generally from west

to east at a speed of from 20 to 30 miles per hour.

Thus the Japanese have the "weather gauge" of the United States on the Pacific coast, for they are in a position to know and partially to prevent us from knowing what kind of weather is coming our way. On the Atlantic, however, the Germans are handicapped for lack of information about the weather to the west of them.

In the tropics, where some of the heaviest fighting now is going on, weather forecasting is not so big a factor, except for warnings of approaching hurricanes and typhoons (these are occidental and oriental

weather changes there are rainy and dry seasons, and once the rains start they come almost constantly or at certain hours each day.

These seasons vary with localities. When the rains come at various points is probably a leading entry in the notebooks of all the war leaders: in Panama, the rainy season lasts from May to December; in Dakar, from July to September; in the East Indies, from January to February; in India from May to September; in Indo-China and Thailand, from May to October; in Manila, from July to October. In Libreville, French Equatorial Africa, there are two rainy seasons, with peaks in October and April.

### Bad Weather Aids Defense

Bad weather can be an ally or an enemy, but it generally helps the side which is on the defensive. Low hanging clouds at Dunkirk hampered German air operations and made possible the miraculous evacuation. Severe and unexpectedly early winter gave the Russians their opportunity to lash back at the German invader.

In all but the Russian invasion,

## Forecasts

terms for the same phenomenon).

### Approach of Hurricanes

From two to 10 of these dangerous storms arise each year in the doldrums of both the Atlantic and Pacific between June and October. They cut a swathe about 100 miles wide, characteristically sweeping up in a semi-circle, to the west, northwest, north and northeast. In this hemisphere they strike Caribbean islands and the southeast extremity of the United States. In the Orient, they sweep through the East Indies, the Philippines, Malaya and all the area on the China sea.

To warn the Navy of the approach of hurricanes, the United States established observation posts in the West Indies during the Spanish-American War—one of the first recorded military uses of weather forecasting.

Forecasting of ordinary storms has not been greatly developed in the tropics, chiefly because there is little need for it. The main

Hitler has had the weather on his side. But meteorologists say this was mainly luck, for such operations had to be planned far in advance, and neither the Geopolitical Institute nor anyone else can unfailingly predict weather more than a few days ahead.

Reliable forecasters claim accuracy for only a 24 to 36-hour period. They are experimenting with five-day forecasts and have had much success. But F. W. Reichelderfer, Army-trained chief of the United States Weather Bureau, says that these forecasts become progressively less dependable each day until their value is lost entirely on the sixth day.

The susceptibility of a blitzkrieg to weather influences is obvious. All depends on precise timing and co-ordinated movement of each of the attacking forces. A sudden storm could ground the planes; the mud could bog tanks, impede the movement of field artillery and slow down the trucks bearing motorized infantry. The thousands of radios needed for constant communication between the fighting

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units might be rendered useless by electrical disturbances.

In a naval engagement, the essential co-ordination of air power becomes impossible when visibility is low. Observation planes cannot spot the effect of a battleship's gun fire. Bombers and fighting planes cannot take off and return to bases. If the wind is too high or shifts suddenly, a smoke screen may be dissipated.

In stormy seas, submarines cannot find their prey or accurately aim their torpedoes.

### Gains Since World War

On land, a sudden shift in the wind will carry the fumes of a gas attack back to the attacker. An unexpected high wind may tear loose the barrage balloons defending a city against air raids. Searchlights cannot pierce low clouds at night.

As if preparing for this historic test, meteorology has been developing throughout the last century. Telegraphy was the foundation stone, making it possible for observers to get together weather reports made in many places at the same time. It was first used for this purpose in 1850. Wireless telegraphy brought weather reports from ships at sea.

Latest advance, in 1938, employed a combined balloon, radio and weather instrument to broadcast to ground observers reports on conditions 10 to 20 miles above the earth.

As a result of all this, forecasters are able to provide military leaders with much more detail about the weather than they could in the World War. Then the forecasters could predict only whether or not it would rain. Now they tell also when fog will come and go, the height of the cloud ceilings, the amount of rain and snowfall to be expected.

has set for itself—185,000 planes in the next two years.

Further hints are on engineers' drawing boards. Most of the designs in contemplation are, of course, secret. But some are not, and from these can be sketched a picture of the future.

Faster airplanes of longer range unquestionably will come.

Higher speeds will be attained through better designs, greater engine power and operation at higher altitudes. The designs resemble somewhat the visions of the future presented by the English novelist and historian, H. G. Wells.

### Flying Eight Miles Up

Greater engine powers are fast being developed, and, as for high-altitude flight, one type of American fighter plane already in production can be flown at a height in excess of eight miles.

Rangier planes, being developed both by the United States and its enemies, will be necessary because this country has ocean ramparts on both sides. An experimental bomber developed before the war began is capable—the engineers who developed it say—of flying from continental United States to Europe and back. Whether it can carry an effective bomb load on such a trip has not been stated.

But it is inevitable that whole fleets of long-range planes will be built as the war progresses.

In numbers, the air forces in the offing will make today's look puny. On extraordinary occasions flights of 300 to 400 planes have been used in recent months in Europe on a single raid. Soon a flight of 500

bombers probably will become a commonplace.

In the field of warplane design aeronautical engineers are only now beginning to tap the possibilities of

The model plane indicated a full-scale speed unheard of in aviation.

To double-check his findings, and suspicious that the wind tunnel itself was at fault, the engineer took the model to another tunnel, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Weeks of work followed. The results were almost identical.

That design, known as the Burnelli all-wing type, likely will appear in some form, along with others of a sensational character, during the course of the war. We can consider the Burnelli type here because it is not on the War Department's restricted list.

Developed by Vincent J. Burnelli, long a figure in American aviation circles, it differs from conventional airplanes in the same way that the Northrop "Flying Wing," announced last autumn, differs.

### Flying Mysteries

In looking at tomorrow's airplanes, we must bear in mind that for all their knowledge engineers are still groping in the dark in trying to find out what makes a plane behave as it does at high speeds and high altitudes. Improvements are made gradually.

Neither the Northrop nor the Burnelli design is a production type as yet, even though experimental planes in both classes have been flown. How long it would take to create production types of them is a matter of conjecture.

Burnelli proceeds on the theory

that the conventional airplane "has gradually been patterned from the inherited idea of a street car or motorcar body arrangement with wings applied."

That, he says, is wrong. He argues that the fuselage, that part of a warplane which carries the crew, guns and bombs, should not be a mere streamlined shape, but, instead, a wing-shaped compartment which lifts part of its own weight.

That permits shortening of the wings themselves, decreases air resistance and adds to the speed and range. It also provides better protection to the crew in a crash.

A few years ago Burnelli trundled out one of his experimental planes for a test flight at Newark Airport. A crew of two climbed in and took off. It was evident a few minutes later that the ship was in trouble.

First one aileron, the control surface on the trailing edge of the wing near the tip, ripped off. Then the other one let go. The plane crashed.

Spectators rushed over to extricate the bodies. The ship had plowed deeply into a swamp. No one, they thought, could have lived.

From the odd-shaped fuselage both the pilot and his mechanic crawled out. The latter was hurt. The other was merely shaken up. The mechanic was hurt because he had loosened his safety belt before the crash.

Burnelli was so delighted at this proof of the strength of his wing-shaped fuselage that he used a pic-

ture of the crash in subsequent advertisements.

### Fuselage Workshop

Clyde Pangborn, who in 1931 flew non-stop from Japan to the United States and now is ferrying American-made bombers to England, has strongly recommended to the War Department the development of combat airplanes on the Burnelli principle.

Burnelli's fuselage, or what engineers call the center section, houses not only the crew, bombs, guns and the retractable landing gear, but the rear part of the engines as well. It is a complete workshop, with just enough outer wing attached to make it fly.

In one of his big bomber designs machine gun nests protrude from the tops of the booms which jut back from the wing to carry the tail control surfaces. His idea is a compromise between a conventional plane and the all-wing Northrop plane, which has no tail at all.

Burnelli has had his troubles over a period of years which have prevented a more rapid development of his design for the United States armed services, but now he is ready to proceed with his development work.

Due retaliatory measures against Japan have been promised for the bombing of Manila. The airplane designers, making today's fantasies tomorrow's realities, and the manufacturers, pressing for a production of more than 10,000 planes a month in 1943, will help the Army and Navy to make good on the promise.

## British Get Funds At Low Interest

London, Jan. 24 (Wide World)—Financial commentators here are praising the way in which the huge sums necessary for the war are being raised at strikingly low interest cost—a sharp contrast with the last war.

The staggering cost of the struggle to date has been £8,700,000,000 (\$34,-

974,000,000), or £300,000,000 (\$1,206,000,000) more than was appropriated in all of World War I.

But the borrowing made necessary by this expenditure has been managed at an interest cost of less than two per cent.

JAN 25 1942

Sir Ronald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1915-16, has warned that British financiers must expect to be kept in rein for some time after the war in order to prevent overspending, inflation and speculation such as followed the peace of 1918.

Most of the batch of big bank statements issued this week agreed with this view. Others sounded the old battle cry that there will have to be a tighter control of wages because there is still undue spending on consumption goods.

Despite investments in savings certificates, workers, whose incomes have risen because of full employment, are thought still to have a usable margin, which the banks tell them is safer in vaults than in the traditional teapot.

Such deposits would automatically increase funds at the disposal of the Government, since the banks would reinvest them in Government bonds.

JAN 23 1942

In the year ended last September Britons spent £300,000,000 (\$1,206,000,000) on beer and the same amount on tobacco. Income tax receipts last week of about £80,000,000 (\$321,000,000) more than doubled the weekly average estimated for the budget but this was due mainly to half-yearly tax deductions from wages.

Shares of Cornish tin mines are beginning to appear in the market on the long shot that Government aid might resuscitate the inactive companies. Following loss of Malayan mines (similar revival of interest was shown in Wall Street in shares of some high-cost American copper producers and Washington finally announced a plan to give them a form of subsidy).

## By VICE-ADMIRAL JOHANNES FURSTNER Netherlands Navy Minister

LONDON (Wide World)—The tradition of the swashbuckling, mustachioed Dutch sea warriors who once carried brooms on the mastheads of their wooden sailing ships in token of having swept the seas of their enemies, is carried on today by The Netherlands men-of-war fighting the Axis in European and Far Eastern waters.

These modern craft—whose striking power, maneuverability and speed would have amazed the commanders of the wooden battle-wagons of the past—have already shown the Germans, the Italians and the Japanese that many years of peace have not dimmed the Hollanders' seafaring skill and courage.

The men who man them, hard-bitten, scrappy crews wise in the ways of ships and the sea, are fitting successors of the "sea beggars" who helped break Spain's grip on The Netherlands and fought the British to a virtual draw in naval wars of the 17th century.

### Struggle Against Spain

Holland's rise as a world naval power started about three centuries ago during the struggle against Spanish tyranny. The picturesque sobriquet, "beggars of the sea," came into being in 1566, when representatives of the various Netherlands provinces came to petition the Duchess of Parma, representative of King Philip of Spain, for administrative and other concessions.

In order to stress the fact that they were coming as petitioners, the notables and other officials of The Netherlands each wore an insignia showing a beggar's pouch. Upon seeing that insignia, one of the courtiers of the Duchess said to her, "do not worry, madame, they are only beggars."

The Hollanders heard of the remark and promptly accepted the appellation of "Geuzen," a rough translation of the French word, as their proud device. From then on Holland's seafaring men were known

as "Watergeuzen."

One of the notable victories chalked up by the "sea beggars" in their war against the Spaniards occurred in 1573 when Admiral Dirkzoon, commanding 25 vessels, bested 30 ships under Admiral Bossu in the Zuider Zee. In this engagement four small patriot craft grappled the Spanish flagship Inquisition and forced it to surrender after the four vessels had drifted on a shoal called the Nek.

JAN 25 1942

The 17th century witnessed the greatest Dutch naval victories under the redoubtable Admiral Maarten Tromp, his son Cornelis, Admiral de Ruyter and others. In the great battle of the Downs, the elder Tromp dealt a blow to Spanish sea power from which it never recovered.

Spain sent out the finest fleet since the armada to drive the Dutch from the channel and land 10,000 men at Dunkerque. Admiral Tromp had been cruising up and down the channel for some weeks on the lookout for the Spaniards, and on September 16 he sighted the fleet. Tromp at once attacked although he had only 13 vessels under him, the larger part of his fleet having been detached to watch over Dunkerque.

They pressed the attack with such fury that the Spaniards sought refuge under the lee of the Downs and anchored at the side of an English squadron. Tromp instituted a blockade and sent urgent messages to Holland to give him as many additional ships as possible. Less than a month later he had 105 sail under his command and prepared to attack.

### 15,000 Spaniards Lost

But before battle was joined he made a gallant gesture towards the Spaniards, after hearing that they lacked spars for certain ships and were short of ammunition. The Admiral provided them with the needed supplies and then bore down on the Spanish fleet. In the ensuing battle all except seven Spanish vessels were either sunk, burned or captured, and 15,000 Spaniards lost their lives. The Dutch suffered only 100 casualties.

The great naval duels between the Dutch and the British sea warriors, Monk and Blake, occurred during the middle of the 17th cen-

## Experimental Craft Had Test Flight at Newark Airport

By DEVON FRANCIS

NEW YORK (Wide World)—Warplane fleets of a size and striking force exceeding the most sanguine dreams of air power's proponents probably will be employed in World War II before the battle flags are furled.

A hint of what they will be like exists in current designs and in the production goal which this nation

the future.

Two years ago a leading American engineer took a model of a proposed warplane to the wind tunnel laboratories of New York University for testing. A wind tunnel is just what the name implies—a device to simulate speeds and air conditions under carefully controlled laboratory conditions.

Weeks later he emerged shaking his head.

"It doesn't seem possible," he said.

## Little Dutch Navy Proud of Traditions

JAN 25 1942  
Netherlands Officer Recalls Sailors Were Known as 'Sea Beggars'

tury with varying fortunes. In one engagement at Dungeness on November 30, Tromp defeated a fleet under Blake, but in another clash in February, 1653, he got the worst of it, losing nine ships of war and thirty or forty merchantmen in

convey. He was killed in a fierce battle with the English under Monk in 1653 off Scheveningen, in which the English were victorious.

Tromp's son, Cornelis, also achieved distinction as a commander in the latter half of the 17th century. In 1653 he participated in the action of the Dutch fleet of Admiral Van Galen against the English off Leghorn, in which Van Galen was killed. A Dutch destroyer bearing the name of Van Galen wrote one of the most stirring chapters in the Nazi invasion of Holland in May, 1940, when it went to the defense of Rotterdam. Its crew abandoned ship after it had been subjected to 31 dive bombing attacks, and then continued the battle on shore.

#### Butter for Pirates

Probably the greatest of the old Dutch sea fighters was Admiral Michiel Adriaanszoon de Ruyter, who was born at Flushing, March 24, 1607. History says that when he was a boy young Michiel became so infuriated over his parents' refusal to let him go to sea that he climbed a church steeple in Flushing and stayed there until his parents had given their approval. He fought under Tromp after service in the Mediterranean and elsewhere.

Once while he was cruising the Mediterranean he was attacked by a large Algerian corsair. Shortly before the pirates came alongside, he had his crew bring up barrels of butter from the hold and spread it all over the decks and then had his men put on spiked shoes. The pirates swarmed aboard but were at a disadvantage on the slippery decks and were mowed down by the Hollanders.

In June, 1666, the greatest battle ever to occur in English seas up to that time was won by de Ruyter and Cornelis Tromp off North Foreland. There de Ruyter with 85 men-of-war and 16 fire ships tangled with a fleet of 85 British ships under Prince Rupert and Admiral Monk. The battle lasted for four days, and on the last day de Ruyter dispersed his opponents, who escaped under cover of a thick fog.

#### Chain Shot Invented

The contest was announced as a victory for Monk in England, but a contemporary British historian who visited the remains of the British fleet reported that it was "miserably shattered, hardly a vessel entire but appearing rather to be so many wrecks and hulls, so cruelly had the Dutch mangled us."

The battering suffered by the British fleet was largely due to the terrible effect of chain shot, an invention attributed to the Dutch Admiral de With, which was first used in that struggle. The morning after

the battle, de Ruyter, who was known for his modesty and simplicity, was found calmly sweeping his cabin and feeding his chickens.

Another battle on July 25 between de Ruyter and Tromp on the one side and Prince Rupert and Monk on the other, resulted in a victory for the English. Many of the British and Dutch battles were so hotly contested that both sides claimed victory.

In June, 1667, de Ruyter, with a fleet of 70 vessels, forced the boom at the Medway, destroyed the men-of-war guarding it, and moved on in triumph to Chatham. The roar of the Dutch guns was heard in London and caused panic in the capital, described in Pepys' diary. De Ruyter could have easily captured London, but faulty information caused him to withdraw.

## Japs' Thrust To South Is Puzzling One

Full-Dress Invasion of Australia Would Require Extraordinary Supply Lines

JAN 25 1942  
Move May Be Singapore Step

Harassment of Allied Communications in Battle for Citadel Seen Likely Aim

BY KIRKE L. SIMPSON.

Japan's expanding China Sea attack is already lapping at Australia's northeastern island outposts in the Pacific to deflect American attention somewhat from other crucial war fronts. It could be a prelude to another head-on American-Japanese clash, matching the stand of General MacArthur and his American-Filipino troops still galling Nipponese strategists on Batan Peninsula in Luzon.

Synchronizing with word from Melbourne that a Japanese invasion of New Britain off the northeast tip of New Guinea was in progress and that radio touch with Rabaul, its chief port, already broken, Washington lifted the tight censorship lid a little on American counter-moves in the Pacific theater. It

was revealed that American reinforcements of unindicated composition and size have been streaming to undisclosed destinations in the southwest Pacific.

#### Bar To Allied Cooperation.

New Guinea, apparently the next Japanese objective, is a natural stepping stone to the Australian mainland. The island lies just across narrow Torres Strait. Melbourne authorities have warned the people of Australia that a full-scale attempt at invasion of that British commonwealth may be coming.

Apart from that, New Britain and New Guinea, in Japanese hands, would be a serious added obstacle to the flow of American or British reinforcements to China Sea or Netherlands Indies battle zones. Aircraft and submarines based on those islands would threaten gravely both the northern and southern passages from the Pacific to the Java Sea and the lower end of the China Sea.

It seems obvious that one or both routes are being used by the United States, and possibly Britain, to bolster Allied defenses and the unified Allied command in the southwestern Pacific under General Wavell. His indicated command post is somewhere in Java as is that of his American naval associate, Admiral Hart.

#### Pretty Big Bite.

It may prove that Japanese strategy in the thrust at New Britain aims more at harassing those Allied communication lanes than at an attempted conquest of Australia. That still seems too big a bite for even the Japanese to contemplate.

Washington official estimates that the Japanese have been forced by MacArthur's stubborn defense of Batan to mobilize a full army, perhaps 200,000 men, on Luzon indicate afresh the growing strain upon Tokyo's resources for pressing so far-flung a war. It takes ships as well as men to make up an invasion army. Transports and supply craft must be constantly shuttling from Japanese home bases to Luzon to maintain any such force in action there even though rice-eating Nipponese troops are feeding largely off the country.

It would take many more troops and ships to stage an invasion of Australia, or to seize the big island of New Guinea. It lies 2000 miles or so farther away from any Japanese home bases than does Manila. It would take several times the number of ships required for transporting and servicing the Luzon invasion to set a force of comparable size ashore firmly in New Guinea.

#### Keyed To Singapore.

Therefore, the new Japanese move seems, as yet, more keyed to the critical situation in the battle for Singapore, raging only 70 miles north of that island fortress itself, than a major new invasion effort. It may be calculated more to impede and harass Allied reinforcement and supply lines while the fight for Singapore is brought to its conclusion than to establish Australian invasion bases.

Massing of new and overwhelmingly superior forces against MacArthur on Luzon has the same look. It foreshadows an all-out Japanese attempt to crush his resistance, regardless of losses, in order to release Nipponese forces now pinned in Luzon for the Singapore front, and for attacks on the Netherlands Indies — and their all-important oil fields. That is Japan's prime objective: the reason she plunged into the war.

(Wide World)

## FRED VANDERSCHMIDT-

### Japan's Thinning Lines Offer Allies Golden Opportunity

NO analysis of the war in the Pacific is complete without stress on the very vastness of the battlefield of ocean, island and archipelago — what it means in thinning out of forces and what it offers to the United Nations.

After seven weeks of offensive warfare, conducted at the very maximum of its striking power, Japan has its fighting forces spread in a triangle which, using Tokyo as an apex, is more than 4,000 miles at its base and more than 3,000 on its sides.

THE German army, which certainly is as at least as large as Japan's, occupies by contrast an area considerably smaller, with far less vulnerable lines of communication and supply. Yet the Russians are teaching the Germans a bloody lesson in the folly of over-extension.

Already there are a few signs of the consequences of Japan's own spreading out. One was the humiliating defeat which the Chinese dealt out to their old ene-

mies at Changsha. Another is the fact that when U. S. and Chinese fliers raided Hanoi, capital of Indo-China, there were no fighters in the sky to meet them. Japan's aircraft reserve probably is already engaged, far to the south, east and west.

THIS reckless spreading out of Japan's should be no invitation to Allied complacency. It is, rather, an immediate challenge — to swift reinforcement, staunch defense, constant harassment and adequate planning for the

earliest possible counter-offensive.

It can be taken for granted that the footholds which Japan has seized in the Dutch East Indies Islands are so far lightly held. Left alone, however, Japan ultimately will reinforce them and it will be ten times as hard to get them back.

The need for the utmost defense of the Allies' remaining out-

posts is abundantly clear.

FRED VANDERSCHMIDT

NEW YORK, JAN. 24-(AP)—THE ALL-INDIA RADIO, QUOTING A CHUNGKING REPORT, SAID TODAY THAT CHINESE PLANES HAD DESTROYED TWO JAPANESE TRANSPORTS IN AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE OVER ENEMY BASES IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA. CBS HEARD THE BROADCAST HERE.

MG812AES

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LONDON, JAN 24-(AP)—A NUMBER OF THE DUTCH SOLDIERS IN CANADA WHO ARE TRAINING TO JOIN THE NETHERLANDS LEGION IN ENGLAND WILL GO INSTEAD TO THE NETHERLAND EAST INDIES, ANETA, NETHERLANDS NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY.

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JAN 25 1942

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## MALAYAN

NEW DELHI, INDIA, JAN 24-(AP)-A BROADCAST FROM SINGAPORE THIS MORNING SAID THERE HAD BEEN NO JAPANESE AIR ACTIVITY OVER THAT BRITISH NAVAL BASE SINCE YESTERDAY MORNING.

DN449AES

JAN 25 1942

## AUSTRALIAN

NEW YORK, JAN. 24-(AP)-EVERY AUSTRALIAN--MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD--WILL TURN SOLDIER, IF NEED BE, TO PROTECT HIS LAND FROM JAPANESE AGGRESSION, AUSTRALIA'S PRIME MINISTER, JOHN CURTIN, DECLARED TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS.

ASKED IF ANY AUSTRALIAN CITY WOULD BE SURRENDERED TO POSSIBLE INVASION TO AVERT DEATH AND DESTRUCTION, CURTIN REPLIED WITH AN EMPHATIC, "NO."

"SHOULD JAPANESE AGGRESSION COME TO THIS COUNTRY, AUSTRALIA WILL DUPLICATE THE BRITISH POLICY OF 'EVERY VILLAGE A STRONG POINT, EVERY TOWN A FORTRESS, AND EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD A SOLDIER,'" CURTIN SAID.

Batavia, N.E.I., Jan. 24-(AP)-Flaming rivers of oil poured into the sea and spread blazing far out from the shores of Tarakan Island when the Japanese moved in on Jan. 11, survivors of the little Tarakan garrison reported today.

the eyewitness account of destruction carried out by the Dutch on the oil-rich island off Borneo was related by a group headed by Sub-Lieutenant Heinemann in an interview with the Aneta, Dutch news agency.

"A fleet of Jap transports, escorted by six cruisers and six destroyers, appeared off nearby Tadjong Batu on Saturday, Jan. 10," Heinemann said. "In all probability there was an aircraft carrier nearby, too. The intermittent airp pounding we had been getting now became continuous.

"The destruction of vital objects on the island, mostly by blowing them up, began at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and was finished at 8 o'clock Sunday morning.

"All during the night the thunder of exploding demolition charges was accompanied

by the crash of Japanese bombs. The whole island seemed one glaring fire.

"The blazing oil poured in streams into the sea. At times the volume was so great the sea water could not immediately put out the blazing oil, and the oil flowed in a flaming river far out across the sea's surface."

A85

-95-

LONDON, JAN. 24-(AP)-THE POSSIBILITY THAT DECISIVE ACTION WAS TAKING PLACE IN CIRENAICA WAS SEEN BY OBSERVERS TODAY WHEN A BRITISH MILITARY COMMENTATOR DECLINED TO MAKE ANY STATEMENT ON THE LIBYAN CAMPAIGN PENDING RECEIPT OF THE MIDDLE EAST COMMAND COMMUNIQUE FROM CAIRO.

JAN 25 1942

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## BULLETIN

## RUSSIAN

NEW YORK, JAN. 24-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO DECLARED TODAY THAT "RZHEV IS COMPLETELY ENCIRCLED AND SMOLENSK IS ALMOST ENCIRCLED" BY WESTWARD DRIVING RUSSIAN TROOPS.

THE GERMAN GARRISON OF RZHEV, 125 MILES NORTHWEST OF MOSCOW, BEEN BY-PASSED BY RED ARMY SPEARHEADS OPERATING BOTH ABOVE AND BELOW IT. SMOLENSK, ON THE DNIEPER 230 MILES WEST OF MOSCOW, IS A GERMAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS.

JAN 25 1942

THE BBC BROADCAST WAS HEARD IN NEW YORK BY NBC.

MG630AES

Belgrade, Jan. 24-(AP)-The British radio said tonight that special permits are now required to enter or leave Belgrade, Yugoslavia. The broadcast was heard by CBS.

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JAN 25 1942

Buenos Aires, Argentina, Jan. 24-(AP)-Though Acting-President Ramon S. Castillo reiterated tonight that from the outset of Pan-American deliberations Argentina had declared she "would not go to war and would not sever relations" with the axis, the government at the same time was reported planning to strengthen defenses in line with commitments made at Rio de Janeiro.

These plans, according to informed sources, call for the stationing of mobile units at strategic points along the Atlantic coast of Patagonia, and possibly patrolling of Argentine coastal waters.

Patagonia extends roughly from the Limay and Negro Rivers in the north to Beagle Channel at the southern tip of Terra del Fuego, and thus takes in the shipping route through the Straits of Magellan at the southern end of the South American mainland.

It was understood also that the military class of 1920, already to be kept under arms until March 31, thereby doubling the size of the army, might be retained in service beyond that date, with the likelihood other classes would be called up if circumstances should make it necessary.

An indication that naval patrols were under consideration was seen in the fact that navy minister Admiral Fincati held a long conference today with Admiral Benito Sueyro, commander of the fleet.

President Castillo reiterated Argentina's stand on action against the axis in an interview in the newspaper Ultimas Graficas.

"We clearly stated from the outset," he declared, "and maintained consistently, that Argentina would not go to war nor sever relations, but that she was disposed to accept, in accordance with her never-lacking American sentiment, any form of agreement which reaffirmed the solidarity and unity of the continent but at the same time left the individual American countries free, in the exercise of their own sovereignty, to adopt measures which the special situations and circumstances of each country made advisable."

Montevideo, Jan. 24-(AP)-Warplanes and anti-aircraft batteries soon will be en route to Uruguay from the United States as the first shipment under the recent \$17,000,000-lease lend allocation, President Alfredo Baldomir disclosed today.

Future deliveries are expected to include small armed vessels for coastal patrol, artillery, small arms and munitions.

Uruguay is expected to sever relations with the axis Monday. The president said the United States had also granted priorities on machinery for the Rio Negro power project, construction of which has been paralyzed since German contractors were unable to obtain equipment.

Lima, Peru, Jan. 24-Peru tonight severed relations with Germany, Italy and Japan. A government communique said:

"The Government of Peru has broken diplomatic and consular relations with

Germany, Italy and Japan. This decision was adopted in accordance with the decision reached at the third consultative conference being held at Rio de Janeiro by the American foreign ministers and as an expression of Peru's solidarity with the United States which was attacked by Japan and against whom Germany and Italy declared war.

"At 6 P.M. today the Director of Protocol of the Peruvian Chancellery delivered personally to the diplomatic agents of the above mentioned countries a note in which Dr. Lino Cornejo, Minister of Foreign Affairs ad interim notified them of the foregoing decision of the Peruvian Government.

"Presidential decrees have been also issued whereby the exequaturs given to German, Italian and Japanese consuls established in national territory have been cancelled."

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JAN 25 1942

Montreal, Canada, Jan. 24-(AP)-Capt. Robert Warren Whitmore of Miami, Fla., and three British companions were missing today in a Lockheed Hudson bomber overdue on a delivery flight to the United Kingdom, the RAF Ferry Command announced.

London, Jan. 24-(AP)-A young Royal Air Force pilot, who couldn't hold back his twin-engined Hudson bomber, has set a new Trans-Atlantic speed record for ferry pilots of eight hours and ten minutes.

The unnamed young Englishman, who formerly tilled a farm in Australia, had been instructed by the ferry command not to shoot at any records but to concentrate on delivering the craft safe and sound.

A 40 to 50-mile tailwind intervened, and the old record set by Capt. O.P. Jones, British Overseas Airway pilot, was bettered by 13 minutes. The English lad, recently graduated from a Canadian air school, was making his first long over-water flight.

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# *U. S. Fleet Sinks Five More Jap*

## *Ships; M'Arthur Routs Enemy In*

### *Surprise Attack*

#### **YANKEE CRUISERS JOIN IN PACIFIC WAR'S FIRST BIG-SCALE SEA BATTLE**

Nipponese Transports Shot To Bottom As Americans Attack Convoy Off Borneo — Not A Single Vessel Lost By Hart's Forces

[By the Associated Press] **JAN 26 1942**

Washington, Jan. 25—Cruisers and destroyers of the United States Asiatic Fleet have gone into action against the Japanese in the first large-scale naval engagement of the war and the

score tonight stood 7 to 0 in favor of Uncle Sam.

That seven represented enemy transports or warships definitely and conclusively sunk. However, Navy Department communiques told of other units in a large Nipponese convoy attempting to pass through the Macassar Strait, including the escorting destroyers, heavily damaged and probably sunk.

#### **Allied Aircraft In Action**

Not only that but Dutch and American army aircraft also participated in the battle over the waters between Borneo and Celebes. A communique from the southwest Pacific headquarters of the United Nations on Java estimated that three enemy ships were sunk, four probably sunk and no less than twelve damaged.

**JAN 26 1942**

This communique apparently included the sinking of two enemy vessels and the probable destruction of a third by United States destroyers which the Navy Department had announced here last night. But a second communique issued here tonight announced that five additional Japanese transports have been definitely sent to the bottom.

#### **Not A U. S. Warship Lost**

Throughout the forty-eight hours that the engagement has

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proceeded so far, the United States fleet has lost not a single vessel and the only casualties were four men injured, one seriously.

A force of army Flying Fortresses, reported by the Java

communique to have participated in the battle, also emerged intact after downing five of twelve enemy fighters which attacked them.

The action opened Friday afternoon when Dutch aircraft scored twelve direct hits with heavy and medium bombs on eight ships, the Java communique reported.

Speedily units of the United States fleet came steaming into the action—destroyers at first, then the cruisers. With both shellfire and torpedoes, the American warships took their toll of Japanese vessels.

#### Text Of Communique

Tonight's communique, No. 33, based on reports received up to 9 P. M., said: "Far East:

"United States cruisers and destroyers of the Asiatic fleet have sunk five additional enemy transports and probably one other, in Macassar Strait without loss to our attacking forces. "There is nothing to report from other areas."

The communique was believed to indicate that the two-day-old battle in the waters between Borneo and Celebes still was continuing. The first official mention of cruisers participating in the sea battle indicated also that it may be continuing in greater force.

#### 48 Jap Ships Sunk So Far

The five vessels reported to have been sunk by units of the Asiatic Fleet commanded by Admiral Thomas C. Hart brought to thirty-seven the number of enemy vessels sunk by the United States Navy since the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, December 7.

In addition the army has accounted for eleven, making forty-eight Japanese ships in all definitely sunk by United States forces.

## AT LEAST 18 JAP SHIPS SAID TO BE SUNK OR INJURED

Big Success in Macassar Straits Announced by Allied Headquarters

DUTCH NEWS 1942  
BIG PART IN FIGHT

Score Many Hits on Foe's Transports, Warships

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON JAVA, N. E. I., Jan. 25 (AP)—United States and Dutch air and naval forces, striking with co-ordinated fury for more than 48 hours at a huge Japanese expedition threading Macassar Strait, have sunk or damaged 18 ships and dealt the severest blows of the war to the invaders, official and authoritative reports said today.

#### Japs Make New Landings

Despite these almost continuous attacks, however, the Japanese have forced three new landings in the outer islands protecting Australia and Java, the nerve center of the Netherlands East Indies, and their bombers have ranged far and wide in attacks

which indicate imminent efforts to penetrate further the South Seas.

The Dutch announced the Japanese had put forces ashore at the east coast Borneo port of Balikpapan, facing Macassar Strait, where they were meeting with strong resistance from a Netherlands force fighting amidst the blackened and tangled ruins of oil refineries and wells which had been ordered destroyed.

This invasion, which brought the

Japanese within 500 miles of the main Dutch naval and air base at Soerabaja on Java, was accompanied by another at Kendari, on the south-eastern tip of the Celebes, more than 400 miles to the east of Balikpapan.

Simultaneously, an Australian communique announced the Japanese occupation of Kavieng, in New Ireland, across the Coral Sea from the Australian sub-continent.

#### Dutch Score Hits

Unerring Dutch airmen scored the newest of the blows upon the badly battered Japanese expedition of Balikpapan today, blasting two cruisers and a transport with four direct hits from 660-pound bombs, said an authoritative report to Aneta, Dutch news service.

Preceding this report, the first communique of the war issued by Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's headquarters of the United Nations forces said air and naval units had sunk three ships and damaged 12 others in attacks over the previous 48 hours. Four of the damaged ships probably were sunk, the communique said.

These "constant" attacks on the convoy began the afternoon of Friday when Dutch dive bombers counted 12 direct hits on eight ships, including a large warship, heavy cruiser, light cruiser and a destroyer, the communique said. The Dutch communique today said all eight ships had been left burning.

The following day the Dutchmen, reinforced by American airmen, blasted anew at the expedition, sinking at least two transports, severely damaging two others and raking a destroyer with their bomb blasts.

Two of these ship casualties had not previously been reported, for the Dutch communique had told only of one huge Japanese liner capsized, a transport's side ripped open by bombs, and a destroyer raked with several hits.

Then on Friday night the American naval force dashed boldly into the midst of the convoy and with torpedoes and guns caused one transport to blow up and riddled another until it was left in sinking condition, the communique said.

(A Navy Department announcement in Washington Saturday night said one ship was sunk and another left listing, in addition to the ship blown up, and that several other destroyers and transports were damaged.)

"The losses inflicted on this Japanese convoy are the heaviest the enemy has suffered in any single operation since the war began," Wavell's headquarters declared.

#### U. S. Pilots Win

The joint toll exacted by the Dutch and American planes on Saturday was not given in separate scores, but the communique told of a unique battle when several American Flying Fortresses were attacked by 12 Japanese

fighting planes.

Despite their great size, these high-flying, four-motored, formidably armed fortresses shot down five of the Japanese fighters without loss to themselves, the announcement said.

The Dutch, in addition, said their planes and ground gunners had shot down six Japanese planes, and damaged many others, and that their bombers had again attacked Kuching, the capital of Sarawak on the west coast of Borneo.

In attacking jungle-enclosed Balikpapan and penetrating the 90-mile wide Macassar Strait, the direct approach to Java itself, the Japanese had encountered the heaviest opposition they have met in the South Seas, but to the east their landing at Kendari was virtually unopposed.

There the Japanese had negotiated a twin approach to Java through the Molucca Sea.

Kendari is about 700 miles north-east of Soerabaja, and about 400 miles southwest of another Dutch air and naval station at Amboina.

#### Attacks Form Semicircle

Japanese air attacks during the past few days were dotted in almost a semicircle about this advanced post in the Moluccas.

Besides bombing Halon on Amboina itself, where 11 persons were killed, the Japanese air force raided Namlea on the island of Boeroe which is but 90 miles west of Amboina, and attacked Sorong and Manokwari, on the north coast of eastern New Guinea.

It is on the eastern half of this island, which is Australian, that other Japanese landings were reported yesterday. Lea, the capital of Australian New Guinea, on the eastern coast, has been evacuated, the Australians announced, following bomb and machinegun attacks.

To the northeast, approximately 800 miles from Cape York in Australia, the Japanese were announced to have made another landing at Kavieng in New Ireland, and to have demolished all buildings not previously destroyed by the defending forces.

Farther south, at Rabaul in New Britain, the Australians announced that a stiff fight was being put up by Australian militia and Australian Imperial forces who still held the western end of the Rabaul peninsula. Australian aircraft scored several hits on some of the Japanese ships there, it was announced.

## GIVES NIPPONESE COSTLY LESSON IN ARMY STRATEGY

U. S. General Smashes Their Lines at Point Where Blow Is Least Expected

ENEMY LOSES MANY MEN, MUCH MATERIEL

MacArthur's Victory Is on His 62d Birthday

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—American-Filipino forces have handed the Japanese a terrific setback in the Philippines fighting, killing hundreds and capturing large quantities of supplies and equipment in a surprise counter-attack.

#### "Smashing Success"

This "smashing success," as the War Department's communique today described it, relieved an immediately perilous situation for the defenders and was a great strategical triumph for Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

(It was a birthday gift, incidentally, as MacArthur was 62 Jan. 26 which already has arrived in the Philippines.)

The situation prior to the counter-attack was this:

For 48 hours the Japanese had been hammering at MacArthur's left flank anchored on the China Sea side of the Batan Peninsula. Fresh enemy troops were pouring into the fray from boats and were infiltrating behind the defenders' lines. Guns of Japanese warships, standing off the coast, were supporting the attack. Outnumbered, the American-Filipino forces were being driven back and losses were heavy on both sides.

But MacArthur, instead of concentrating his forces on the left eventually to be overwhelmed by superior numbers, put his greatest strength on his right—the Manila Bay side of the peninsula—and audaciously attacked.

"His powerful concentration of 155-millimeter artillery fired with deadly accuracy on the enemy lines," the War Department related. "American and Filipino troops then charged. They found the Japanese infantry completely disorganized. Enemy troops fled from their positions, leaving hundreds of dead and large quantities of supplies and equipment on the battlefield."

As a result of this disconcerting maneuver, the Japanese pressure on the left eased up and, for the time being, the War Department said, the situation has been "stabilized."

It added, however, that a renewal of the attack could be expected as soon as the enemy reorganized his forces.

## JAPANESE STOPPED IN PRE-DAWN PUSH

Ground in Front of American Barbed Wire on Bataan Was Covered With Their Dead

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING

Repulse of Attack Friday by 1,000 of Foe Described—

JAN 26 1942

By CLARK LEE

Associated Press Correspondent WITH UNITED STATES INFANTRY FORCES, Bataan Front, Jan. 23 (Delayed) — American troops fought their third large-scale ground engagement of the war early today, turning back a strong Japanese night attack with heavy losses to the enemy.

Dawn showed the ground in front of American barbed wire covered with dead and wounded Japanese, while the American lines remained intact.

This all-American unit thus continued to prove the superiority of American troops over the Japanese. Every time the two forces have met the Japanese have been defeated.

This morning's attack followed yesterday's day-long shelling and bombing of the American position by the Japanese. The enemy's 105-mm. field guns pounded the American lines from dawn to dusk while his planes droned incessantly overhead in varying numbers.

In one attack seventeen dive-bombers simultaneously swarmed down on the Americans.

Enemy activity ceased at sundown but American commanders ordered their troops on the alert in anticipation of the first large Japanese night attack of the war.

The attack came at 3 o'clock this morning, when Japanese, estimated at not fewer than 1,000, who had crept through the underbrush toward the American protective wire, opened fire with rifles, submachine-guns and grenades,

supplemented by the usual tossing of firecrackers.

American light and heavy artillery opened fire immediately plastering No Man's Land with shells, while infantrymen jumped to their firing positions manning machine-guns and rifles. The defenders located the advancing enemy by tracer bullets and by light exploding shells.

Only a handful of Japanese penetrated as far as the American positions, where they were quickly disposed of in hand-to-hand fighting.

Despite the Americans' deadly fire, the Japanese pressed their attack for nearly two hours before retreating to their own lines.

As the front quieted down, with the exception of occasional American artillery fire, the officer commanding this sector of General Douglas MacArthur's defense described the current fighting as "a combination of the positional fighting of the World War and old-time American-Indian warfare. There are occasional frontal attacks along definite lines, supplemented by infiltration of snipers."

The average Japanese is not an expert marksman, but their snipers are especially chosen crack shots. This American unit flushed six snipers out of a single tree yesterday.

Americans, on the other hand, have successfully staged numerous night raids across No Man's Land. One major, although frequently wounded, refused to go to the hospital and led repeated raids to gather prisoners and information.

American officers consider the Japanese Imperial Fourteenth Army a first-class body of troops. This army had been trained for the past fifteen months in Formosa by General Masaharu Homma, obviously for the specific purpose of attacking the Philippines.

Present front-line enemy troops average 24 years in age, having reinforced the youngsters who were used in the original landing operations and who are still used as occupational forces in various parts of the islands.

American troops in this area are tough and aggressive. The same is true of the plucky Filipino soldiers who are holding neighboring sectors on a front where enemy aerial attacks and observation impose severe disadvantages on General MacArthur's forces.

# Australia Makes New Demands On London For Voice In War

## Dominion Also Urges That An Allied Council Be Set Up To Act In Pacific Theater

[By the Associated Press]

Melbourne, Monday, Jan. 26—Imperiled Australia delivered a new, plain-spoken demand on London today for a direct voice in imperial war councils as the Japanese, apparently in steadily rising strength, expanded footholds on Australian soil against the Commonwealth's outnumbered defenders.

The War Cabinet, which had sat through the week end, followed up its second appeal to London and Washington—for planes and ships to support its own marshaled fighting power now that invasion has hit Australian shores—with a frank communication to Prime Minister Churchill.

### Calls For 2 War Councils

The message, reflecting the urgency Australia repeatedly has stressed in appeals for help in her self-defense, contained two points—first, a strong request for the immediate formation of an empire war council in London and, second, a call for an Allied war council to direct basic strategy in the Pacific.

"Australia's position regarding higher strategic direction of the war is clear and decisive," declared the Dominion Prime Minister, John Curtin, at Perth, West Australia.

"We make it plain that we claim representation in an imperial war cabinet so that Australia's voice and counsel may be heard directly.

### London Gives Assurances

"We also claim that a Pacific council should be established whereon countries particularly concerned with the Pacific may collaborate in the most effectual way in dealing with war problems in this theater."

Reassuring word previously had come from London that aid was being studied for the Dominion, whose own fighting men are writing valiant chapters in North Africa and Malaya, but still Japanese transports were unloading more and more men in the island groups flanking Australia and the Commonwealth was facing the grim threat that Japan's widening war would spread to its own continental

beachers.

Churchill informed Curtin by cable that he was "fully considering the Australian requests."

[In London, a spokesman for Churchill said the British and Australian governments were in constant contact but he declined to say whether the Prime Minister had replied to Curtin's request for formation of an Empire-wide war cabinet. If Churchill had answered, he added, his message would not be disclosed immediately in London.]

### Japs On Three Islands

The Japanese, meanwhile, were on at least three islands in the Bismarck archipelago and Solomon Islands,

northeast of the big, half Dutch half British Island of New Guinea.

War Minister Francis Forde announced that Australian militia—in action against an alien invader for the first time in Australia's 154-year history—and supporting units of the Australian imperial forces were fighting "magnificently" on Rabaul peninsula, on the island of New Britain.

The Australians evidently had given up the city of Rabaul, the island's capital and chief port, in order to conserve their strength.

### Warships In Harbor

Forde said land and air forces had been pitted against the Japanese in a heavy battle raging since Friday among the hills back of the city but that troops had not been asked to make a stand on exposed beaches because of enemy warships within the harbor.

The defenders now have pushed their line across the western end of the peninsula but there is every indication that the Japanese are being constantly reinforced. One dispatch said seventeen Japanese vessels had been observed and that the Australian defending force evidently was overwhelmingly outnumbered.

The air force raided Rabaul harbor but low clouds hampered the bombers' aim and still greater difficulty was experienced in observing results of the attack. Air Minister A. S. Drakeford, nevertheless, said bombs fell in the target area and some hits were

observed.

### Several Landings Made

Besides the reinforcement Japan is putting ashore at Rabaul, landings also were made at Kieta, on the eastern shore of Bougainville Island, the closest of the Solomon group to New Britain. Japanese also landed Friday morning at Kavieng, on New Ireland, east of New Britain.

Other landings probably were made in this area, army reports said, either in unsettled districts or in regions where communications were destroyed.

Acute communications difficulties continued to obscure the situation throughout the island war theater, most information being obtained by aerial reconnaissance.

Forde said the latest word disclosed that Japanese marines at Kavieng had wrecked all buildings in the town which the Australians had not previously demolished, presumably before withdrawing just in advance of the invaders' arrival.

Lae, the new capital of Australian New Guinea, which was bombed and machine-gunned heavily from the air Thursday, was said to have been evacuated. It is on the island's northeast coast.

## NEW ZEALAND GETS RESPONSE TO PLEA

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Jan. 25 (AP)—Prime Minister Peter Fraser said today that New Zealand had received a "heartening response" to pleas to the United States and Britain for aid in the Pacific war.

This was the first official disclosure that New Zealand had joined Australia in such appeals.

## REPORT LINES UNCHANGED FOR 24 HOURS

### British Even Claim Some Successful Counter- Attacks

### Aussies, However, Fall Back At Parit Sulong Despite 4-Day Fight

[By the Associated Press]

Singapore, Jan. 25 — Relentlessly pressed by Japanese ground troops and continuously pounded by fighters and bombers in the air, Britain's imperial forces held their ground and even carried out some successful counter-attacks in the Malayan jungle sixty to seventy miles north of Singapore today.

The Australians, British and Indians fought with dogged persistence from positions which had not been generally changed in twenty-four hours. They were receiving strong support from their own air force, which battled Japanese airmen and blasted tellingly at roads and intersections in the rear.

### Defense Outnumbered

Nevertheless the heavy numerical superiority of the foe permitted only passing optimism here.

Today's communique said heavy fighting continued around the Batu Pahat anchor on Malacca Strait to the west, sixty miles northwest of Singapore, where battle has raged for several days.

It announced failure, however, to hold the rugged positions around Parit Sulong, just to the northeast, despite the valorous four-day fight of two encircled Australian battalions.

### Australians Cut Off

The Australians were completely cut off in the area, four miles west of Bukit Payong, and were supplied by air, the communique said.

Considerable numbers of them fought their way clear, cutting through seven miles of Japanese machine-gun nests that had been scattered along the trails to reinforce road blocks.

There was no further report of fighting in the Yong Peng area: to the east, where Australian gunners yesterday repulsed a Japanese mechanized force which presumably was attempting to strengthen the encircling troops.

### British Counter-Attack

Farther east, however, the British carried out a successful counter-attack north of Kluang, fifty miles above Singapore, and won back some positions.

It was in this zone that the RAF delivered its most telling blows in a night attack, dropping many tons of bombs from a low altitude on railway lines, roads, a railway junction and a bridge and starting numerous fires at Labis, eighty miles north of Singapore.

### Japs Held In East

On the east coast, in the Mersing

area, sixty-five miles north of Singapore, stout artillery defense confined the Japanese to minor patrol actions. The Japanese have made no progress in this area for several days, although a road leads from that port to the interior and presents a flanking threat to the British positions around Kluang. Singapore passed the day in comparative peace from Japanese bombers. A few bombs were dropped after one force of raiders had been intercepted to the north, but casualties and damage were reported slight. One of the raiders met to the north was shot down and others were damaged by RAF fire.

## BRITISH HOLD LINE ACROSS MALAYA

JAN 26 1942  
But Numerical Superiority of  
Foe Dashes Optimism  
in Singapore

### TOKYO AIR LOSSES HEAVY

### Japanese Claim Capture of Mersing and 10-Mile Advance in Area

WITH BRITISH FORCES, On the Malayan Front, Monday, Jan. 26 (AP)—British troops fought in a steady downpour and boot-high mud throughout yesterday to hold positions stretching across Johore State from sixty to seventy-five air miles from Singapore.

The enemy attacked heavily in the central sector and made persistent infiltration attacks against their left flank.

The Japanese, however, were continuously bombed and strafed by British planes.

The British took the initiative in one sector Saturday when they attacked Japanese advanced forces attempting to push toward the Kluang highway junction fifty-five miles north of Singapore.

But yesterday the enemy came on with heavier force. Despite the weight of the assault on land and in the air, the defenders gave no ground on the eastern end of the line.

Intermittent but accurate shell-

ing by British guns continued to hold the Japanese on the north bank of the Mersing River, seventy-five miles north of Singapore.

[Tokyo claimed the capture of Mersing and with it an advance of ten miles closer to Singapore Island.]

At an advanced battalion headquarters near Mersing an officer told an Associated Press correspondent he was confident his gunner had silenced two Japanese artillery batteries and several mortars across the river.

The trip from Singapore to Mersing, on the east coast of the Malayan peninsula just below the mouth of the Mersing River, gave plenty of evidence that the British were preparing what an officer called "some nasty surprises for the Japs" should they succeed in penetrating south of the Mersing River.

Southward the Mersing road runs for miles through hilly country covered by jungle too deep and too dense to be penetrated by any except small groups of lightly armed men. The jungle growth extends to the coast, which in this section south of the South Malayan seaboard is formed by long stretches of sand and mud beaches on which waves rolling in from the China Sea were today, at least, breaking in a surf too high for successful landing operations.

But the British have not left everything to nature, although what they are doing cannot be reported because it would be of interest to the enemy.

## 'No Thought of Surrender'

JAN 26 1942  
2 'Lost Battalions' Slow  
Jap Drive on Singapore

WITH BRITISH IMPERIAL FORCES ON THE MALAYAN FRONT, Jan. 25 (A.P.).

HOW two Australian battalions, ringed by Japanese machine-gun nests in the Malayan jungles, grimly held up an enemy advance for four days and even came near a break-through against overwhelming enemy infantry, tanks, artillery and dive bombers was told today by Aussies who cut their way through the wilderness to reach the British lines.

"There has not been a more astounding effort in this war or the

last," beamed Australian General Henry Gordon Bennett, himself a veteran of Gallipoli.

"My two battalions were in a desperate position, but they were as full of fight at the end as at the beginning, with no thought or mention of surrender," he said.

"Their devotion to duty would be difficult to surpass, and the people of Australia and the entire British Empire have every reason to be proud of them."

THE two Australian battalions moved into the Muar River sector, along the Malayan east coast, Saturday and Sunday,

Jan. 17 and 18, to help an Indian brigade which had encountered a stronger Japanese force, their commander related.

Soon after reaching the Muar River sector, the Australians beat off one heavy attack by Japanese infantry, strongly supported by tanks. Within half an hour, Australian gunners had knocked out 10 enemy tanks and compelled the Japanese infantry to run for cover among the rubber trees.

By Monday, however, the Japanese had seeped around, encircling the outnumbered Indians and Australians. The surrounded men tried to fight their way through but they found the road behind them blocked for seven miles by felled trees in which the Japanese had set up a network of machine gun nests.

By nightfall, the Japanese had tightened the cordon around the Australians, ceaselessly pounding them with artillery, mortars, aerial bombs and machine gun fire while snipers in the trees tried to pick off outposts.

THE beleaguered men got no sleep Monday night. Ordered to withhold their fire to conserve dwindling ammunition supplies, the Australians repelled repeated Japanese attacks with bayonets. Throughout the night tree-top snipers poured in fire and Japanese grenades burst around the exhausted men.

On Tuesday the situation was desperate. Food and ammunition were nearly exhausted and the Australians were carrying with them an increasing number of badly wounded. At this point Bennett ordered the battalion commander to destroy their transport and fight their way back the best way possible.

At 6 P. M. Tuesday wireless communications ceased in the midst of a message. Australian headquarters feared the worst. But at 8 A. M. Wednesday came the laconic message: "We now through road block with guns and transport."

Bennett's face lit up with a grim smile as he showed us on the map how that meant his men had fought their way through a seven-mile-long corridor of enemy machine-gun nests.

HE MEANWHILE, had sent out a Commando party armed with Tommy guns to try to dislodge the Japanese holding a causeway head, but the party

failed to locate its beleaguered comrades.

Thursday morning Bennett radioed: "Regret there is little prospect any success of attack to help you. Lloyd's party (the Commando unit) if successful should have appeared before this. Twenty of your men and many Indians already returned via river to mine then back to road which presently our possession. You may at your discretion leave wounded with volunteers, destroy heavy equipment and escape. Sorry unable help after your heroic effort. Good luck. Gordon Bennett."

On Thursday, Royal Air Force planes dropped medical supplies and food to the isolated men but the last chance to help them fight through the Japanese cordon had passed.

ISOLATED groups of Indians and Australians still are fighting their way to the British lines. Many of them are wounded. All are suffering from fatigue and hardship. But there has been not a word of complaint.

All the men I have talked to praised the Chinese, who guided them through the jungles and fed them. One Chinese provided rice for 60 men and would not accept payment.

One of the radio truck operators who made his way out despite shrapnel and bullet wounds told how he and his comrades manned the radio until the batteries died. Then they blew up the equipment.

"Two of us got out but my cobbler (Australian slang for "buddy") who was wounded was killed by a sniper," he related. "With 30 other chaps we made a break through a swamp peppered all the time by Japanese machine guns."

"The captain and 50 men

reached the British lines after cutting and fighting their way for 50 miles."

### Borneo Oil Port Blown 'To Matchwood'

LONDON, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—The German radio said today that Balikpapan, oil port on the east coast of Borneo, had been "smashed to matchwood" by Netherlands forces

before the Japanese could get there. The broadcast of a dispatch from Shanghai said not only were all pumps, pipelines and refineries of the oil industry blown up but also nearly all private property such as shops and stocks had been destroyed.

### Japs Claim 108 Planes Thus Far in Malaya

BERLIN, Jan. 25 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.).—The Berlin radio broadcast an announcement tonight that 108 British aircraft in Malaya at the outbreak of war have been destroyed but it acknowledged that "a large number of additional planes seem to have arrived at Singapore between Jan. 15-23"

The announcement, attributed to Japanese imperial headquarters, said these reinforcements came from India and the Dutch East Indies.

It claimed destruction of 55 bombers in the air and 53 bombers on the ground in southern Malaya and 50 planes, types unspecified, in Burma.

### Tokio Reports 6,000 Captured In Malaya Fight

Says Troops Are Pushing American Force Back Down Bataan Peninsula

Dispatches from enemy countries are published with the warning that they frequently contain misleading statements intended for propaganda purposes.

TOKIO, Jan. 25 (Official broadcast recorded by AP).—Japanese troops were within sixty-two miles of Singapore, in Malaya, and were driving back American forces under General Douglas MacArthur on the Bataan Peninsula of the Philippines, imperial headquarters said tonight.

The Japanese said they had captured Mersing, on the east coast of Malaya, sixty-five miles north of the British naval base, and had taken 6,000 prisoners and killed 600 in a five-day battle at the western end of the shortened defense line. They said Parit Sulong, four miles west of Bukit Payong, in western Malaya, had fallen and that the booty included twenty-eight tanks, thirty-two armored cars and numerous

other weapons.

Japanese warplanes continued to pound the American fortress of Corregidor, which commands Manila Bay, and attacked "enemy vessels" near by. Abucay and Mount Natib at opposite ends of MacArthur's first line of defense on Bataan, were said to have fallen to the Japanese forces pushing southward through steep terrain and tangled jungles. One column was credited with thrusting deep into Bagac, half way down Bataan on the west coast, and to have captured twenty artillery pieces and much ammunition.

In the battle for Singapore, imperial headquarters said their troops continued to launch attacks along the entire front, but that they were meeting "stubborn resistance." They asserted that troops driving south from Mersing were endangering the water reservoir at Kalai, which supplies Singapore with 70 per cent of its water.

The Japanese said forty-four enemy planes had been shot down in attacks on Singapore and Rangoon in the last four days, and that repeated bombing attacks were waged against Dutch territories. They also said their troops had landed at Rabaul, on the Australian-mandated island of New Britain, after capturing the air field at dawn Friday, seizing three aircraft.

They reported they had completed mopping up remnants on the Dutch oil island of Tarakan, off Borneo, capturing nine artillery pieces, sixty-nine machine guns and fifteen armored cars.

### UNITED NATIONS DEAL HEAVY AIR BLOWS TO JAPS

Also Mass for Land Push in

Burma; Thailand Declares War on U. S., Britain

RANGOON, Burma, Jan. 25 (AP).—The United Nations forces lashed hard by air against Japanese positions in southeast Asia over the week end and were reported massing for a major land assault at the rear of Nipponese armies pushing overland toward the Allied bastion of Singapore.

RAF Blasts Bangkok

raided Bangkok, capital of Japanese-occupied Thailand, inflicting widespread damage in a strong aerial onslaught, while by land Chinese troops were reported engaged in a great mass movement in Yunnan and along the Thailand frontier.

The British announced a withdrawal before Japanese pushing westward along the Burmese coast on the Gulf of Martaban, however, taking up new positions "somewhere in the Moulmein sector" 100 miles east of Rangoon. Military commentators cast no light on the fate of Moulmein itself.

Positions further back were taken up without enemy interferences, army advices said.

"In the initial stages," they added "the enemy attacked and were mown down but continued the advance by sheer weight of numbers."

"Our troops maintained their positions and inflicted such punishment on the enemy that we were enabled to withdraw by night to prearranged positions unimpeded. Demolitions were most successful."

The Chinese army in Burma was reported to be growing into a major force now, reducing the numerical superiority enjoyed by the Japanese in Thailand in the opening offensive.

In addition, unofficial information was received that the air force in Burma is being continually reinforced by newer models of fighters and bombers.

A communique issued by the British general headquarters here today said of the Chinese reinforcements in Burma that they had been pouring into Burma for the last few weeks. From here these troops could push into either Indo-China, also Japanese-occupied, or into Thailand and pound at the rear of the Japanese forces working southward from there toward Singapore.

Chinese dispatches received here telling of mass movements of Chinese troops in Yunnan and along the Thailand frontier suggested that the men of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek might be ready now to follow up their recent heavy raids on Hanoi, capital of Indo-China, with an overland assault opening up a second big front for the Japanese land forces in this corner of the continent.

The movements could, of course, involve only the Chinese forces reinforcing Burma, but in any case they were aimed at striking at the Japanese from the rear.

The RAE in its smashing attack on Bangkok, made Saturday night, dropped 500-pound demolition bombs on a powerhouse and on other targets, causing damage reported widespread.

Flying at low level in the face of strong antiaircraft fire, the bombers skimmed a mere 1000 feet above their objectives, machine-gunning searchlight and gun batteries in this

second major attack on the Thailand capital this month.

Berlin announced that Thailand had declared war on the United States and Great Britain as of noon Sunday, giving as the reason that the country had been attacked by the two larger powers "30 times by air and 36 times on land." Thailand forces were reported to have followed up the declaration with an immediate advance into Burmese territory.

"When Japan declared war on Great Britain and the United States," said the German radio, "Thailand deemed it necessary to conclude a military agreement with Japan, but Thailand never attacked these countries."

(The announcement did not mention that Thailand in this military agreement opened her borders to Japan's armies and her military airports to Japan's fliers, and that the country promptly became a major base of Japan's operations in her aggression against the Allies.)

Rangoon, Jan. 26, 1942 both ineffective, Saturday and a false alarm today. It was announced that two merchant ships had been sunk by enemy action in the Bay of Bengal and that survivors had been landed in Burma. The sea attacks were believed made by a Japanese submarine. There was no estimate of casualties. One report said the vessels were carrying hundreds of civilian refugees to India.

### Thai Reported at War With U. S. and Britain

Said to Have Sent 100,000 Troops Against Burma

TOKIO, Jan. 25 (Official broadcast recorded by AP).—A Domei news agency dispatch from Bangkok said Thailand declared war on the United States and Great Britain today and immediately ordered an advance into Burma by 100,000 Thai troops massed along the border. The news agency said the Thai forces were directed to carry out their operations in co-operation with the Japanese.

Teiji Tsunogami, Japanese Ambassador at Bangkok, was quoted as saying: "The British raid on Bangkok last night is the immediate reason for the declaration of war today."

### Ex-Marine Flyer Gets 3 More Jap Bombers

Edmund F. Overend Cables Friends Of Successful Action Over Rangoon—Total Now 6 San Diego, Cal., Jan. 25 (AP)—Ed-

mund F. Overend, former United States Marine Corps flyer now fighting with an American volunteer squadron in the Far East, cabled friends today that he had shot down three more Japanese bombers Friday, bringing his total to six.

"Shot down three bombers over Rangoon," the cable read. "Came through O. K."

Previously he downed three bombers in a single action on Christmas day.

### CHINESE AIR FORCE AGAIN BLASTS HANOI

70 Planes Spray Jap Base With 200 Bombs, Set

Big Fires JAN 26 1942

Land Forces Report Recapture Of Tamshui, Kill 400 Of Foe

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Jan. 25—American volunteer flyers fighting with the Chinese have shot down 190 Japanese planes against the loss of only five of their own craft in clashes up to Saturday, the Central Chinese news agency reported tonight.

The agency said this figure did not take into account considerable numbers of Japanese craft destroyed on the ground.

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Jan. 25—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's newly strengthened air force, with American volunteers presumably taking part, has delivered a new smashing attack on the Japanese air base at Hanoi, French Indo-China, while his soldiers on land are scoring successes against Japanese forces in three widely separated parts

of China.

An air armada of more than seventy Chinese bombers and fighters sprayed the Japanese base at Hanoi yesterday with 200 bombs and left the field a sea of flames, dispatches from Kunming said today.

Twenty miles north of Hongkong Chinese forces recaptured Tamshui, east of the Canton-Kowloon railway, killing more than 400 Japanese, a headquarters communique announced.

#### Japanese Attacked

In western Hupeh province, in North Central China, Chinese forces are attacking the Japanese west of Siangyang and northeast of Ichang; while in southern Hunan province, in Central China, the Chinese were on the offensive north of Sinyang.

The attack on Hanoi was declared effective.

This was the second powerful Chinese air assault within a span of three days on the Hanoi airdrome, one of Japan's principal behind-the-lines bases for her widening Asian warfare.

On Thursday Chinese bombers dropped twenty tons of explosives on the base.

#### Raiders Unmolested

Swooping in low, the Kunming advisers said, yesterday's raiders were unmolested by Japanese planes and all carried out their missions and returned safely to their bases.

In the large raiding force were some planes of a new bomber type and fighters presumably manned by the members of the American volunteer group who played a conspicuous part in covering the bombers on the Thursday raid.

#### Chinese Defy French

That the Chinese returned to the attack on Hanoi indicated open defiance in Chungking of French wrath over the first attack. Vichy announced only yesterday that its minister in the Chinese capital had been instructed to protest a recent aerial attack on a Tonkin province airdrome, presumably Hanoi, by planes coming from the direction of China.

A Berlin official broadcast of a communique issued in Hanoi, acknowledging that Indo-Chinese territory had

been revisited by Chinese air raiders, also disclosed that some casualties had been inflicted in the first attack.

## Demonstrators Stone Gandhi as 'Quitter'

BOMBAY, India, Jan. 25 (A. P.).

—Demonstrators hurled stones, brandished black flags and shouted "Boycott Gandhi" today when Mohandas K. Gandhi, India's wizened independence leader, addressed a public meeting at Nagpur, in the central provinces.

When he invited the demonstrators to step up and state their complaint, one protested that Gandhi, once the foremost champion of the "Untouchables"—members of Indian castes excluded from the social and religious privileges of Hinduism—no longer was interested in them.

# BRITISH SHATTER BIG AXIS CONVOY

20,000-Ton Liner Sunk, Transport Afire, Destroyer Hit--Battleship, Cruiser, Other Ships Damaged

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 25 (AP)—British bombers and torpedoed planes have intercepted the largest Axis convoy ever sent into the central Mediterranean—bearing reinforcements for the German-Italian counter-attack in Libya—and probably destroyed a 20,000-ton liner, set another transport afire and torpedoed a destroyer.

A battleship, a cruiser and one other merchantman also may have been hit.

#### ESCORTED BY 20 WARSHIPS

British Imperial and Axis land forces, meanwhile, were locked in a great tank and infantry battle in a vast triangle extending to a point 40 miles east of Agedabia, and upon this battle may

hinge the fate of Britain's hard-won advance 300 miles across the desert wastes of Libya.

The convoy was escorted by a battleship, four cruisers and 15 destroyers. A torpedo attack was launched against the battleship, which started violently on a zigzag course and the fliers were unable to tell whether the explosive had found its mark.

But three torpedoes, launched by naval planes, found the flanks of the great liner, which previously had been set afire by bombs. The next day, the convoy was moving at slower speed toward Tripoli, the liner was not seen and one of two remaining merchantmen was afire.

#### Continues Into Daylight

The attack started Friday night and continued in daylight the following morning. A torpedo crashed into the stern of a destroyer, causing a violent explosion.

"It was thought that one of the cruisers and two merchantmen were also hit," the communique added.

A number of near misses were scored on other ships in the convoy, the British

said.

Fighting in the Agedabia triangle was described as "confused, with opposing forces split up into a number of small columns."

The Germans were reported 40 miles east of Agedabia, representing a 130-mile thrust since the offensive was sprung from El Aghella, at the base of the Gulf of Sirte, three days ago. Some of the Axis forces were located heading for Antelat, some 50 miles to the northeast of Agedabia.

#### Ceaselessly Shadowed

Both sides brought infantry and artillery into the battle yesterday, but the fighting was not believed to have assumed the same proportions as the fierce battles around Tobruk which marked the earlier stages of the campaign.

In London, the Air Ministry News Service reported the big convoy was first sighted in the southern Ionian Sea Friday morning, steaming for North Africa.

"It was ceaselessly shadowed until afternoon when the attack began," the ministry said. "The first bombs fell close to the battleship which immediately changed its course. A torpedo-carrying aircraft also singled out this warship for special attention but the result could not be observed."

"At dusk, naval pilots dived from 4000 feet and each singled out a target. The liner was in the rear of the convoy. The pilot who had chosen this prize made no mistake. The torpedo struck the liner beneath the forward funnel and exploded into the gray painted super structure. The liner immediately stopped and the rear gunner of the aircraft saw flames leap from the vessel."

#### At Full Standstill

When the torpedo bombers attacked, the shadowing pilot again saw two vivid explosions caused, he said, by torpedoes striking the liner.

"Shortly afterwards, clouds of smoke were seen coming from the liner and by the time shadowing aircraft left, the whole convoy appeared to have come to a standstill," the announcement added.

British headquarters here called the fighting "confused," but the German and Italian radios blared out tales of great Axis triumphs for the forces of Nazi General Erwin Rommel.

The conflict shifted a little to the east and northeast of Agedabia, the British communique showed, precipitating sharp fighting southwest of Saunnu, 42 miles east of Agedabia.

The British said "confused fighting took place" yesterday over a considerable area south and southeast of Antelat, the northern apex of the triangle of sandy wasteland.

#### Planes Active

Antelat is 20 miles northwest of Saunnu and considerably inland from the Gulf of Sirte at the base of the Libyan hump.

The direction of the battle seemed to indicate that Rommel was pointing the spearheads of the recently reinforced Axis army toward Mekili, in an attempt

to by-pass Bengasi and other Mediterranean coastal points, made hazardous by the big and accurate guns of the Royal navy.

British warplanes continued to harass the Axis drive, "successfully" attacking tanks and motor transports between Agedabia and Antelat. The British said several vehicles were destroyed and fires started. The destruction of five tanks on Friday, during the opening stages of the battle of the triangle, was reported.

The victory-starved headquarters of Adolf Hitler issued a special announcement saying the Axis North African armies had smashed strong British forces northeast of Agedabia and driven them back with heavy losses. The Germans claimed they had caught the British by surprise and had captured a large number of prisoners. The Nazis said they had captured or destroyed 143 tanks and 80 guns.

Rome echoed the Berlin announcement, but added that the booty included several American-made 23-ton tanks, some of which are ready to turn against the British.

## RAF Fighter Activity Over Straits Of Dover Sets 2-Week Record

Folkstone, England, Jan. 25 (AP)—RAF fighter squadrons were more active over the Straits of Dover today than at any other time in the last two weeks, and many attacks were believed to have been delivered in German-occupied France.

Spitfire squadrons flew back over the coast from the directions of Calais and Boulogne at altitudes ranging from 1,000 to 20,000 feet.

#### RAF Bomber Crashes

Lisbon, Jan. 25 (AP)—A British bomber crashed in a wheat field today near the beach of Tramalheira, about forty miles southwest of Lisbon. Four men were killed and two seriously injured, according to the first report.

## R. A. F. STRIKES IN REICH

### Night Bombing Follows Increased Fighter Action Over France

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 26 (AP)—Royal Air Force bombers raided German territory during the night, it was stated officially today.

German planes appeared over Southwest England during the night. One invading bomber was destroyed.

## NAZI WINTER LINE ERASED, REDS SAY

JAN 26 1942

### Russians Reported Mopping Up In Vast Moscow-Smolensk-Kursk Triangle

### Soviet Forces Recapture Nelidovo And 54 Villages In Westward Advance

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 25—The British radio broadcast today a Stockholm report that Adolf Hitler had abandoned his personal headquarters behind the Russian front at Smolensk and moved to Minsk, 200 miles farther west.

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Monday, Jan. 26—Adolf Hitler's winter line has been virtually wiped out from end to end and mopping-up operations are progressing rapidly in a vast triangle southwest of Moscow from the area of Smolensk to Kursk, the Russians reported today.

The midnight communique announced that Soviet forces driving westward had recaptured Nelidovo, on the Moscow-Riga railroad 170 miles northwest of the capital.

Weather-hardened Red troops, making the most of the severest winter conditions experienced by continental Europe in many a decade, were declared further to have occupied fifty-four additional populated centers in their great uninterrupted advance.

#### Russians Mopping Up

Russian sources said clean-up operations were in full swing in the area east of a 270-mile line running from the vicinity of Smolensk, heretofore Hitler's main headquarters, to Orel and Kursk.

The Moscow region and that around Tula, 200 miles south of the capital, have been "completely freed of Germans," these informants said. They added that the Kalinin sector, ninety miles northwest of Moscow, similarly is being purged.

Russian spearheads already have swept far west of these points and the

Germans were declared on the run before the still charging Red forces. The Soviet Information Bureau said that from January 16 to 22 a total of 694 inhabited places were liberated.

The extreme cold penetrating all Central Europe extended to the Crimea but the picture there was obscure.

[The German radio said the Russians were repulsed in an attempt to land 200 men in the rear of Nazi troops encircling Sevastopol. The Rome radio told of another Soviet sortie in the Crimea, where it said the Russians "took advantage of the fact that the great lagoon around the northeastern Crimean coast is frozen over, and managed to land about 1,200 men." It added, however, they were taken prisoner by the Germans.

[Allied sources in London said reports from Vichy placed Nazi losses on the Russian front so far in January at more than 500,000. More than half this number was said to have been victim of typhus pneumonia, frostbite and exposure.]

#### Reds Press Toward Latvia

Newly-recaptured Nelidovo is fifty miles west of Rzhhev, Soviet-encircled northern anchor of the shattered German front before Moscow.

Zapadnaya Dvina, thirty miles west of Nelidovo, already is in Soviet hands and Red army units are striking from there toward Velikie Luki, next important point on the rail line running to the Latvian border.

#### Nazi Transport Sunk

The midnight communique announced the sinking of a 5,000-ton German transport in the Barents Sea and credited the Red air force with destruction of thirty-nine German planes yesterday. Russian losses were placed at eleven planes.

Deepening wedges were reported steadily driven by Red forces from Kholm southward to Toropetz, a broad, fifty-mile line described as "the spinal column of the entire Eastern front."

Thus the Russians were pressing a vast double pincers aimed at flanking the Germans south of Leningrad and in the Smolensk area.

#### Fresh Reserves Move Up

Fresh reserves brought in from east of the Urals were reported thrown into the Eastern front battle by Marshal Klement Voroshilov, who is directing the carefully planned Soviet offensive worked out by Premier Stalin.

Voroshilov has been in charge of these operations since he organized the successful defense of Leningrad and then went behind the Urals to organize the new army.

His forces were declared now to be

within some sixty-five miles of cutting all communications between the German armies of the center and south and those on the Leningrad front.

With a surprise attack in the Donets basin, southern Russian armies have advanced twelve miles in twenty hours and recaptured thirteen villages, front-line dispatches said.

### "Demon Weather" Brings Warning By Nazi Press

Berlin, Jan. 25 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A.P.)—The Red army, strongly supported by tanks and aviation, made fierce and repeated assaults in the Kharkov region in the Donets basin but all were repulsed, the high command declared today.

German dispatches also reported similar assaults in the Valdai Hills south of Leningrad, but said these likewise were thrown back in fierce cold.

Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung declared defensive fighting must continue on the eastern front for a long time in view of the "demon weather" and said the fighting was calling for all the courage, tenacity and readiness for sacrifice of the German soldier.

It also was asserted that the Russians had failed in an attempt to land 200 men in the rear of German troops encircling Sevastopol, the Crimean naval base. [In another action, the Rome radio said, the Russians "took advantage of the fact that the great lagoon around the northeastern Crimean coast is frozen over and managed to land about 1,200 men," all of whom were captured.]

## Army and Navy Communiques

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (P).—The texts of the Army and Navy communiques issued today follow:

### Navy Department—9 P. M.

FAR EAST: United States cruisers and destroyers of the Asiatic Fleet have sunk five additional enemy transports, and probably one other, in the Macassar Straits without loss to our attacking forces. There is nothing to report from other areas.

### War Department—1 P. M. JAN 26 1942

1. PHILIPPINE THEATER: A heavy enemy attack was made on the left flank of General MacArthur's troops in the Bataan Peninsula on Jan. 24 and 25 (Philippine time). Among the hostile troops participating in the assault were many who landed at night in Subic Bay and on the west coast of the peninsula.

There were heavy enemy infiltrations along the beaches and in the mountain passes. Naval vessels and aircraft, including a small number of heavy bombers, supported the enemy attack. Under this pressure the defending troops were forced to give ground with considerable losses.

At this juncture General MacArthur launched a heavy counter-attack on his extreme right, scoring a smashing success. His powerful concentration of 155-millimeter artillery fired with deadly accuracy on the enemy lines. American and Filipino troops then charged. They found the Japanese infantry completely disorganized. Enemy troops fled from their positions, leaving hundreds of dead and large quantities of supplies and equipment on the battlefield.

The effect of the success of this brilliant maneuver was to relieve the pressure on the left. The situation is now temporarily stabilized. However, a renewed attack by the enemy may be expected as soon as a reorganization has been effected.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

## Communiques of Belligerent Powers

### United Nations

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, on Java, N. E. I., Jan. 25 (P).—The No. 1 communique of this headquarters, issued today, follows:

During the last forty-eight hours a large enemy convoy which was attempting to pass southward through Macassar Strait has been subjected to constant attacks by Allied naval and air forces.

Dutch aircraft began action in the afternoon of Jan. 23, when they scored a total of twelve direct hits with heavy and medium caliber bombs on eight enemy ships. On the 24th the attack was resumed by both Dutch and American aircraft and by American naval forces.

During the action two large enemy transport ships are known to have been sunk, and two severely damaged, while a direct hit was scored on a destroyer.

In the naval action against the same convoy one enemy transport blew up and another was left in

a sinking condition. Bad visibility prevented full observation of the results of these attacks, which were undoubtedly very serious for the enemy. Our forces suffered only slight damage to one ship.

A conservative estimate of enemy total losses during this series of engagements is three ships sunk, four probably sunk and no less than twelve damaged.

During the operations a force of Flying Fortresses of the United States Army Air Force was attacked by twelve enemy fighters. Five of these were shot down without loss to ourselves.

Almost simultaneously Dutch aircraft in another theater shot down three and damaged two enemy aircraft, while ground defenses accounted for two more. One Dutch officer pilot shot down two enemy aircraft in succession.

The losses inflicted on this Japanese convoy are the heaviest the enemy has suffered in any single operation since the war began.

Dutch

BATAVIA, Jan. 25 (P).—A Dutch East Indies fighting services communique, through Aneta, official Dutch news agency:

Japanese troops landed at Kendari in southern Celebes and at Balikpapan. Our troops are offering strong resistance, but further particulars are not available for the moment.

During the last few days of the last week the enemy has been specially active over various places in the outer possessions. Yesterday morning, among others, Ambona and vicinity have been bombed with little results for the enemy.

Furthermore, bombing and machine gunning took place at points in the eastern part of the Nether-

lands Indies Archipelago, at Sorong, Namela and Manokwari, all on New Guinea.

Although the enemy carries out dive bombing, little material damage was done, but these bombardments caused several victims among women and children. One woman was killed and one was seriously wounded, while one child was killed and two were slightly wounded. At Halón, on Amboina, eleven persons were wounded.

As was already stated in a special announcement, bombers of the Netherlands Indies military air force yesterday attacked Japanese ships off Balikpapan. One direct hit and some near hits were scored on a large passenger ship, which capsized. Another large transport ship sustained a heavy direct hit along its side, while three near hits were scored on the same ship. Furthermore, one destroyer was hit. There were no losses on our side.

In addition to this announcement it can be stated that our pursuit planes have downed two enemy fighters. Eight Japanese ships which were hit in the first bombardment, mentioned in the Jan. 24 communique, were all left burning.

An airdrome in the outer provinces was twice attacked by enemy fighters. Our anti-aircraft machine guns shot two attackers out of the air, while anti-aircraft artillery probably shot down one of the fighters and badly damaged two others. Aside from this our own fighters shot down two enemy fighters.

In the course of last week a large number of Japanese aircraft attacked Palembang. The attacking aircraft were not fighters, as was wrongly announced, but bombers. These bombers have been strongly attacked by our fighters, which presumably shot down one enemy aircraft and se-

verely damaged several other enemy bombers.

Aircraft of the Royal Netherlands Navy bombed again military establishments at Kuching.

### British

SINGAPORE, Jan. 25 (P).—A British Far East command communique:

Yesterday our troops have maintained their positions in the face of heavy Japanese pressure supported by continuous fighter and bomber attacks.

In the east at Mersing enemy ground activity has been confined to patrolling and has been considerably harassed by our artillery.

In the center north of Kluang our forces attacked the enemy with some success yesterday afternoon.

Japanese aircraft were active throughout the day. Our aircraft carried out normal patrols in support of our forward troops. In the Batu Pahat region fighting continues.

Considerable numbers of Australian and Indian troops, who were cut off in the Parit Sulong area and had to be supplied by air, have now rejoined our main bodies after bitter fighting.

During the night aircraft of the Far East Command carried out a heavy and successful attack on military objectives at Labis. Several tons of bombs were dropped from low altitudes, causing considerable damage and starting a number of fires. Hits were observed on railway lines and roads and the railway junction, where a bridge appeared to be demolished.

Our fighters intercepted and drove off a force of enemy bombers over Johore this morning. When engaged the enemy aircraft jettisoned their bombs and withdrew. One enemy aircraft probably was destroyed and three others were damaged. All our aircraft returned safely from these operations.

Enemy aircraft raided Singapore Island today and some bombs were dropped. Preliminary reports show casualties and damage were negligible.

RANGOON, Burma, Jan. 24 (delayed) (P).—A Royal Air Force communique:

The enemy twice raided the Rangoon area Saturday. In the first raid from twenty to thirty fighters and seven bombers attacked an airdrome north of Rangoon. They dropped bombs and caused only slight damage. Final figures are not yet at hand, but it is believed that seven bombers and three fighters were shot down,

and that three fighters probably were destroyed. We suffered no loss.

In the second raid the enemy attempted to machine-gun the airdrome, but were dispersed by our fighters before they could inflict damage or casualties. There were no air losses on either side.

CAIRO, Jan. 25 (P).—An R. A. F. Middle East Command communique:

Bombing and torpedo aircraft and naval torpedo aircraft carried out a series of determined and highly successful attacks on an enemy convoy of a 20,000-ton ship, three large merchant vessels, one battleship, four cruisers and fifteen destroyers in the central Mediterranean during Jan. 23 and the night of Jan. 23-24.

In the first daylight attacks on Jan. 23 bombs fell close to the battleship, which altered its course, and the result of a torpedo attack could not be observed owing to evasive action.

During the night of Jan. 23-24, naval torpedo-carrying aircraft scored a hit amidships on the liner and the stern of the destroyer, causing a violent explosion.

The aircraft continued to attack and dropped bombs which caused two violent explosions on the

liner. Hits were also scored on a warship, thought to be one of the cruisers. The liner later was seen with clouds of smoke issuing from it, and one of the merchant vessels was afire.

Naval aircraft resumed the attack, scoring two probable hits on the liner with torpedoes in daylight on Jan. 24. The convoy was sighted steering east at a much reduced rate. No trace was seen of the liner.

During night operations aircraft also bombed Tripoli Harbor, causing a fire which was visible for many miles.

In the battle area of Libya yesterday, Jan. 24, fighter aircraft maintained continuous offensive sweeps over the Agadabia and Saunnu areas. Two JU-87's, one CR-42 and one Macchi-200 were destroyed and other enemy aircraft were damaged.

A concentration of enemy vehicles and tanks refueling at Maaten-el-Grara were effectively machine-gunned, one petrol trailer being set afire. During the night of Jan. 22-23 our bomber aircraft raided store dumps, building and other objectives at Buerat-el-Esun. Enemy motorized units on the road near Sire also were bombed.

Enemy aircraft continued offensive operations at Malta on Jan. 24. Our fighters intercepted

one of the raiding formations and severely damaged a number of JU-88's.

From these and other operations one of our aircraft is missing.

A British Middle East Command communique:

It is now established that during one phase of the fighting on Jan. 23 at least five enemy tanks were destroyed.

On Jan. 24 confused fighting took place over a considerable area to the south and southeast of Antelat.

Southwest of Saunnu a group of enemy tanks was attacked during the morning by our artillery and infantry and was dispersed.

Enemy transport and tanks on the track between Agedabia and Antelat were successfully attacked by our aircraft. Several vehicles were destroyed and fires were started.

#### Australian

SYDNEY, Jan. 25 (P).—A Royal Australian Air Force communique:

Last night our aircraft attacked Japanese naval units at Rabaul. Bombs were dropped and some hits were observed. One of our aircraft is missing.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 25 (P).—An Australian communique issued by War Minister Francis Forde:

Reports indicate Japanese marines have landed at Kavieng, New Ireland. They have wrecked all buildings not previously demolished by our own forces. Our troops are holding positions across the western end of Rabaul Peninsula.

Lae was dive-bombed and machine-gunned by Japanese planes Jan. 22. The evacuation of Lae has been completed.

Our militia forces are definitely

In action for the first time in the history of Australia against an invading force, but a proportion of the troops are members of the Australian Imperial Force. Though reports of the actual fighting are meager, our troops are putting up a magnificent fight against the Japanese invaders.

#### Chinese

CHUNGKING, Jan. 25 (P).—A Chinese headquarters communique:

Strong Chinese forces launched an attack at Tamshui, east of the Canton-Kowloon (Hongkong) Railway, on the night of Jan. 23. After twenty-four hours of severe fighting the Chinese forces occupied the town, inflicting 400 casualties on the Japanese.

The Japanese remnants are retreating southward toward Kow-

loon, with the Chinese in pursuit.

#### Russian

MOSCOW, Jan. 25 (Official broadcast recorded by AP).—A Soviet Information Bureau communique:

During Jan. 25 our troops in fierce fighting with the enemy continued to advance and occupied several inhabited localities, including the town of Nelidovo, on the Rzhev-Velikie Luki railway line.

In the Barents Sea an enemy transport of 5,000 tons was sunk.

An earlier communique:

During the night of Jan. 24 our troops continued active operations against the Germans.

JAN 26 1942

BERLIN, Jan. 25 (official broadcast recorded by AP).—The regular German high command communique:

Fighting in the East is continuing despite intense cold.

In the area southeast of Khar'kov several Soviet tanks were destroyed in defense against an enemy attack.

On the Karelian front German and Finnish aircraft inflicted considerable losses on men and material.

In the waters off the Rybachy Peninsula a small transport was sunk by bombs.

As already reported by special announcement, the attack of German and Italian units in North Africa resulted in complete success.

Northeast of Agedabia strong British forces were defeated with heavy losses and thrown back to the northeast. Many prisoners fell into our hands; 143 tanks and eighty guns were either captured or destroyed.

On the Island of Malta German bombers bombed installations at the airdromes of Luca and Halfar with heavy caliber bombs.

In the period from Jan. 17 to 23 the Soviet air force lost 110 planes. Of these fifty-nine were shot down in air battles, seventeen by anti-aircraft guns, while the remainder were destroyed on the ground.

During the same period sixteen of our planes were lost.

A special announcement from Der Fuehrer's headquarters:

In North Africa the attack by German and Italian formations has led to complete success.

Northeast of Agedabia strong British forces were defeated with

heavy losses and pushed back to the northeast.

Numerous prisoners fell into our hands. A total of 143 tanks and eighty guns were captured or destroyed.

#### Finnish

HELSINKI, Jan. 25 (official broadcast recorded by AP).—A Finnish high command communique:

On the Karelian Isthmus there is nothing to report.

On the Aunus Isthmus our artillery has destroyed two enemy bunkers, one anti-tank gun and a machine-gun nest, and scattered an enemy detachment.

On the eastern front, in some southern sectors, the enemy has attempted several attacks with forces of about one company or one battalion strong, which have all been easily repulsed by our infantry.

In the northern sector there is nothing to report.

Our aircraft have destroyed a column of horse vehicles and lorries south of the Svir River. In the same region an enemy detachment was destroyed by machine-gun fire. Further, a village of barracks in East Karelia was successfully bombed, direct hits being scored. Bombing of the Murmansk Railway continued.

#### Italian

ROME, Jan. 25 (official broadcast recorded by AP).—The Italian high command communique:

Throughout yesterday violent fighting continued east and southeast of Agedabia. Motorized Axis forces destroyed a number of enemy armored car formations. Booty counted up to yesterday evening amounts to eighty guns, 143 tanks, including several twenty-eight-ton tanks of American manufacture, some of them ready for use.

The number of prisoners is considerable, but the exact figure has not yet been ascertained. During the operations Axis land forces destroyed eleven British aircraft.

German and Italian air forces battered enemy motorized units and airfields. One Hurricane plane was forced to land and caught fire.

In the Central Mediterranean Italian naval units escorting a convoy shot down two British torpedo-carrying aircraft, while a third torpedo-carrying aircraft and a Beaufighter machine were shot down by a German fighter plane. The crew of one plane bailed out and was saved.

German and Italian aircraft continued to bomb important military objectives on Malta.

British aircraft dropped incen-

diary bombs on Catania and Comiso (Sicily), causing neither damage nor casualties. The crew of one plane which crashed into the sea was taken prisoner.

## New Arrests, Executions By Nazis Are Reported JAN 25 1942

### 400 Persons Are Said Jailed and 34 Killed or Sentenced to Die in German-Held Areas

By The Associated Press

New reports of wholesale arrests, ruthless executions and drastic attempts to hold German-conquered Europe quiet under its Nazi master were heard yesterday.

#### Say 400 Arrested

These reports from the British radio, the Russian radio, from Switzerland and unoccupied France listed 400 persons arrested and 34 executed or sentenced to death.

The most drastic German action was reported in Rumania where, Swiss sources said, 150 Rumanians were arrested for opposing the government and in Norway where, the British radio heard by CBS said, 250 men were arrested and three sentenced to death for anti-Nazi activity.

The Bucharest radio admitted that 14 persons had been sent to a concentration camp for "leading a dissolute life." Included were two men who had been identified with former Rumanian governments.

Vichy reported that for the fourth successive day the Germans announced the execution of two Frenchmen before firing squads in the occupied zone. They were charged with aiding German enemies and illegally possessing weapons.

#### Three Executed

In addition to the arrests reported in Trondheim and the naval dockyards in Bergen, three men in the Bergen region were executed for seeking to escape to Britain.

The NBC heard a British broadcast saying that 22 railway men were executed in Poland near the Polish-Czech border for pillaging German transports.

The Russian Tass agency said that seven German soldiers had been sentenced to death by a military tribunal at Muenster charged with desertion.

## OPPONENTS OF AXIS SEIZED IN RUMANIA

### At Least 150 Arrests For Attitude Against Government Reported

### Carol's Propaganda Minister Listed Among Political Leaders Held

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 25.—The Moscow radio said tonight that a conference of Rumanian prisoners in Russia had adopted a resolution urging Rumanian soldiers to lay down their arms and overthrow the regime of Gen. Ion Antonescu.

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Jan. 25.—Dispatches from Bucharest said tonight that at least 150 persons, including fourteen former political leaders, had been arrested there for opposing the policies of the Axis-aligned Rumanian Government.

Official announcements have not yet made known the full number taken into custody, but the fourteen included Eugene Titeanu, once Propaganda Minister to King Carol, who now is in exile, and Radu Lobei, who was private secretary to the late Premier Armand Calinescu, assassinated September 21, 1939.

#### Youth Groups Rounded Up

Young men and girls of various societies also were rounded up.

A communique said that their attitude did not conform to that necessary for the safeguarding of the country and that they had manifested their beliefs.

Just a year ago Bucharest was the

scene of street fighting during a short-lived revolutionary attempt.

### Leading Life Of Pleasure, Is Explanation Of Arrests

Bucharest, Jan. 25 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP).—Fourteen Rumanians have been sent to a concentration camp on the orders of Chief of State Marshal Antonescu for "leading a dissolute life of pleasure at a time when the Rumanian army is fighting for justice and honor and a united country is making sacrifices." They include former Cabinet Director Radu Lobei and former Press Under Secretary Eugene Titeanu.

### 250 Arrests In Norway Are Reported By British

New York, Jan. 25 (P).—The British radio heard here today by CBS said 250 men were arrested in Norway and three sentenced to death for anti-Nazi activity. These arrests were reported to have occurred in Trondheim and the naval dockyards in Bergen. The executions were in the Bergen region allegedly for seeking to escape to Britain.

The NBC heard a British broadcast saying that twenty-two railway men were executed in Poland near the Polish-Czech border for pillaging German transports.

The Russian Tass agency said that seven German soldiers had been sentenced to death by a military tribunal at Munster charged with desertion.

### Two More Frenchmen Executed By Germans

Vichy, Jan. 25 (P).—For the fourth successive day the Germans announced today the execution of two Frenchmen before firing squads in the occupied zone.

One of the pair was charged with activity "favoring the enemy" and the other with illegal possession of weapons. The two were identified as Herman Chait, of Clichy, and Henri Bourdon, of Paris.

### DENIES AID TO AXIS

Vichy Says None Of Fields Was Used By Bomber

Vichy, Jan. 25 (P).—The Ministry of Colonies officially denied today that any Axis planes had made use of its airdromes to bomb Fort Lamy in Free

French equatorial Africa.

The Free French, announcing the bombing of Fort Lamy, on trans-African air routes, last week by a twin-motored Axis plane, said it was presumed the reider had refueled somewhere at a Vichy-controlled airport in North Africa because of the distance from Libya.

### Serrano Suner Lauds Nazis

Says "History Will One Day Show Gratitude to These Men"

MADRID, Jan. 25 (P).—Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suner wrote in a newspaper article today that Germany has "used to the indisputable rank of the first European power." In that Falange organ "Arriba," the pro-Axis Foreign Minister said the "great, conquering Germany of 1942" was "the work of the best spirit of the German people."

"All peoples oppressed by victorious democracies of Versailles or menaced by Communism have joined hands with the intrepid German vanguard, forming with them a gigantic war front where victory will be for the best. History will one day show gratitude to these men."

### Spaniards Want Oran

Falangist Badges Revive Claim to French Algerian Territory

MADRID, Jan. 25 (P).—Paper badges sold in the streets today as tokens of contributions to the Falangist party's charity auxiliary bore this printed inscription on the back: "75 per cent of the European population of Oran is Spanish." It was the first time in recent months that Spain's claims to this territory in French Algeria have been revived.

The back of the inscription was headed "1509 Cisneros 1941" The sixteenth century cardinal, Jimenez de Cisneros, was the premier-dictator credited with the Spanish conquest of Oran. The front carried the Spanish crown over the word "Oran" and the date 1631, the year Spain lost the region to the French.

### Direct Ship Service Between Spain And U.S. To Reopen February 7

Vigo, Spain, Jan. 25 (P).—Direct steamship service between Spain and the United States, interrupted by the war, will be resumed on February 7, when the Spanish liner Marquess de Comillas sails for New York.

Authorization for the voyage was granted today. She will call also at Havana.

Operating officials announced a seventy-five per cent. increase in passenger fares.

### Reopens Railroad to Turkey

BERLIN, Jan. 25 (official broadcast recorded by AP).—Railway traffic between Turkey and the rest of Europe is to be reopened Feb. 20 with five trains daily.

### Sugar Up 100% In Turkey

Istanbul, Jan. 24 (Delayed, AP).—The price of sugar was boosted one hundred per cent. by the Government today after sales had been stopped two days to prevent hoarding. The press warned the public that electric and gas services may be curtailed to a few hours each day because of a coal shortage.

### Aid To Greeks Foreseen

London, Monday, Jan. 26 (AP).—The News Chronicle said today that Britain plans to relax her blockade to permit food to reach the starving populace of Greece.

The newspaper added that arrangements to this effect are expected to be announced at the next session of Parliament.

### Cold Mark In Stockholm

London, Jan. 25 (AP).—The temperature plunged to 18 degrees below zero Fahrenheit in Stockholm today—the lowest in 128 years, Reuters reported from the Swedish capital. The previous lowest reading on record was 26 degrees below zero in January, 1814.

### England And Scotland Swept By Blizzard

Northern British Towns Isolated As Supply Routes Are Threatened By Storm

London, Jan. 25 (AP).—A blizzard swept Northern England and Scotland from coast to coast ten days ago, isolating towns and villages, and for a time threatened vital supply routes.

In Glasgow a twelve-inch snow blanketed the business section. Near Fort William busses and trucks were buried in twenty-foot drifts.

Small towns in Northumberland and Durham were cut off for days.

## CHURCHILL WARNED AGAINST INTRIGUES

JAN 26 1942  
Communists And Leftists Say Plots Are Afoot In His Own Party

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 25.—The strange spectacle of Communists and other Leftists—with whom Winston Churchill has shown scant patience—warning the Prime Minister against intrigues within his own Conservative party to unseat him, unfolded tonight as the nation awaited the three-day war debate in Commons.

As time approached for the showdown between Churchill and his critics, the press, without a dissenting voice, called for new faces in the Cabinet, creation of some form of imperial war council to satisfy Australian demands, concentration of all war production under a single head and assurances of greater effort in the western Pacific region.

### Popularity Still High

From almost every critic came assurances that Churchill never was more popular personally, but there was the equally widespread feeling, in the unvarnished words of one editorial, that "our war machine still carries too many duds and dead-ends."

Australia's pleas for quick help and a greater voice in the empire's war strategy brought varied reactions, including dismay in some quarters.

"I hate to see the dominion's Premier (John Curtin) appealing simultaneously to the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Britain," Beverly Baxter, a Conservative member of Parliament, commented in a newspaper article.

### Says Tradition Is Broken

"It breaks tradition of a century and cuts the cord of unity. . . . I am sorry Mr. Curtin has seen fit to make a direct appeal to Washington."

The widely read Reynolds News suggested that Churchill's defense against criticisms of set-backs on the

Pacific Ocean front will be made easier by "America's frank admission of the failure of her Pearl Harbor chiefs" because, it said, "it has been an open secret that our own set-backs were in large measure due to the ab-

sence of promised support from America."

"This fact," it added, "explains why the Malayan coast was left open to Japanese attack and was partly responsible for the lack of protection for the Prince of Wales and the Repulse."

### Advisers Seek Reversal

Churchill's decision to ask for a vote of confidence if his Government were challenged gained significance through reports that Conservative wheelhorses were trying to dissuade him from such a course.

D. N. Pritt, member of Parliament, whose Leftist views brought a demand less than a year ago from the Labor party that he resign from it, told a help-for-Russia meeting that "intrigues are afoot to get rid of Mr. Churchill and install in his place a reactionary Prime Minister who would later on make a bargain with German reactionaries claiming to be free of Hitler's bad qualities."

### Warning Sounded

One columnist, referring to what he called an "ultimatum" from the Conservatives, declared he might "become again a man with a public and no party" if he rejected the threat, and "like Chamberlain, a man with a party and no public," if he accepted it.

The lobby correspondent of the usually well-informed Press Association predicted, however, that no more than sixty votes against the Government can be expected, and that Churchill, therefore, will come out with an impressive showing of support.

### Labor Makes Demands

Birmingham, England, Jan. 25 (AP).—Representatives of 131,600 British workers today demanded adoption of a six-point program, including state control of war industries by a production minister to speed war munitions output. Abolition of income tax on overtime pay and full scope for building union organization were among the other points.

## BRITAIN REVEALS NEW BATTLESHIP

H. M. S. Duke Of York Took Churchill To U. S., Admiralty Announces

Others Of Same Class Are To Be Put In Service Soon, Observers Believe

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 25.—The 35,000-ton battleship Duke of York, Britain's newest capital ship, carried Prime Minister Churchill to the United States and now is in active service, the Admiralty announced tonight.

The York is a sister ship of the Prince of Wales, which was sunk off Malaya last month.

No mention has been made of the Jellicoe and Beatty, which were laid down in 1937 for completion in 1941, and it is possible they also are at sea.

### Churchill Gave Hint

Last August Churchill hinted the Duke of York was ready for service when he called the Prince of Wales, later sunk off Malaya, "almost the newest battleship."

She was launched in Clyde about two years ago by Queen Elizabeth. It was understood that shipyard men worked day and night to complete arming the giant battleship.

The new ship bolsters Britain's battleship fleet depleted by the loss of the Prince of Wales, Repulse, Hood and Royal Oak.

### Others Soon To Follow

Besides the George V class, four battleships of the Lion class were building when the war started. They were the Lion, Temeraire and two others unnamed. They were scheduled for completion either in 1943 or 1944, but it was believed likely they have been advanced and will soon be ready for trials.

At the outbreak of the war Britain was believed to have fifteen battleships in service.

## Reshuffle Of British Navy Commands Bared

Charges Announced For Stations In Scotland, Malta And Orkney Islands

London, Jan. 25 (AP).—The Admiralty announced tonight a reshuffle of naval commands at Rosyth, Scotland, on the Mediterranean Island of Malta and in the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

Vice-Admiral Sir Wilbraham T. R. Ford was promoted to admiral and ordered from Malta to Rosyth, effective about April.

Vice-Admiral Ralph Leathan was named to replace Ford at Malta, effective January 19, and Vice-Admiral L. V. Welles was appointed commander of the Orkneys and Shetlands station, effective January 7.

## Cashiered Brigadier Joins Canadians

JAN 26 1942  
[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 25.—A British brigadier, G. Drake-Brockman, who was court-martialed from the British army for knocking down an abusive German air officer, has enlisted in the Canadian army, it was revealed today.

The Sunday Express said the officer, a South African, commanded a tank brigade in Britain. His mother had been seriously injured in an air raid previous to his attack on the German.

Dismissed from the British army, he sought leave to join the South African forces, but was refused permission to quit the country. Only after Canadians worked more than a year were they able to wring permission for "this good tank soldier" to enlist in their forces, the newspaper said.

## KENTISH STRIKE CONTINUES

Coal Miners Seek Higher Wages Despite Prison Threats

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP).—Ignoring prison threats, 1,017 Kentish coal miners voted unanimously today to continue their strike for higher wages for which three of their leaders already are in jail for failing to give the required twenty-one-day notice of strike.

At the largest miner's meeting

ever held at Deal, the coal workers ignored requests of the colliery management to return to work. The Ministry of Labor had filed summons against the men on charges of conducting an illegal strike, and it was understood that these would be acted upon if the walkout continued.

The spokesman said the miners were being paid the equivalent of \$1.40 a shift instead of their demand for \$2.05 plus a war bonus of 23 cents for each ton of coal mined. The company said the miners were being paid \$1.40 a day, plus allowances, with an additional 21 cents for each ton mined.

## BRITISH OUTPUT WEIGHED

Russian Trade Delegation Sees Room for Improvement

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP).—N. M. Syvernik, leader of a Russian trade delegation, told a meeting of British union leaders today that "it would be insincere for the delegation to say British production was ideal."

Mr. Syvernik, whose delegation has been inspecting England's war factories, said Britain was "doing well," but that his group believed there were untapped reserves that if put to use would considerably increase the output of tanks, planes and munitions.

### Shuns Synthetic Rubber

London, Jan. 25 (AP).—Britain was said today to have decided against producing rubber synthetically to replace lost Malayan rubber sources because shipping space is needed to import other needed materials and because of the high cost to start production.

## NORSE TANKER ATTACKED NEAR JERSEY SHORE

JAN 26 1942  
Viranger Goes Down In 12 Minutes After 3 Torpedoes Hit

Navy Spokesman Says That 2 U-Boats Apparently Struck

[By the Associated Press]

Sea Isle City, N. J., Jan. 25.—Three torpedoes from enemy submarines crashed into the Norwegian motor

tanker *Varanger* early today, sinking the 9,305-gross-ton ship within twelve minutes.

The entire crew of forty-two was saved, the Fourth Naval District announced at Philadelphia. The survivors were landed at the nearby Townsends Inlet Coast Guard Station. "The ship was struck at 3.10 A. M. by a torpedo amidships on the port side," said a navy spokesman in Philadelphia.

"The force of the explosion knocked the radio room and a four-inch gun overboard."

**Sank After Third Hit**

"Seven minutes later the ship was struck by a second torpedo."

"Five minutes later a third torpedo struck. The ship sank immediately after the third torpedo."

The spokesman said apparently two enemy submarines were engaged in the attack, but declared this report was unconfirmed. The crew, he said, included two naturalized Americans.

The *Varanger*, the fifth ship sunk off the Atlantic seaboard since January 14, was built in 1925 in Amsterdam. Its net tonnage was 5,505. It was 470 feet long and 50 feet wide.

#### Rescued By Fishing Boat

All forty-two members of the tanker's crew were rescued from two lifeboats by the fishing boat *San Gennaro* about twenty miles off the New Jersey coast, southeast of Sea Isle City.

Dewy Monchetti, 60, captain of the *San Gennaro*, said he heard an explosion shortly before 3.30 A. M. and about five hours later sighted the two lifeboats tied together, with sails erected on both.

Some of the *Varanger*'s survivors, he said, appeared slightly injured. All were suffering from cold and exposure and were covered with oil.

#### Another Craft Assists

Monchetti declared his craft took the two lifeboats in tow and proceeded toward Sea Isle City, but that another fishing boat, captained by Dominic Constantino, later took over one of the lifeboats. Both were towed into Townsends Inlet, arriving there about 11.30 A. M.

Dr. Alexander Stuart, of Sea Isle City, who treated the survivors as they were brought to shore, said only seven of the tanker's crew were injured seriously, although all required kerosene baths to remove hardened oil from their bodies.

He identified the most seriously in-

jured as:

JENS WINTNER, 30, motorman, lacerated toe received in getting into one of the lifeboats.

CHIEF OFFICER ANSINN J. KROKORDE, 39, brush burns of the hip, sprained wrist and injury to the right temple received in the first explosion.

ODD JENSEN, 20, motorman, lacerated nose and brush burns.

ANDERS SALE, 24, able-bodied seaman, lacerations of the scalp.

HARRY KARLSEN, 30, motorman, lacerations of the left ear.

FERNANDO DOMINGO, 27, kitchen helper, treated for exposure and the effects of breathing poisonous oil fumes.

TEODOR VITENBERG, motorman, exposure and oil poisoning.

Their home addresses were not available.

#### Captain Not Injured

Dr. Stuart said the captain of the vessel, Carl Horne, about 50, of Philadelphia, was not injured, and had told him the boat was owned by the Norwegian Shipping and Trade Mission, of New York.

All of the crew had left the tanker before an internal explosion shook the vessel.

Residents in Atlantic City reported they heard explosions about 3.30 A. M., while John W. Crothers, of Sea Isle

City, said the explosions were so severe they rattled his house and almost tossed him out of bed.

## 36 Die, 5 Saved Off Canada in U-Boat Attack

### Survivors Reach Port, Tell How Crewmen Perished in Flames on Tanker

AN EASTERN CANADIAN PORT, Jan. 25 (AP).—Thirty-six men died in the flames enveloping a Norwegian tanker as the result of a recent torpedo attack by a submarine in the western Atlantic, it became known tonight with the arrival of five survivors who were on the tanker's bridge when the attack came.

After fifteen hours in an open boat, the five were picked up by a British freighter and brought here, the port for which they were heading to join a convoy when the sub-

marine sank their ship. One of the dead was a Canadian.

Others who went down with the blazing vessel were thirty-one Norwegians, two British merchant seamen and two natives of the Portuguese East Indies.

Hanse Tuft, helmsman at the time, said he had seen what he thought was a whale following the ship for twenty minutes before the torpedo plowed through the engine room. Ralph Bjerkoy identified it as a submarine just before the blast.

The survivors said all the lifeboats on the starboard side caught fire immediately. Oil gushed from the ship and burned fiercely. They had great difficulty launching a lifeboat from the port side.

Pulling clear, they saw the Norwegian captain standing on the deck. He called to them but they were unable to reach the ship again because of the heat. They tried to persuade him to jump but he remained steadfast and went down with his ship.

They said the undersea craft circled the tanker, and, fearing they would be machine-gunned, they crouched in the bottom of the lifeboat. When the submarine disappeared they rowed about hoping to pick up some of their shipmates.

Before the tanker went under they noticed efforts had been made to lower another boat, but the five were certain they were the only ones to survive.

After fifteen hours shivering in the lifeboat they sighted a British freighter and succeeded in signaling her with two blue flares. Bjerkoy said they had biscuits and water and twenty cigarettes between them.

"One of us lit a cigarette, took two puffs and then passed it on to another," he related. "We sat huddled together, three of us with our feet in a sack trying to keep warm."

They massaged their feet and hands with lubricating oil. "That is the only thing that helped us out," one said.

Taken aboard the British vessel, they received hot rum and treatment for burns and frostbite. Tuft's hands were burned severely as well as frozen and the side of his face was burned. The others were treated for burned and frozen fingers.

## ALL SERVICES JOIN IN GUARDING COAST

Army And Navy Cooperating Closely In Watch On Atlantic

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 25—A joint statement from army and navy headquarters here disclosed today that the two service branches had established "a closely coordinated defensive and offensive network system" to protect America's Eastern seaboard from enemy attack.

Lack of complete navy-army liaison at Hawaii was criticized by President Roosevelt's special investigation committee as a cause of the Pearl Harbor disaster December 7.

Always Available

The joint statement issued here said that land, sea and air patrols were jointly directed by a command triumvirate consisting of Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding general of the Eastern army forces; Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, commander of the North Atlantic naval coastal frontier, and Brig. Gen. Arnold N. Krogstad, commanding the First Air Force.

"Through elaborately prepared methods of liaison they are available to each other twenty-four hours a

day," the statement said, "and the forces available to them mesh into unified action within a matter of seconds of the receipt of an alert or any activity by enemy surface or air forces along the Atlantic coast."

"This arrangement has been in force for some time and insures close coordination of these services with definite objectives in view."

The statement said that General Drum, Admiral Andrews and General Krogstad met frequently to perfect coordination at a secret installation in metropolitan New York which acts as a nerve center and operations base for the joint far-ranging patrols.

#### Washington Word Cited

Pointing out that secrecy surrounding the joint army-navy operations network had first been lifted in an

authoritative statement in Washington last week that several enemy craft which had attacked shipping along the Atlantic seaboard would not make the two-way trip, the statement said:

"Details of the plan must still continue to be secret, but the comforting thought for men and women in American homes along the Atlantic seaboard is contained in this account of close and continuous cooperation between

all defending army, navy and air forces."

"Specially trained staffs of officers and enlisted specialists of sea, air and ground forces," it concluded, "are on permanent detail, day and night, both in the secret headquarters and in the widely disseminated command posts of the units involved."

## U. S. VESSELS HELD NECESSARY TO AEF

### British Ships Unable To Play World War Role, Association Says

7,000,000 Tons Needed For 2,000,000 Men, Foreign Policy Group Asserts

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 25—Any substantial American expeditionary force will have to be carried by United States merchant ships instead of by British vessels, as in the last war, the Foreign Policy Association said today.

The heavy demand on British and American shipping for moving raw materials to this country and war goods to the anti-Axis countries has changed the picture since the World War, said a report by the association, a privately funded organization.

The report estimated that 7,000,000 tons of shipping would be needed to supply an American expeditionary force of 2,000,000 men located 3,000 miles away.

#### Magnitude Of Problem

To transport one soldier that distance, the report said, would require seventeen deadweight tons of shipping.

"On the basis of these figures," the association added, "an expeditionary force of this size would engage the great bulk of American tonnage that has till now been employed in maintaining a steady flow of raw materials coming into and war supplies going out of the United States."

The magnitude of this problem, the report said, was contemplated by President Roosevelt when he asked Congress on January 6 to provide for the building of 8,000,000 deadweight tons of shipping in 1942 and 10,000,000 tons the following year.

## Cargo Insurance Rates To Australasia Mount

Boosted Sharply For Shipments Across Pacific—Are Effective Today

New York, Jan. 25 (AP)—Increased Japanese military and naval activity near Australia resulted today in a sharp boost in cargo war-risk insurance rates to \$7.50 per \$100 from \$4 for Australasian shipments via Panama and across the Pacific, effective tomorrow.

The rate for the cargoes moving to the remainder of the Far East was continued at a stiff ten per cent.

Insurance for cargoes traveling to that troubled section of the world across the Atlantic and around the African Cape of Good Hope remained at five per cent.

## WAR INSURANCE TO BE OUTLINED FOR CONGRESS

Jesse Jones Plans To Banking Committee This Week

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Details of a billion dollar war insurance program covering civilian property losses resulting from enemy attack will be outlined to Congress this week by Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce and Federal loan administrator.

Jones to Appear

Chairman Wagner (D-N. Y.) of the Senate Banking Committee said Jones would appear before the group Tuesday in connection with legislation offered by Wagner to broaden and expand the emergency insurance, which now is provided free of charge.

Jones, he said, will detail the program initiated last Dec. 13 under a \$100,000,000 fund allotted to the War Insurance Corporation by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation—both governmental agencies. The loan administrator is expected to propose a schedule of war risk premiums for losses above certain amounts.

Federal loan officials said the insurance now provides "reasonable protection" for losses or damage and is applicable to buildings, structures and personal property, including goods, growing crops and orchards. It does not, however, include such items as

currency, notes, documents or art objects.

The coverage now extends throughout the continental United States and outlying possessions. It is automatic and requires only that in case of loss or damage the property owner notify the corporation which, in turn, will send an adjuster and make payment on the basis of his report.

# Foes of Lend-Lease Claim Backing in Roberts Report

## Walsh Asks if Hawaiian Defenses Were Reduced; Punishment of Pearl Harbor Guilty Demanded

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Two senators who had criticized some phases of the lend-lease policy on the ground that war material sent abroad was needed for United States defense raised the question tonight whether the Roberts commission's report on the Pearl Harbor attack did not vindicate their stand.

### Unified Command

The report by the five-man board of inquiry headed by Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts of the Supreme Court also touched off congressional demands for a unified command of land, sea and air forces and punishment of those responsible for the disaster.

Chairman Walsh (D-Mass.) of the Senate Naval Committee said that it

appeared from the report that both Secretaries Stimson and Knox "feared early in 1941 what actually happened on Dec. 7" and that "in view of their apprehensions" these inquiries present themselves:

"First: What steps were taken to increase and strengthen the Army, the Navy and the air force at Hawaii and in the Pacific after January, 1941.

"Second: Is it a fact that the opposite course was taken, and ships were actually moved from the Pacific to the Atlantic and that practically no increases were made in the Army and Air Corps defenses."

"It would appear in the absence of any facts to the contrary that noth-

ing was done to change the situation in the Pacific," Walsh's statement continued. "If the Army and the Navy had been materially strengthened during this time, it might not necessarily have prevented the dereliction of duty that the board finds, but it would have given notice to the Army and Navy that the Government at Washington was preparing a strong, determined fighting defense."

Stimulantly Senator Brooks (R-Ill.) demanded why Stimson and Knox "consented to the sending of our military and naval equipment to other countries and other parts of the world when they knew war with Japan was inevitable and our most important outpost was inadequately supplied with personnel, material and equipment to put it on a war foot-

ing, as stated in Justice Roberts' report."

The report, made public by President Roosevelt last night, said there was "dereliction of duty" on the part of Lt. Gen. Walter C. Short and Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, the commanders of the two services in the Hawaiian area when the Japanese struck on the morning of Dec. 7. The two officers, the commission said, failed to confer on advice and warnings from Washington that war was imminent and an air raid probable as the opening move.

Suggestions for a unified command came from both Senate and House members.

Senator LaFollette (Pro-Wis.) told reporters the report showed an "unconscionable lack of co-operation" between the Army and Navy commands that ought to prompt Congress to a "thorough exploration of the advisability of some consolidation in the defense organization."

### Notes Lack of Materiel

LaFollette said it should be noted, however, that the inquiry board found United States forces at Pearl Harbor did not have sufficient materiel. That they were not sent additional materiel might have led the commanding officers to conclude that Washington authorities did not expect an air attack on Pearl Harbor and this may have contributed to their "complacency," LaFollette said, adding:

"I don't think you can overlook the fact that some of the responsibility for this thing was right here in Washington."

A House member, Rep. O'Toole (D-N.Y.), asserting that the report showed that the administration of the War and Navy departments "is antiquated," said:

"It is time for one department of defense, to embrace the Army, Navy, air and all armed forces. It then would not be necessary for the various services to be consulting each other as they would work from a common plan under common jurisdiction. That would abolish all jealousies between the services and stop competitive bidding for the tools of war."

Chairman May (D-Ky.) of the House Military Committee told reporters he thought the commission's

report was a "judicious, impartial resume." Then speaking of the report's references to the warnings given Kimmel and Short, May added:

"The warnings should have been enough to put those two gentlemen on the alert, yet they apparently failed to collaborate. I don't think they should be excused."

### Would Oust Incompetents

Another member of the House Military Committee, Rep. Short (R-Mo.), asserted that "it is high time we are

getting rid of these incompetents, not only in the military branches but in all the defense agencies." Adding that "someone was certainly asleep in Hawaii," Short declared "those that were should not only be relieved of their commands — they should be courtmartialled."

Rep. Engel (R-Mich.) said "It's up to the military and the Navy to take such disciplinary action as they may deem necessary; neglect of duty and failure to follow orders would seem to justify a courtmartial."

Senator Pepper (D-Fla.) said he thought Congress must leave to the Army and the Navy the punishment of those responsible for the failure to meet the enemy attack before it reached Pearl Harbor.

Senator George (D-Ga.) said the report ought to be turned over to the military and naval committees of both houses for intensive study and any recommendations they might make for changes in the military set up.

"This report opened up a dark page, the blackest in the history of the Army and Navy," George declared.

Kimmel and Short were relieved of their commands a few days after the Pearl Harbor attack. Another officer, Maj. Gen. Frederick L. Martin, was relieved of command of the Hawaiian air forces. The commission report did not mention him.

### May Be Dismissed

Under Army and Navy regulations, the two officers may be dismissed from the service by the President for "dereliction of duty." They would have the right, in such case, to appeal the order to a courtmartial. Neither the White House nor the Army or Navy departments has given any indication of intentions.

Gen. Short was asked by reporters at Oklahoma City last night if he desired to make a statement and replied:

"Not a word."

In view of the fact that the investigating board made no reference to Gen. Martin, there was speculation that he might be returned to active command.

In addition to Roberts, the members of the commission, appointed by President Roosevelt on Dec. 18, were Admirals William H. Standley and J. M. Reeves, both retired; Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, retired, and Brig. Gen. Jo-

seph T. McNarney of the air force. They spent 20 days in Hawaii investigating.

The commission said that on Nov. 27, the War and Navy chiefs here sent further information to the Hawaiian commanders saying that diplomatic negotiations with Japan had practically ceased, that hostilities might ensue and that precautionary measures should be taken. Warnings also were issued by the chief of staff and chief of naval operations.

The Hawaiian commanders, the commission said, "failed to confer with respect to the warnings and orders issued on and after Nov. 27, and to adapt and use existing plans to meet the emergency."

## HAWAIIAN SCHOOLS TO OPEN

Classes Were Suspended After Japanese Attack

Honolulu, Jan. 25 (AP)—All private schools on Oahu Island will reopen February 2, the office of Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Hawaii military governor, said yesterday.

The schools were closed after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and Honolulu, on Oahu Island, December 7. Classes will convene on a shortened schedule.

## Canada's Sugar Ration Sets Three Fourths Of Pound Weekly Limit

Ottawa, Jan. 25 (AP)—Canada announced the rationing of sugar tonight, effective immediately, and set a limit of three quarters of a pound a week for each person.

The Canadian action followed the Washington announcement last night that rationing of sugar would start soon in the United States, with consumers there to be held to about a pound a week.

Dominion householders will be limited to the purchase of a two-week supply at a time. Not more than a two-week supply may be kept in the pantry. Purchases will be in the usual way and there will be no coupons, stamps or tickets.

Requirements of manufacturers, hotels and other establishments will be controlled by the sugar administration, and provision for them will be made, it was announced, in accordance with circumstances.

## RIO REPORTS MOVE TO SHUT OFF BROADCAST

Pan-American Conference  
Take Up Work In  
Committees

## Phrasing Sought For Declaring Allies Of U. S. Non-Belligerent

[By the Associated Press]

Asuncion, Jan. 25—Paraguay tonight broke relations with the Axis.

The decision was communicated immediately to the United States Minister at Asuncion, Wesley Frost, who later sent a message to Col. Higinio Morinigo, President of Paraguay, congratulating him for the "noble and historic attitude" assumed by Paraguay.

[By the Associated Press]

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 25—Residents of the Brazilian capital reported today that a powerful unidentified station playing Germanic music blanketed the 24/26-meter band last night while it was carrying the speech of Sumner Welles, United States Under Secretary of State, on the Pan-American conference here.

The interference covered the exact minute during which Welles was making his address to the United States. Listeners reported the station was silent before and after.

### Committee Meeting

Delegates to the conference, after spending most of today on touring ex-

cursions, settled down tonight to committee meetings to clean up the few remaining tasks of the conference.

Welles and Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Foreign Minister, worked on phraseology which would be acceptable to Argentina for a resolution to declare the Allies of the United States non-belligerents. Argentina, last night expressed opposition to an original proposal, and a considerably qualified motion is expected to result.

The United States Ambassador to Argentina, Norman Armour, arrived late in the afternoon from Buenos Aires to confer with Welles. A Buenos Aires dispatch said Armour's trip to Rio de Janeiro was considered significant in view of the envoy's recent conversations with the Argentine acting President, Ramon Castillo.

### Names Street For Roosevelt

Managua, Nicaragua, Jan. 25 (AP)—Central avenue, the principal street of this capital of Nicaragua, will become Roosevelt avenue next Friday in honor of President Roosevelt's sixtieth birthday, President Anastasio Somoza announced today.

## Uruguay Gives Effect To Rupture With Axis

Montevideo, Jan. 25 (AP)—Uruguay quickly gave effect to her rupture of relations with the Axis today by presenting passports to the Japanese, German and Italian diplomats and at the same time notifying her own representatives in the Axis countries to leave those territories immediately.

Fernin Carlos Yeregui, chief of protocol, personally presented the German Minister, Otto Langmann, and the Italian Minister, Count Vittorio Emanuele Bonarelli de Castel Bompianto, with passports for themselves and their staffs, and he sent notification of the rupture to Genichiro Osanori, charge d'affaires of the Japanese legation, who is in Buenos Aires.

Uruguay's move, announced by Foreign Minister Alberto Guani at the Pan-American conference in Rio de Janeiro last night, was unanimously approved by the Cabinet at a two-and-one-half-hour session.

Baldomir announced that the Cabinet would meet again tomorrow to adopt measures to insure "internal security" and "national independence" by guarding the public services and suppressing fifth-column elements.

## Peru Clamps Down Lid On Axis Propagandists

Lima, Peru, Jan. 25 (AP)—Peruvian authorities have taken what are described as "severe measures against Axis propagandists," it was learned tonight, as the result of an investigation made on information supplied by several persons who had been arrested.

This morning a decree was published canceling permits to operate radio stations. Authorities said the measure affected only amateur and other private stations except the receiving installations of news agencies.

Commenting on Peru's severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis last night, the morning newspaper *El Comercio* approved the action today but said it would have been preferable for all the American nations to do the same thing. The paper stressed that neither Chile nor Ecuador, Peru's neighbors south and north, had broken with the Axis.

## Mexico Reports Invasion By Beautiful Axis Spies

By The Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 25—Women spies of striking beauty and "positive cunning" were reported officially tonight to have recently flocked into this capital and to have begun to use their charms on government and army officers in efforts to extract vital data for Germany and Italy.

The special anti-fifth column committee of the Chamber of Deputies said it had asked the Federal Attorney General for trained agents to cope with "these elements of positive cunning with experience in Europe, where espionage has been raised to an art."

## MEXICO GUARDS OIL WELLS

Takes Precaution Against Sabotage—Several Held

Mexico City, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Mexican army today placed the vital oil fields and refineries around Tampico and in northern Vera Cruz state under heavy guard as a precaution against sabotage and reported several persons had been arrested in the area as suspected saboteurs.

The 6,000 workers have received identification credentials.

## Three Groups Exempted From Alien Identification

Attorney General Makes Announcement On Austrians, Hungarians And Koreans

Washington, Jan. 25 (AP)—Austrians, Austrian-Hungarians and Koreans—if officially registered as such—are exempt from the order requiring German, Italian and Japanese nationals to apply for certificates of identification.

Announcing this today, Francis Biddle, Attorney General, said:

Austrians, Austrian-Hungarians and Koreans who involuntarily or mistakenly registered (under the 1940 Alien Registration Act) as Germans, Italians or Japanese are required to apply for certificates of identification, but they may state in their applications that they are Austrians, Austrian-Hungarians or Koreans. After they obtain their certificates of identification, they will be given an opportunity to correct their alien registrations following suitable investigation."

## INVASION COSTS HIM HIS FORTUNE

JAN. 26 1942  
But Business Agent of  
Philippines Still  
Keeps Cheerful

BY HAMILTON FARON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (Wide World)—The chief of the Philippine government has been forced from Manila by the Japanese invasion, but a quiet little aristocrat is carrying on the business of his adopted nation in Washington.

He is Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde, wealthy industrialist of Spanish descent, who revels in the American nickname "Mike" and

hasn't let his smile dwindle away, with his fortunes as Japanese destruction has hit his large island holdings.

## QUEZON STILL THERE

Elizalde is the business agent of his government in the United States, and also a member without portfolio in the cabinet of President Manuel Quezon.

Elizalde parries questions about the whereabouts and plans of his chief, the dynamic little president of the island commonwealth.

"I am not in a position to say where he is now," Elizalde replied to a direct inquiry.

"But," he added, "I can say that he still is on Philippine soil. I believe he is the main standby of the moral resistance of the Filipinos today."

Elizalde talked while sitting beneath an oil painting of Quezon, flanked by flags of the United States and the Philippine Commonwealth. That spot before a cheery open fireplace in a huge room could be a fitting location for a Presidential desk if the government of the islands should be forced into exile.

Quezon would not be a stranger here. He was resident commissioner from 1908 to 1916, with the right to speak (but not to vote) in Congress. He also enjoyed all the prerogatives of an ambassador.

Earlier, Quezon had participated in the field and on the rostrum in the battling which brought the islands freedom from Spanish domination, and put them under the protection of the United States as a territory.

## Knows Islands Well

As resident commissioner, he championed Congressional action which led to formation of the Philippine Commonwealth in 1935. Back in the Philippines, he became the first president of the islands' Senate and served in that post until he was elected first President of the commonwealth in 1935. He was re-elected last year.

Elizalde, representative of Quezon's government in Washington for three years, knows his islands intimately. He tells reminiscently of the difficulties of traveling through the territory on Bataan Peninsula, now the scene of battling between General Douglas MacArthur's valiant forces and the Japanese invaders.

"You or I couldn't walk five miles through that Bataan Peninsula country in a full day, let alone go through with fighting equipment."

## Storm Season Coming

He gestured—a swift upward sweep of his arm, high above his head, to show the steep hills and cliffs; a groping motion to illustrate the jungle's tangle.

Then he turned his thoughts to a month or so in the future, when the dry season comes—a fire there, after things dry out, could sweep the whole peninsula.

Again, he spoke of the typhoon season, beginning in April, which sends giant waves breaking along the coast of the Philippine Islands. Then, he said, it would be almost impossible to move

in supplies or re-enforcements by water. But planes can operate, he explained, because although a typhoon, within itself, moves at an unbelievably destructive speed, the body of the storm advances only about 12 miles an hour. "A plane can always fly around a typhoon; even a fast ship can sail around one."

Elizalde accepts the possibility that the islands may fall before the hordes of Jap invaders, but he is emphatic that "it would be only a delay of a year or two, in a final victory for us."

There's no doubt in his mind of the integrity and the loyalty of the Filipino people. Even General Emilio Aguinaldo, leader of guerrilla bands which harassed American troops in 1898, he says, "I have reason to believe will be loyal to the United States."

## Vargas in Tough Spot

He said Quezon's appointment of Jorge Vargas, the President's executive assistant, as mayor of occupied Manila, was the best selection that could have been made.

"I have as much confidence in Vargas' loyalty as in the loyalty of my brothers," said the commissioner who has two brothers somewhere in the islands.

"They (the Japanese) might try to make a quelling of Vargas, but how is he going to prevent them?"

"They can send out a telegram saying 'Vargas today lined up behind the Mikado' and he can't send a telegram to deny it."

"They may say he's been made a vice-admiral of the Japanese fleet and he couldn't do anything about it."

Of his own problems, Elizalde says little. His mother, his brothers, his cousins all are in the islands—"I haven't heard anything directly from them, but I believe they're safe."

## Has Lost Fortune

Friends have estimated that Elizalde's financial losses—in warehouses, stock, equipment of his many enterprises—have amounted to some \$6,000,000.

"He's comparatively hard-up now," observed one friend.

Elizalde has moved from an apartment in the exclusive Shoreham Hotel to converted rooms on the top floor of the Commonwealth building. The building, taken over just one week before the Japanese invasion, is termed a "Bad Luck House" by some Filipinos.

One of Elizalde's minor troubles is priorities. "You've got to get priorities even on keys to put in the keyholes and faucets to get water," he complained in telling of the remodeling for his new apartment.

Despite the war, despite the petty annoyances of setting up new living quarters, routine government business moves along as usual—except that the tempo is faster.

Since the war started most activities of the commonwealth have been concentrated in the building—the office of Jaime Hernandez, auditor-general, has been moved there, as has that of the assistant auditor of the Philippine National Bank.

Steps have been taken daily to ease

the shock of war on the governmental and financial structure of the commonwealth.

The matter of fact routine goes on. Elizalde turns from the war to talk avidly of one of the commonwealth's most aggravating problems—Philippine mahogany. For years the commonwealth and the Federal Trade Commission have argued over whether the wood can bear the name "mahogany."

"We'll start hearings on the mahogany case again next week," said Elizalde, "and we've new evidence that should prove our case this time."

## Japs' Air War Machine Takes Heavy Hammering

### Severe Losses Inflicted by United Nations May Soon Begin to Have Effect on Nippon Campaign

By Edward E. Bomar  
Wide World War Analyst

As the Pacific war goes into its eighth week, it is not too early to suggest that Japan's aerial war machine may be beginning to creak, wheeze and lose forward speed.

## Hard Blows Given

Surprisingly formidable against foes caught by treacherous surprise, it is taking some hard hammering and undergoing terrific stresses in racing to dominate the air over a vast expanse of tropical geography.

The day's news records the loss of five Japanese fighter planes in a single scrap with American heavy bombers. Chungking claims American volunteer fliers in China have accounted for 80 thus far.

Two score or so planes were sent crashing in two days over Burma. Available Japanese air strength was insufficient to protect the naval expedition in the Macassar Straits from American and Netherlands bombers and warships which sank or damaged enemy surface vessels.

Altogether since the first bomb was released on Pearl Harbor it seems safe to conclude the Japanese have lost in combat alone at least 500 aircraft, possibly as many as could be replaced.

But combat losses are a lesser factor than ordinary wear and tear. One actual instance of the Pacific war may be cited. The figures are altered, but the proportions retained. After a single month's fighting by a squadron which originally numbered 18 planes, only two were still in action. Four had been shot down, two damaged, and 10 were undergoing necessary overhaul.

It does not follow, of course, that such losses are typical, and that therefore only a tenth of the original

Japanese air force is left, but the instance is suggestive nevertheless. The British and Nazis are reported to base their calculations on the likelihood that every month 80 per cent of a front line air fighting unit must be replaced.

## Reason for Optimism

After discounting for wishful thinking and disregarding for the moment such equally important matters as how the defenders are faring and are being reinforced, numerous factors remain to encourage the hope that Nippon's air machine is beginning to falter.

Japan's prospects for decisive victory in the air depend, like any nation's, on the force in being, the task undertaken, losses suffered in combat and by wear and tear, and ability to replace such losses. Tokyo can hardly be complacent on any of these points just now.

In trying for a blitzkrieg conquest of the southwest Pacific, Tokyo relied heavily on an air force which succeeded at the outset in jolting the comfortable estimate of American authorities that it was a 1939 model

of some 3600 army and navy planes combined.

The estimates have been revised upward, but seldom beyond 5000 war planes of all types and conditions. The British publication *Aeroplane* calculated on the eve of Pearl Harbor the Japanese could count on but 1667 army and 2000 naval planes, half of them rated second line.

The best available information is that the entire naval air force and some army units are being used against the Philippines, Netherlands Indies, Malaya, and Burma, with the rest pinned to the job of watching Soviet Russia and China.

The task undertaken, to serve as

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the spearhead for conquest by sea and land of a huge slice of world geography, becomes more formidable as distances lengthen.

#### Japs Near Home

In New Guinea the Japanese fliers are more than 3000 miles from Tokyo and as far from Singapore and Indo-China. Every base seized or newly established requires its defending ammunition and fuel supplies. Every convoy requires an air escort.

In the light of these difficulties, it is interesting that the little brown bombers have thought better of trying to reduce Corregidor for the time being, and appear to be increasingly wary of Singapore as well.

As for replacements, authoritative estimates credit Japanese factories with a maximum total monthly output of 400 planes although before the conflict 250 was a widely accepted figure. Whatever the production total, it was attained largely with the aid of Nazi technicians and there is a question whether it can be long maintained.

Meanwhile it can be assumed that at least some reinforcements in heavy bombers are reaching the United Nations defenders from the United States and possibly Britain. Plodding freight convoys have had seven weeks for the long convoyed voyage with fighters, smaller bombers, pilots, ground crews, antiaircraft guns and the thousand and one other elements of air power.

War is one great uncertainty and the picture may be too optimistic. The next few days and weeks, particularly in fighting over Rangoon and Singapore, should show.

BATAVIA, N.E.I., JAN. 25-(AP)-DUTCH AIRMEN HAVE SCORED FOUR DIRECT HITS WITH 500-POUND BOMBS ON TWO CRUISERS AND ONE TRANSPORT SHIP TODAY IN A RENEWED ATTACK ON JAPANESE NAVAL CONCENTRATIONS OFF BALIK PAPAN IN MACASSAR STRAITS, THE OFFICIAL DUTCH NEWS AGENCY SAID IT HAD LEARNED TONIGHT.

RANGOON, JAN. 25-(AP)-CHINESE DISPATCHES RECEIVED HERE TODAY SAID THAT JAPANESE MOVEMENTS BY CHINESE TROOPS WERE UNDER WAY IN YUNNAN PROVINCE, WHICH FACES JAPANESE OCCUPIED FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

BERLIN, JAN. 25-(OFFICIAL BROADCAST RECORDED BY AP)-JAPANESE TROOPS IN THE PHILIPPINES HAVE TAKEN THE AMERICAN-DEFENDED MT. NATIB IN THE BATAN PENINSULA, REPORTS FROM TOKYO SAID TODAY.

ROME, JAN. 25-(AP)-OFFICIAL BROADCAST RECORDED BY AP)-THE ROME RADIO, QUOTING REPORTS FROM TOKYO, SAID TODAY THAT JAPANESE FORCES IN MALAYA HAD DRIVEN BACK 15,000 BRITISH, AUSTRALIAN AND INDIAN TROOPS IN HEAVY FIGHTING SOUTH OF KLUANG, 50 MILES NORTH OF SINGAPORE ON THE CENTRAL MALAYAN RAILROAD.

JAPANESE PLANES WERE SAID TO BE HEAVILY BOMBING THE RETREATING BRITISH TROOPS.

JAN 26 1942

ROME, JAN. 25-(OFFICIAL BROADCAST RECORDED BY AP)-AXIS PLANES AND BRITISH AIRCRAFT SWAPPED AERIAL BLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN YESTERDAY, WITH RAIDS ON MALTA AND SICILY, THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY.

THE ITALIANS DECLARED AXIS PLANES CONTINUED TO BOMB IMPORTANT MILITARY OBJECTIVES ON THE BRITISH ISLAND OF MALTA, WHILE BRITISH AIRCRAFT DROPPED INCENDIARY BOMBS ON CATANIA AND COMISO, BOTH ON THE ISLAND OF SICILY.

NO DAMAGE OR CASUALTIES RESULTED FROM THE BRITISH ATTACKS, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID. THE CREW OF ONE PLANE WHICH CRASHED INTO THE SEA WAS REPORTED TAKEN PRISONERS.

ROME, JAN. 25-(OFFICIAL BROADCAST RECORDED BY AP)-THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT VIOLENT FIGHTING IS IN PROGRESS EAST AND SOUTHEAST OF AGEDABIA, LIBYA, WHERE THE AXIS TROOPS OF GENERAL ERWIN ROMEL ARE ENGAGING BRITISH FORCES.

THREE BRITISH TORPEDO PLANES WERE DESTROYED IN THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN, THE HIGH COMMAND'S COMMUNIQUE SAID.

MOTORIZED AXIS FORCES DESTROYED A NUMBER OF ENEMY ARMORED CAR FORMATIONS, THE ITALIANS SAID, AND A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF PRISONERS WERE TAKEN.

BOOTY COUNTED UP TO YESTERDAY EVENING AMOUNTS TO 80 GUNS, 143 TANKS, INCLUDING SEVERAL 28-TON TANKS OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE, SOME OF THEM READY FOR USE, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

BERLIN - ADD GERMAN X X X GERMAN SOLDIER.

IN NORTH AFRICA, THE HIGH COMMAND DECLARED, "THE ATTACK OF GERMAN AND ITALIAN UNITS RESULTED IN COMPLETE SUCCESS.

"NORTHEAST OF AGEDABIA STRONG BRITISH FORCES WERE DEFEATED WITH HEAVY LOSSES AND THROWN BACK TO THE NORTHEAST.

"MANY PRISONERS FELL INTO OUR HANDS, 143 TANKS AND 80 GUNS WERE CAPTURED OR DESTROYED."

MALTA WAS SAID AGAIN TO HAVE BEEN BOMBED WITH HEAVY MISSILES.

NEW YORK, JAN. 25-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN ARMY, LAUNCHING A SUDDEN ATTACK IN THE DONETS BASIN ON THE SOUTHERN FLANK OF THE EASTERN FRONT, HAS DRIVEN FORWARD APPROXIMATELY 12 MILES IN 20 HOURS AND HAS RECAPTURED 13 VILLAGES FROM THE GERMANS, THE LONDON RADIO SAID TODAY.

"A GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK SUPPORTED BY TANKS AND MOBILE UNITS BROKEN UP BY SOVIET FORCES AIDED BY RUSSIAN PLANES AND MOBILE UNITS AND WAS PRECIPITATELY DRIVEN BACK," SAID THE BROADCAST, HEARD BY NBC.

"THE GERMANS ARE STILL RECEDING. GERMAN WAR MATERIAL WHICH HAS FALLEN INTO SOVIET HANDS AS A RESULT OF THE THRUST IS MOUNTING HOURLY."

# New A. E. F. Lands Safely in North Ireland; U.S. Submarine Torpedoes

## Japanese Carrier

### Landing Is Minus Fanfare

JAN 27 1942

Husky Yanks "All Pepped Up and Rarin' to Go."

WOMEN NURSES ALSO IN CONVOY

Safely Escorted By U. S. And British Navies—German Planes Over Ulster.

By RICE YAHNER

WITH THE AEF IN NORTHERN IRELAND, Jan. 26—(AP)—Several thousands of steel-helmeted Yanks — "all pepped up and rarin' to go" — landed here safely today as the vanguard of United States troops dispatched to Europe in the second World War.

Escorted safely by the U. S. and British Navies, their commander, Maj. Gen. Russell P.

Hartle, 52, stepped ashore to the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," and waves of cheers from those lining the dock.

'Gloomy Portent For Hitler'

After the General came First Class Private Milburn Henke, 22, of Hutchinson, Minn., whose German-born father's parting words were: "Give 'em hell."

Most of the huskies were from the Midwest, seasoned regulars and drafted men. Women nurses also were in the convoy, and the Navy described the crossing as "a routine operation."

Immediately after announcing the arrival of American troops in northern Ireland the BBC in London noted tonight there had been "slight enemy air activity" over northern Ireland. No damage or casualties were mentioned.

The American troops marched down the gangplank, formed ranks under the stock-taking gaze of British, Irish, and American officials. "Your safe arrival marks a new stage in the world war, and a gloomy portent for Hitler," said Sir Archibald Sinclair, British air minister, who welcomed them.

"Your welcome arrival here today reveals part of one great plan to smash the dictator powers wherever they may be found.

"Its significance will not be lost on General Tojo."

General Hartle said: "It's a pleasure to be here."

There was no flamboyant welcome. The secret apparently was well-kept, and the curious who had gathered on the docks appeared to sense the evident grimness of the stiff-lipped doughboys who came down the gangplank.

Atlantic Crossing Uneventful  
The Atlantic crossing I made

with troops on a 20-year-old ship was uneventful, broken only by well-disciplined deck drills in case of submarine attacks.

With me was Harrison (Bob) Roberts, Associated Press photographer from New York, who also was assigned to this AEF.

"The Navy never lost a troopship, you know," the old tars assured soldiers making their first sea trip. No uneasiness was apparent among the men throughout the voyage.

The Irish port suddenly loomed out of the mist, and the soldiers leaped to the rails. Few ragged cheers could be heard from ashore, and also the identical strains of "God Save the King" and "America" played by the Royal Ulster Rifles' band.

As our ship drew alongside the dock this band switched to the "Star Spangled Banner." The men silently awaited their turn to land. There were few waves of the hands, orders were snapped and the men

landed in the gray chill without much fanfare. That came later when the town generally got word of the arrival.

Besides Sir Archibald Sinclair, the welcoming party included Lieut. Gen. H. E. Franklyn, general officer commanding the British troops in northern Ireland, Maj. Gen. V. H. B. Majendie, general officer commanding the north Ireland district, the Duke of Abercorn, governor-general of northern Ireland, and Prime Minister John M. Andrews.

"You are impressive examples of American military might," Sir Archibald told the troops who had drawn up and saluted the Stars and Stripes flying beside the Union Jack.

"Here perhaps you will join with us in withstanding assaults by our

common enemy on this island. From here, assuredly, you will sally forth with us to carry the war into his territory and free the oppressed people of Europe.

"You have come many thousands of miles across land and sea to these islands—not to sojourn among strangers but to find yourselves among friends who are grateful for your presence, and among comrades of the British fighting services who know the mettle of American soldiers..."

Then the band crashed into "Marching Through Georgia" as the American units wheeled and marched through the city. The Stars and Stripes were flying out

in front, and the slight difference in uniforms—especially the distinguishing colors—brought down men swarming to the curbsides to watch the Yanks.

Colleens Shout Welcome

Windows flew up and Irish colleens hung out to shout, "Hi-yah boys!"

"They are handsome lads, all right," some remarked.

The marching boys however seemed intent on the usual Army question: "When do we eat?"

Some of the Irish people did not at first realize American troops were in their midst. It was a dark, chill day, and the British sergeants who guided the Americans to their canteen did so with lanterns.

The honor of carrying the national and regimental colors ashore went to Technical Sergeant James M. Cartwright, 22, a married man, and Staff Sergeant Paul Springer, 27, also married, who has a 11-2 year old son, "Dickie."

Asked about discipline in the army camps at home, Springer said:

"Well, some of the boys may have been playing around before Dec. 7, but they've surely settled down to business pretty quick."

That's the way Henke, the son of a German immigrant, also put it.

He showed a postcard from his father saying "Give 'em hell," and said:

"This is my first trip to Europe

and I don't expect to use the other half of my ticket until this job's done—then I can back to work in my father's restaurant."

Private Ernest Eskelson, Rashford, Minn., said: "This is going to be all right. I always intended to visit the British Isles, but didn't think it would be this soon."

"We're going to get along swell with the British," said Sergt. Vernon Pederson of Minneapolis. "They're making us feel at home."

A group of 22-year-old Iowa boys gave their names as Orland Griffin, Cedar Rapids, George Marquart, Cedar Falls, and Eugene Petheram, Hampton.

"What are we going to do about cigarettes?" they asked. "What's all this stuff about rationing ham and eggs?"

Many Claim Irish Blood

There did not appear to be any Irish-born boys in the ranks, but of course many claimed blood relations with this island. Among these were Sergeant Robert Lagen, Donald Murphy, Sergeant Robert McDermott, Corporal Thomas Purcell, Hubert Driscoll, and Corporal William Fenley.

First Lieutenant John Patrick Meyers said his mother was from County Cork—"but that Meyers part is German."

British soldiers crowded around the Americans when ranks were broken.

"What are the girls like here?" the Americans immediately asked.

British military authorities brought Army technicians from all parts of the islands to prepare for the arrival, and these men even made food arrangements.

The Americans will get what the British call a "heavy breakfast, and two heavy meals." British soldiers get one heavy meal and three light ones daily.

British warplanes shepherded the Americans into port and maintained a ceaseless guard until the last few thousands were safely ashore and enroute to their several camps.

Housed in Sturdy Huts

Locations of the camps was a

military secret, but authorities indicated the troops were housed in buildings erected for them by the American civilian technicians who have been working here for about eight months under the Lend-Lease Act.

The sturdy, insulated huts were erected of pre-fabricated parts brought from the United States.

At sea British fliers picked up the American convoy and their American-made planes were virtually the first familiar sight the soldiers had seen since they left home.

One of the fliers however broke the rules of recognition by approaching from out of the sun and escorting gunners sent up anti aircraft fire. Their shots missed, however, and the plane soon identified itself.

Friendly land was now in sight and just before sundown and with the harbor only a few score miles away, the commander of the convoy signalled the U. S. commodore and troop commanders:

"May I say how honored we are to have been able to escort you over here? The very best of luck and hope you will take after my ship's name. Attention is drawn to Acts Chapter 27 verse 22."

The quotation is "And now I exhort you to be of good cheer. For there shall be no loss of any man's life among you, but only of the ship."

BRITISH NAVY AIDS IN CONVOYING A. E. F.  
JAN 27 1942

2-Week Voyage Is a 'Routine Operation' to U. S. Officers—Women in Force as Nurses

ALL DRILL ON WAY OVER

'Abandon-Ship' Routine Is

# Part of the Training—Final Essex, Jan. 27, 1942

By EICE YAHNER,  
Associated Press Correspondent  
WITH THE A. E. F. IN NORTH-

IRISH IRELAND, Jan. 26—The first thousands of United States Army combat troops to land on Old World soil in the new war landed here today after a safely conducted voyage by the United States and British Navies.

Women nurses as well as men from all parts of the United States made the historic trip.

The United States Navy, confident and with expertness that bred confidence day by day, called it a "routine operation" after the men had been put ashore.

"The Navy has never lost a troop ship, you know," the Navy men said proudly.

During the trip, undersea menaces only put earnestness into these men and women crossing the Atlantic. Young soldiers and nurses calmly went through the daily ship drills. Each was assigned to a place and most received specific duties so that the least number of lives might be lost if there should be an attack. Many of them never had seen the sea before.

Life-belted and bundled against the chill winds that flicked spray from the white-capped waves, they daily went to their quarters or battle stations when the general alarm sounded for practice, or took their

places beside their assigned life-boats and rafts when the "abandon-ship" signal was called.

Our ship was a twenty-year-old transport that was to be our home, workshop and recreation center for almost two weeks. She was a dependable, easy-riding troop ship that knew most of the seas. On her last trip she had received credit for sinking a submarine in the North Atlantic and picking up some men found floating on the sea, the officers said.

Today British war planes shepherded the Americans into port and maintained a ceaseless guard until the last few thousands were safely ashore and en route to their several camps.

Location of the camps was a military secret, but officials indi-

cated that the troops were housed in buildings erected for them by the American civilian technicians who have been working here for about eight months under the lease-lend act. The sturdy, insulated huts were erected of prefabricated parts brought from the United States.

## SEVERAL THOUSAND LANDED IN ULSTER

JAN 27 1942

Major-Gen. Hartle Is in Command of Unit—  
Archibald Sinclair Greets Yankees—  
Britons Are Enthusiastic.

Port in Northern Ireland, Jan. 26 (A. P.).—The vanguard of 1942's A. E. F. several thousand strong, landed today in this port less than three weeks after President Roosevelt announced they were coming.

"The Yanks are here again!" said British headlines tonight.

Part of an infantry division with an artillery complement, the troops were said to include men from all parts of the United States. Women nurses also made the trip.

Wearing tin hats and packing full kits, the men trooped ashore to the strains of "America," played by a band, and were greeted by the cheers of a throng waiting at a red, white and blue bedecked dock shed.

The British Press Association said the convoy was escorted across the submarine-infested Atlantic by units of both the United States and British navies. Not a life was lost in transit.

As the swelling olive-drab ranks poured ashore, their officers declared, their men were "all pepped up and rarin' to go."

They stepped on the soil of the Old World, in the second adventure of an A. E. F. in a quarter of a century, less than two months after Germany and Italy had declared themselves at war with the United States.

Welcomed by Sinclair.

"Your safe arrival marks a new stage in the world war,

and a gloomy portent for Hitler. Nor will its significance be lost on Gen. Tojo," declared Sir Archibald Sinclair, British Air Minister in a welcoming speech.

The prompt arrival of this first contingent of United

States Army combat troops greatly impressed the British.

Major-Gen. Russell P. Hartle, commanding officer of the disembarking troops, stepped ashore first and was warmly welcomed by British officials and British and United States Army officers.

A band broke into the strains of "America" as he reached the end of the gangplank.

Military censors prevented identification of the units in the new American Expeditionary Force or publication of their exact numbers.

The ships steamed slowly into this port as a large group of American and British Army officers and journalists stood waiting, straining their eyes to catch the first glimpse of the Yanks lined against the deck railings.

The soldiers, too, were eager for a glimpse of their new area of operations. They were sticking their heads out of every opening. Just before they reached the docks, the band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner" and a waiting throng gave three cheers.

Soldiers Wear Steel Helmets.

Mixed emotions were apparent on the faces of the troops, who wore steel campaign helmets and full campaign packs. Some of them flipped hesitant handwaves as the convoy neared the docks.

Several men quickly saluted the American flag which flew from a staff on the docks. The British Union Jack flew from a similar staff a few feet away.

There was no announcement of plans for the troops, but it was understood that they were being taken to an encampment somewhere in Northern Ireland.

The British Broadcasting Company tonight on its 9 P. M. program gave the general British public its first news of the arrival of American troops.

Only a few officials and journalists with inside sources of information knew that they were even expected within so short a time after President Roosevelt's announcement on January 6 that they would be sent. That announcement, in the President's "state of the Union" message to Congress, was less than three weeks ago.

## Thousands Of Troops To Bolster Defenses Against Axis Europe

JAN 27 1942  
General Hartle Put In Command Of  
U. S. Forces For Possible Invasion  
Of Nazi-Held Nations

Washington, Jan. 26 (AP)—The expeditionary force of several thousand American soldiers who landed in Northern Ireland today may form a spearhead of the ultimate assault upon the inner stronghold of Hitlerism.

Only the bare announcement of their safe arrival was made by Secretary of War Stimson in the official communique, which named Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle as the commander, but several considerations which may have governed the dispatch of the expedition arose in unofficial speculation.

### CLOSE PROXIMITY

Foremost was the fact that these troops now can undergo final training under actual war time conditions and in close proximity to the theater where their services may ultimately be required. Thus they doubtless will be in the forefront of American forces when the time comes for an invasion of German-dominated Europe.

Meanwhile, in addition to the lift their presence gives to the morale of the British and the people of the occupied countries, they will be available to garrison Ireland against a Nazi invasion and to guard a vital supply line.

Northern Ireland, with its great port and industrial center of Belfast, lies strategically near the British terminus of the Lend-Lease route. It now becomes the Easternmost of the chain of outposts garrisoned by Americans along the North Atlantic shipping route to England. American forces already man the defenses of Newfoundland and Iceland, the latter occupied by an Expeditionary Force before the United States entered the war. In addition, American Army planes protect these bases, and the Navy guards convoys and patrols the entire North Atlantic both on the surface and in the air.

On the political side, the people of Eire, traditionally friendly with

the United States, could be expected to look on the presence of American troops in the four Northern Counties with considerably more tolerance, if not favor, than they would accord to a sizeable British force there.

Speculation on the possibility of a German invasion of the British Isles has dealt occasionally with the suggestion that Hitler might strike first through Eire, which has only a small Army and lacks quantities of aircraft and mechanized equipment.

In the event of such an attack, Eire might welcome the assistance of an American Army stationed in Northern Ireland, and find it easier to co-operate with it than with the British, whose war effort the Irish so far have refused to join.

### British Newspapers Hail U. S. Troops In Ireland

London, Jan. 26 (AP)—The sudden United States War Department announcement that the United States Army was in Northern Ireland jolted British arrangements for releasing the story for Wednesday morning papers throughout the world.

The British opened their eyes wide

with surprise when the Washington flash came through for immediate publication.

Sweating and swearing censors were snowed under with piles of stories they thought they would have two days to look over.

#### Joyful News

But it was joyful news for England.

"That's better," one ex-service man of the World War said. "De Valera (Premier of Eire) will have to think fast about his bases now."

Eire has remained neutral despite indications that the United States and Britain would like to use some of the ports in Eire they used in the last war.

#### Bitterness For Irish

In the London pubs it was noticed that obvious satisfaction at the arrival of United States troops was linked with bitterness against the Irish for withholding their bases.

"It doesn't matter much where they are going to be used," one 50-year-old man said, "so long as they make the Irish see the war is really on their doorstep."

In the last war there were 1,863,000 United States troops in France, Lloyd George, war-time Premier said in his memoirs. At the end of September, 1917, there were 61,531; in October, 87,000; at the end of November, 126,000, and at the beginning of 1918, 659,104. Twenty-two American divisions were engaged on the Western Front between September and November 11, 1918.

London newspapers used their biggest headlines to trumpet the arrival of the doughboys.

#### Yanks Here Again

"The Yanks are here again," shouted the *News-Chronicle* all the way across its front page.

The *Daily Express* used a seven-column head and four columns of pictures showing the troops landing.

In a dissertation to its readers on the origin of the word "Yankee," the *News-Chronicle* soberly explained:

"It first appeared in this country in the early 1780's as a general nickname for any inhabitant of the United States.

"But in the United States the name applies only to natives or inhabitants of New England States and Northern States generally."

#### 30-Minute Delay

[By the Associated Press]

With the AEF in Northern Ireland, Jan. 26—During the voyage here from America, the convoys were held up thirty minutes while Lieut. Com. Lionel S. Auster, a New York surgeon, performed a major operation on a nurse, Second Lieut. Florence M. McBride, of Youngstown, Ohio.

It was said that a similar operation often requires forty-five minutes to an hour even in the most modern of hospitals. Lieutenant McBride was recovering quickly.

#### Texas Sergeant's Dog Mascot of 2d A. E. F.

WITH THE A. E. F. IN NORTHERN IRELAND, Jan. 26 (AP)—The advance guard of the new American Expeditionary Forces came complete, down to an unofficial mascot—a mongrel named Jitterbug, owned by Sergeant Herbert W. Williams, from Texas.

Williams, who hails from Mount Bellview, near Houston, took Jitterbug into the Army nine months ago. The pup took the Louisiana maneuvers in stride and did brief tours at other camps before heading overseas.

[By the Associated Press]

Dublin, Jan. 26—Dublin newspapers printed only the official Washington statement on the landing of United States troops in Northern Ireland and brief introductory paragraphs.

#### Nazis Non-Committal

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—The German radio tonight carried without comment two brief reports under Stockholm and Buenos Aires datelines on the landing of American troops in northern Ireland.

## Toll In Sea Fight Growing

JAN 27 1942  
At Least 11 Ships Sunk and 23 Others Battered in Macassar Strait.

## THOUSANDS OF JAP LIVES LOST

Only Skirmishes in Luzon As MacArthur Celebrates 62d Birthday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—(AP)—An American submarine torpedoed and probably sank a Japanese aircraft carrier in the Battle of Macassar Strait today, while surface warships and big flying fortresses took further terrific toll of an invading enemy convoy.

At least 11 ships have been positively sunk and 23 others heavily battered by American and Dutch forces since the great engagement began last Friday between Borneo and Celebes Islands.

Northward in the Philippines, a tiny torpedo boat zipped again into Subic Bay, past net and boom defenses and heavy shore batteries, and sank another 5,000-ton enemy vessel, duplicating a similar daring attack of last week.

#### Brilliant U. S.-Dutch Success

So fierce was the action and so brilliant the success of American arms, supported by Dutch forces, against the Japanese invasion convoy in the Macassar Strait approach to Java that a Navy communiqué late in the day said it was

"still impossible to estimate total damage inflicted by our combat vessels" but that "the known results are substantial."

It also was not ascertained whether the torpedoed aircraft carrier went to the bottom, but it was "believed to have sunk," the communiqué announced. Authorities here credited the Nipponese last October with eight aircraft carriers built and two under construction, ranging from 7,100 to 26,900 tons. The largest ones can carry 50 to 60 planes but have a normal complement of 30.

The sinking of the second 5,000-ton enemy ship in Subic Bay brought the count of Japanese vessels definitely sunk by American action since the Pearl Harbor attack to 51—or 52 if the aircraft carrier be counted.

A torpedo boat commanded by Ensign George Cox of Watertown, N. Y., scored on this latest raid. The communiqué also mentioned two lieutenants participating in the attack as squadron commander and squadron engineer, possibly indicating that other boats beside Cox's were involved.

The news of victory from the Netherlands East Indies took the spotlight from two other important developments of the day.

An American expeditionary force of several thousand men, infantry and artillery, commanded by Major General Russell P. Hartle, landed safely in Northern Ireland.

At home, too, there was action. The sinkings of the American ore carrier *Venore* off the Carolina coast with the loss of 22 of her crew was disclosed, bringing to eight the number of vessels attacked in the current wave of submarine warfare off the Atlantic coast of the United States, and to 97 the toll of the dead.

But these desultory Axis stabs at American shipping paled to nothing in the face of the terrific destruction wrought by cruisers and destroyers of Admiral Thomas C. Hart's Asiatic fleet and by seven flying fortresses of the Army on a Japanese convoy seeking since Friday to thread the 90 miles of the Macassar Straits, between Borneo and Celebes.

Communiques from the Navy Department here and from the United Nations headquarters in Java listed 11 of the Nipponese ships definitely sunk—seven transports by the guns and torpedoes of the American warships, two transports by the American bombing planes, one destroyer by a Dutch submarine and another ship by Dutch bombers. And in addition a score or more of the other enemy ships—transports and the cruisers and destroyers escorting them—were heavily hit.

#### No U. S. Losses

Through this thundering engagement, the first large-scale naval de-

ployment of the war thus far, the United States forces lost not a single ship or plane. Twelve enemy fighting planes attacked the bombers, and five of the 12 were shot down.

Behind the terse official communiqués, which furnished an eager people its only news of the victory so far, lay indications that not only the original Japanese convoy, but possibly reinforcements rushed vainly to its rescue, had been partially destroyed.

The action opened Friday when Dutch warplanes assaulted the convoy. Then American destroyers entered the action and a Navy communiqué Saturday told of their attacking Japanese transports and destroyers. On Sunday the Navy told of United States cruisers joining the battle. And today communiqués for the first time mentioned Japanese cruisers as being bombed by the warplanes. The sequence appeared to indicate that the cruisers of both sides had not been on hand at the start of the fighting, that those of Admiral Hart's were rushed into action when the Japs proved to have no mastery of the air, and that the Japanese then desperately sent their own cruisers to the scene in a fruitless attempt to turn the tide of the battle.

#### Only Skirmishes in Luzon

Northward in the Philippines, the Japanese invaders licked their wounds after the smashing setback which General Douglas MacArthur's forces gave them the previous day by a strategic counter-attack against their left wing. The War Department communiqué today which told of the flying fortresses' successes said of the Philippine theatre that the "fighting on Batan Peninsula was confined to relatively unimportant skirmishes on the west coast and in the vicinity of Subic Bay."

Thus MacArthur had a quiet day to celebrate his 62nd birthday. President Roosevelt cabled greetings and praise and the anniversary occasioned high tributes to the commander's prowess in both houses of Congress.

Congress also was busy providing the sinews for the men on the fighting fronts. The House appropriations committee reported a \$17,722,565,474 naval bill—the largest appropriation measure in the country's history—for the building of more warships and fighting planes; the details of the proposed construction were kept secret. The Senate Naval committee approved a \$3,150,000,000 program, already passed by the House, for building 1,799 minor combat and auxiliary vessels for the fleet.

## Newest Blow at Tokio's Navy Struck in Battle of Macassar Strait. JAN 27 1942 ANOTHER SUBIC BAY SINKING

U. S. Motor Torpedo Boat Sends 5000-ton Ship Down—Jap Sea Losses Rise to 52.

Washington, Jan. 26 (A. P.)—The navy reported today that an American submarine had torpedoed a Japanese aircraft carrier in the continuing battle with enemy convoys in the Macassar Strait, western Pacific, and that the aircraft carrier "is believed to have sunk."

The report did not specifically identify the carrier as to type but officials here expressed belief that it was one of the regular fleet carriers.

The navy also reported that heavy hits on additional enemy destroyers and transports had been delivered by United States units in the battle of the strait, which lies between the islands of Borneo and Celebes on the route to the Dutch East Indies.

"While it is still impossible to estimate total damage inflicted by our combat vessels," the navy communiqué said, "the known results are substantial."

Further, the communiqué reported that a second motor torpedo boat raid into Subic Bay along the Japanese-held shore of the Philippine Islands, had resulted in the sinking of a 5,000-ton enemy vessel.

#### Sinkings Raised to 52.

The first torpedo boat raid against Japanese naval units there was reported last week and likewise cost the enemy a 5,000-ton ship.

Ensign George Cox of Water-

town, N. Y., commanded the latest raid and officers accompanying him were Lieut. (J. G.) Edward G. Delong, squadron engineer, of Springfield, S. D.; and Lieut. John D. Bulkeley, motor torpedo boat squadron commander, who led the first raid into Subic Bay.

The sinkings of the carrier and the 5,000-ton vessel in Subic Bay were described by navy authorities as additional to all sinkings previously announced and raised to fifty-two the total of Japanese ship losses of all types by American action alone since the war started—assuming the aircraft carrier sank.

#### Jap Convoy Bombed

Earlier today the War Department reported that seven American bombers, participating in the January 24-25 attack on a Japanese convoy on Macassar Straits, sank an enemy transport, set fire to another and shot down five enemy planes, and returned to their base undamaged.

The communiqué apparently

referred to successes first reported yesterday from the Southwest Pacific headquarters of the United Nations on Java, but gave details of other operations previously unannounced.

The successes in the Macassar Strait reported for American bombers came as the United Allied Command in the southwest Pacific also reported further damage against the big enemy convoy fleet first reported hit Friday.

#### Three-Day Toll Is Heavy.

Communiques issued by the United Nations forces in Java, the Dutch at Batavia, and the United States here indicated that at least thirty-three Japanese ships have been sunk, probably sunk, or damaged in the huge convoy in the Strait of Macassar since Friday.

There was a possibility of overlapping in reports, but apparently the toll paid by the Japs was upward from:

Sunk—Ten transports, one destroyer.

Probably sunk—One big enemy ship, and one transport listed in detail, with the United Nations claiming last night at least four vessels probably sunk. A fifth probable sinking was claimed by the United States. In reaching a total of thirty-three, five probable sinkings were used,

assuming the big enemy ship and transport were covered in the general claim to four.

Damaged—A warship, five cruisers, two destroyers, nine transports. In addition, the United Nations today announced that American Naval Forces had registered five more hits with torpedoes and inflicted other damage with shellfire. The United States Navy yesterday announced sinking of five transports, which could be the hits recorded today by the United Nations.

"The losses inflicted on this Japanese convoy," said the United Nations command, "are the heaviest the enemy has suffered in any single operation since the war began."

**JAN 27 1942**  
**The Running Battle.**

The battle, as the communiqués recounted it, developed in this way:

Friday—Dutch heavy bombers and dive-bomber fighters pounced on strong force of Japanese warships and transport train, scoring a dozen direct, crippling hits on eight enemy ships.

United States destroyers followed up with smashing night attack, using both their torpedo tubes and gun batteries to score numerous hits. One large enemy ship was blown out of the water, another was sunk and a third left listing heavily.

Saturday—Dutch and United States Army bombers returned the assault with notable success. They get credit for two known sinkings, the severe damage of two more enemy vessels and a direct hit on a Jap destroyer.

Sunday—United States cruisers and destroyers again hammered the enemy invasion fleet, sending five more Jap transports to the bottom and claiming the probable sinking of a sixth.

Monday—The War Department made the following report: Seven American flying fortresses participated in the attack of January 24 and 25 on the Japanese convoy in Macassar Straits, sinking one enemy transport and setting fire to another. A formation of Japanese fighters attacked the American bombers. Five enemy planes were shot

down. All of our bombers returned to their bases undamaged."

The exact destination of the big Japanese invasion fleet was not known. It may have been bound to re-enforce the Nipponese troops already holding beachheads in East Central Borneo. It

may have been proceeding to the southeast tip of that island to make new landings. Or it may have been the spearhead for a bold Japanese surprise thrust at the Dutch island stronghold of Java.

However, the evidence seems overwhelming that the enemy armada ran into trouble almost as soon as it was well within the narrow Strait of Macassar, which separates Borneo from the island of Celebes. For the first time since the war's outbreak a Japanese force of important size was caught without the previous advantage of air superiority and suffered devastatingly for the error.

The enemy was not completely without air support—one communiqué told of five out of twelve Jap fighters being shot down in an unsuccessful attack on a formation of United States Army flying fortresses and today's told of five—but the forces operating from Japanese-held airbases in northern Borneo and northeast Celebes evidently were inadequate to challenge the American-Dutch team effectively.

The United States and Netherlands bombers and fighters were believed to be operating from the secret jungle flying fields which the Dutch have prepared in Borneo, Java, and perhaps in the Celebes.

There was some speculation here that the Allies purposely permitted the enemy convoy to proceed unmolested until it had reached the position in the Strait where it could be cut off and ambushed.

## 2d Jap Ship Sunk By 'Mosquito Fleet'

### Another Daring Raid in Philippine Bay by a Tiny U. S. Torpedo Boat Nets 5,000-

#### JAN 27 1942 Top Enemy Vessel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The sting of the United States "mosquito fleet" has cost the Japanese another 5,000-ton vessel in the very same Philippine Bay where an enemy craft of similar size was sent to the bottom only last week.

**Attack in Face of Heavy Fire**  
The Navy reported today that Ensign George Cox, 27, skippered his tiny craft into Subic Bay, past net and boom defenses and in the face of heavy fire from shore batteries and machine guns, and sent his torpedo home. The exact character of the sunken vessel was not disclosed.

Cox is a holder of the Croix de Guerre, famous French military decoration.

**Drove Ambulance With French**  
He was awarded the medal during the summer of 1940 while a member of the American volunteer ambulance corps which served with the French Army. The award was made for service under fire.

Cox, whose home address was given as Watertown, N. Y., is a member of the Naval Reserve, and a native of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

A former student at University of Rochester and at Earlham College, he enrolled in the reserve in December, 1940. After a three months course at the reserve school at Northwestern University he was commissioned an ensign and reported immediately for active duty.

Lieutenant Edward G. Delong, named in the communiqué as participating in the attack, is a native of Springfield, S. D., 26 years old, and was appointed to the naval academy in June 1933.

He entered small boat service in February 1941. The following March he was given command of motor boat submarine chaser division three. He was detached from that duty in July last year and after a month's instruction reported for duty with a motor torpedo boat division, and became squadron engineer.

Also accompanying Cox was Lieutenant John D. Bulkeley, motor tor-

pedo boat squadron commander, who only last week was commended for executing the first Subic Bay attack.

Bulkeley, a naval academy graduate, lives in Long Island City, N. Y.

### D. S. C. Awarded Pilot Killed In Philippines

Washington, Jan. 26 (AP)—To the growing list of heroes of air fighting in the Philippines the army added today the name of the late First Lieutenant Marshall J. Anderson, who shot down two enemy planes and then fell victim to a ruthless foe.

The award of the Distinguished Service Cross to the flyer was announced in a War Department communiqué which for the first time since the fall of Manila on January 2 reported planes fighting directly with the beleaguered forces of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

#### Decorated By MacArthur

For distinguished gallantry in action, Anderson was decorated personally by General MacArthur on January 17 after he destroyed the first plane and a formation of fighter planes which he led had dispersed a superior force of bombers.

Two days later, in a fight with a greatly superior enemy air force, he shot down another plane and then was slain as he dangled helplessly from a parachute after his own craft was disabled. On the ground his body was riddled by a Japanese flyer, the War Department said.

Anderson's name was inscribed on the list that contains such names as Capt. Colin Kelly, who sank the Japanese battleship Haruna.

Anderson, whose home was in Oklahoma City, Okla., was killed by a Japanese flyer on Jan. 19, a late-day communiqué said, while he was hanging helplessly from a parachute after bailing out of his crippled plane.

The officer, described as "one of the most intrepid pilots of the Philippine air force," was given the DSC for distinguished gallantry in action.

### 'Gave His Life for This Home,' Says Dad

Oklahoma City, Jan. 26 (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. Roy R. Anderson tonight received calmly the word that their 26-year-old son, Lieut. Marshall J. Anderson, had been killed in air combat.

"The boy gave his life for this home as well as for all the others in the nation," said the father, a night watchman. "One consolation to his mother and me is that he was a good Christian boy and he knew what he faced."

The Andersons have another son, Joe, 21, pharmacist's mate aboard a navy aircraft carrier.

**WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 26 (AP)—**Ensign George E. Cox Jr., 27 years old, commander of a United States "mosquito boat" that sank a 5,000-ton Japanese ship in Subic Bay, was "practically brought up on the water."

His mother pointed out tonight he participated in speedboat races on the St. Lawrence River for several years and long had an enthusiasm for seagoing.

"Of course I'm thrilled to hear it," Mrs. Cox said when told of her son's daring exploit. "Bud (his nickname) has wanted to be in the thick of it."

Mrs. Cox drove an ambulance in the Buffalo Motor Corps, a volunteer group, during World War I.

#### Father 'Very Proud' of Cox

**NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 26 (AP)—**The father of Ensign George E. Cox declared tonight he was "very proud" of his son's exploit.

"I'm very glad he did it," said George E. Cox sr., manager of a Niagara Falls chemical plant. "All of us have got to do all we can. We've got to win."

The naval officer's father said the latest word he had had from his son was when the latter was stationed at Manila in command of one of the motor torpedo boats.

## Kelly's Feat Declared To Prove Efficiency Of American Bombsight

Washington, Jan. 26 (AP)—The late Capt. P. Kelly, Jr., and his bomber crew demonstrated the remarkable efficiency of a secret American bombsight, according to testimony reported to have been given to a Senate Appropriations subcommittee today.

Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the army air forces, was said to have told the committee that Kelly and his men scored a direct bomb hit on the Japanese battleship Haruna from an altitude of approximately 23,000 feet.

The Haruna was sunk by three direct hits off Luzon Island in the Philippines on December 10, in the early days of the war. Kelly later lost his life.

## President, Senate And House Join In Tribute To MacArthur

### Defender Of Philippines Given High Praise On Occa- sion Of 62d Birthday Anniversary

**JAN 27 1942** [By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 26 — President Roosevelt cabled birthday greetings today to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, 62-year-old commander of the American and Filipino troops battling the invading Japanese on Luzon Island, and praised the "magnificent stand" being made.

The text of the cablegram, released by the White House:

"Congratulations on the magnificent stand that you and your men are making. We are watching with pride and understanding and are thinking of you on your birthday."

#### Tribute In Senate

At the same time, Senator Thomas (Dem., Utah) told the Senate that General MacArthur's courage and resourcefulness in defending the Philippines had never been surpassed by a military commander.

Also commemorating MacArthur's sixty-second birthday anniversary,

Thomas said: "Seldom in all history has a military leader faced such insuperable odds. Never has a commander or his troops met such a situation with greater and cooler courage; never with more resourceful or brilliant action."

#### Outlines Situation

Thomas outlined briefly the state of preparedness of troops in the Philippines when the Japanese attacked, and pointed out that "the Japanese initially gained overwhelming air superiority, then supremacy while they enjoyed freedom of the sea lanes."

"Man for man and gun for gun," Thomas continued, "the United States troops have proved their superiority over the Japanese. The raw Filipino recruits, hastily organized, became veterans after a week of hard fighting and stood their ground in a most admirable way. Acts of daring heroism and individual initiative are beyond

count.

General MacArthur also was honored in the House as "one of the outstanding Americans of all time."

#### Cheered In House

Representative McCormack (Mass.), the majority leader, told a cheering House that MacArthur was "a great military leader and a brilliant strategist."

"Douglas MacArthur is one of the outstanding Americans of all time," McCormack said. "In honoring him today, when he is waging the greatest fight of his career, we honor also every officer and enlisted man of his command."

Representative Fish (Rep., N. Y.) said MacArthur's leadership and devotion to duty in face of great odds was "an inspiration to the American people." Fish said the general was "an experienced, brilliant, able and courageous officer."

#### Message Of Gratitude

"On this, his birthday anniversary, let us in the House of Representatives, including many who knew him well and admire him, send over to him and his heroic American and Philippine soldiers a message of heartfelt congratulations and gratitude for his brave and magnificent stand," Fish said.

The New Yorker expressed a "fervent hope" that MacArthur would live to see the United States victorious in the islands and that he would "lead our armies to victory, not only against the treacherous Japs, but against all their allies wherever the war may be waged."

Fish said MacArthur's success in organizing an island army "has been amply demonstrated in the glorious and gallant battle he is fighting against overwhelming Japanese forces."

Meanwhile, Senator Elbert Thomas (Dem., Utah) told the Senate that MacArthur's courage and resourcefulness in defending the Philippines had never been surpassed by a military commander.

Thomas said: "Seldom in all history has a military leader faced such insuperable odds. Never has a commander or his troops met such a situation with greater and cooler courage; never with more resourcefulness or brilliant action."

Thomas said that only about one full combat division was prepared to take the field when the Japanese attack came. The Japanese since are reported to have landed 200,000 or more troops on Luzon island, where MacArthur's men are making a valiant stand on

Bataan peninsula.

#### One Division Ready

Praising MacArthur's brilliant use of the forces at his command, Thomas said:

"When the major attack did come, the armed forces from the United States totaled 40,000, but this included coast artillery, administrative and supply elements and those detached for training cadres, so that only one combat division was ready to take the field."

"The 10,000 Philippine scouts were effective, but of 100,000 Filipino troops, not more than half had been mobilized, organized and fully equipped. Add to this the fact that the Japanese initially gained overwhelming air superiority, then supremacy while they enjoyed freedom of the sea lanes."

"Seldom in all history has a military leader faced such insuperable odds. Never has a commander or his troops met such a situation with greater and cooler courage; never with more resourcefulness or brilliant action."

#### MacArthur Works on Birthday

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN LONDON, Jan. 26.—General Douglas MacArthur, as always a figure of supreme confidence, spent his sixty-second birthday anniversary today working on immediate battle problems and future plans for an eventual democratic victory. He declined any special observance beyond accepting the congratulations of officers and men.

The General always looks as if he has received the best possible news, and his calm assurance sets an example for his men. His heavily-braided hat, worn at a jaunty angle, his long brown cigarette holder, brown jacket and silk scarf are well-known to troops on the firing lines. He walks constantly,

swinging his cane in time to his long strides. At 62 he looks far younger.

His birthday anniversary coincided with the beginning of the eighth week of war here and the twentieth day of the American-Filipino stand on the Bataan front. At the outset of the war, Japanese blows deprived General MacArthur of the majority of his air power and left him to fight with only a partly-trained army, with seasoned Filipino scouts as its backbone.

The Army withdrew from Southern and Northern Luzon into Bataan, but General MacArthur and his staff and field officers held it together and, even while retreat-

ing, built up its confidence and molded it into a force that now is fighting magnificently.

It seems certain that this Army will hold as long as human endurance permits and its supplies last. If aerial and other assistance arrives, the Army will be eagerly ready to start an offensive.

#### Massachusetts Pays General Warm Tribute

Boston, Jan. 26 (P).—Today was General MacArthur Day in Massachusetts.

In honoring the gallant soldier on his sixty-second birthday, the Bay State Legislature adopted a resolution expressing its "admiration of the

brilliant, courageous and illustrious services" of General MacArthur and his army in defense of the Philippines.

#### Tribute From Veterans Of Rainbow Division

Garden City, N. Y., Jan. 26 (P).—Rainbow Division veterans honored Gen. Douglas MacArthur today on his sixty-second birthday with the placing of a large greeting card on the Rainbow Monument.

"God protect our country, its defenders and you, General MacArthur, is the birthday wish of the Rainbow Division veterans."

Among those at ceremonies was Miss Alice Morrell Hallett, of Newmarket, N. J., who worked under General MacArthur in the command division in the World War.

#### Dutch Forces Sink Or Ruin 28 Jap Ships

#### U. S. Destroyers Send To Bottom Enemy Transport

#### Two Raiders Shot Down

(By The Associated Press) BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Jan. 26.—The Allied air and naval arms, falling with terrible power upon invading Japanese convoys in the Macassar Strait, have exacted the highest price yet paid by the enemy in a single operation since the Pacific war began.

Dutch bombers and submarines and American flying fortresses, cruisers and destroyers by today had certainly sunk at least ten Japanese transports and one destroyer and had certainly damaged 17 other vessels, including a warship, five cruisers, two destroyers and nine transports, for a minimum score of 28.

A recapitulation of communications covering this great running action since Friday—an action defending the water approaches to Java, the keystone in the East Indies arch and the site of headquarters of the Supreme Allied Command of the Southwest Pacific—indicated that at least five additional enemy ships had gone down, and possibly more.

So widespread was the action and so tremendous the Allied successes that it was yet impossible to tell the whole story. Nor was it possible as yet to estimate precisely the thousands of Japanese lives lost.

The known successes were divided to date at a ratio of about two for American and Dutch bombers to one for a dogged group of destroyers and cruisers of the fleet of the American Admiral, Thomas Hart, the Allied sea Commander.

Incomplete accounts from the headquarters of Gen. Archibald P. Wavell, the Allied Commander in Chief, credited United States destroyers with the known sinking of one enemy transport and the probable sinking of another in their initial foray; with scoring five more hits with torpedoes in a second foray and inflicting other damage with their shell fire.

More specifically, an announcement from the United States Navy Department in Washington reported seven sinkings for certain by United States destroyers and cruisers, and probably an eighth.

All this, accomplished in the water passageway between the Dutch island of Borneo and Celebes above Java itself against strong and persistent Japanese invasion attempts, appeared to be beating off any extension southward of the invader's thrust.

On Borneo and Celebes, at the ruined oil port of Balikpapan on the former and at Kendari on the latter, the enemy already had

looked his way to two landings. Aloft, enemy planes were again strongly active today as they had been for 24 consecutive hours; at least two raiders were shot down by anti-aircraft guns and one by a Dutch pilot.

#### Dutch Issue White Book

While this heart of the Allied western Pacific position was thus being strongly defended, the East Indies government issued a White Book intended to show for history that the Japanese since the last war had been secretly preparing to smash into this Archipelago.

A system of infiltration and espionage operated in the Japanese consulate here in Batavia, under organizational orders from Tokyo, until the open break in relations, it was disclosed, and even Japanese scientists, banks and shipping companies played their hidden roles in the master plot.

The Japanese used 18 troop transports and 800 parachute troops early this month in invading the Minahassa Peninsula of the Celebes island, Aneta agency said. Details have just been made public.

In the attack which began Jan. 10 the Japanese struck at six points and 10 transports guarded by five light cruisers and 15 destroyers brought the first contingent of troops and materials to Menado Bay. At the same time two more transports accompanied by three large cruisers and three destroyers landed troops on the opposite side of the peninsula.

The next day the parachutists were dropped near an airport. The following day a transport escorted by two destroyers appeared.

Finally, on Jan. 17, when Dutch resistance continued, the Japanese sent another five transports full of troops guarded by three destroyers.

#### JAPS PLANNED INVASION SINCE '18, DUTCH SAY

#### Agents in Indies Paved Way for Conquest, Book Charges

Batavia, Jan. 26.—(AP).—The Netherlands East Indies Government issued a "white book" today charging that the Japanese had made preparations ever since the first World War for an advance into this archipelago and last year had tried to split the Dutch East Indies away from the ABCD front.

The white book, entitled "Ten Years of Japanese Burrowing in the Netherlands Indies," charged that Japanese private citizens, scientists, banks, shipping companies, diplomats and army and navy officers all played carefully organized parts

in preparations for the invasion. Japanese fishermen, it declared, formed the advance guards of the Japanese navy, settling along the Indies coast.

The book charged that the Japanese used in their preparations for conquest "ambassadors who spoke about nothing but everlasting friendship but who in reality came to organize a fifth column, aided by consuls who adorned themselves with Dutch decorations and in the meantime were busy undermining the Netherlands Government."

#### U. S. Planes Sink Big Jap Liner

By the Associated Press

BATAVIA, N. E. I., Jan. 26.—American flying fortresses, Dutch bombers and submarines, and United States cruisers and destroyers exacted a growing toll today as they smashed repeatedly in the battle of Macassar Straits at large Japanese naval and transport formations.

(The War Department in Washington reported today that seven American bombers, participating in the Jan. 24-25 attack on a Japanese convoy on Macassar Straits, sank an enemy transport, set fire to another and shot down five enemy planes and returned to their base undamaged.)

A compilation of communications showed the United Nations forces, working on a coordinated schedule to defend the approaches to Java, nerve center of the Dutch East Indies, had sunk at least 10 Japanese ships and damaged at least 21 others with bombs, torpedoes and shells since Friday.

The Japanese already had forced landings at Batik Papan, Borneo oil port on the west side of the strait within 500 miles of the Dutch naval base of Soerabaja, and at Kendari on the Celebes, the sprawling island which flanks the strait on the east.

United States naval forces struck in the narrow 90-mile strait. A communique of the United Nations headquarters of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, said an attack by United States destroyers Friday night resulted in the sinking of one transport and probable sinking of another. (A Navy Department announce-

ment in Washington listed two sinkings and a probable sinking.)

Wavell's headquarters today said these naval forces in a new blow had registered five more hits with torpedoes and inflicted other damage from shellfire. (The Navy Department said five transports were sunk and a sixth probably sunk in an action in which cruisers as well as destroyers took part.)

A Dutch submarine also got in telling blows, shooting one torpedo into a destroyer, which sank, and another into a cruiser whose fate was not determined, the Netherlands armed forces announced.

Meanwhile, Dutch and American air forces ranged the narrow waters and continued to shower bombs on the Japanese. The attackers suffered little damage themselves.

Formidable four-motored American bombers scored direct hits on a cruiser and a large transport, sinking the latter, Wavell's headquarters said.

The Dutch bombers, cooperating in the same action, blasted two more cruisers and a transport with four more direct hits with heavy bombs, the communique added.

Previously, the Dutch had announced 12 direct hits with heavy bombs on eight ships, including four warships, on Friday, and Wavell's headquarters had announced five hits on a destroyer and four transports on Saturday by a combined Dutch and American bombing force. Two of these transports were sunk, it was said.

The Dutch submarine success was scored during a night attack.

#### FLYING FORTRESSES BOMB JAP CRUISER, SINK BIG TRANSPORT

#### Dutch Allies Score 4 Hits on 2 Other Cruisers; 5 U. S. Torpedoes Find Mark

UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, Java, Jan. 26 (P).—American Flying Fortresses have sunk a large Japanese transport and scored a direct bomb hit on a cruiser in a continuation of attacks on an enemy convoy in Macassar Strait, the Southwest Pacific Command announced today.

Dutch planes, co-operating in the same action, scored a total of four direct hits on two Japanese cruis-

ers and one transport, a communique said.

The same announcement reported that United States naval forces had scored five torpedo hits on the Japanese flotilla in addition to inflicting damage with gunfire.

Japanese aircraft have been active over a wide area, the communique added. Three enemy planes were reported shot down, two by antiaircraft fire and another by a Dutch fighter during a raid on an unidentified Netherlands Indies air-drome.

A Netherlands submarine sank one Japanese destroyer and scored a torpedo hit on a cruiser in a night attack in Macassar Strait, a Dutch communique announced today.

The war bulletin acknowledged the loss of a Dutch bomber in Sunday's attack on Japanese ships off Balikpapan.

Despite the fury of the Allied resistance, the Japanese forced landings at Balikpapan, an important oil port on the central east coast of Borneo, and at Kendari, in the southeastern "finger" of Celebes. It was the deepest Japanese penetration of the war into Netherlands East Indies territory.

Imperial Japanese Headquarters said today that Japanese troops which landed at Balikpapan, on the east coast of Dutch Borneo, now were attacking fiercely along the coastal area. Japanese landed at Kendari, in Southern Celebes, were reported engaged in mopping up operations.

## American Volunteer Flyers In Burma Rout 40 Jap Planes

### Bag Three More Enemy Raiders And Put Rest To Flight, Rolling Attack On Rangoon

JAN 27 1942

By DANIEL DE LUCE

Associated Press Correspondent

Rangoon, Burma, Jan. 26.—American volunteer pilots added still another defeat to the Japanese air force today in the rout of forty enemy raiders approaching Rangoon.

On the land front in southern Burma British imperial forces held the invader to a standstill.

The Americans boosted their growing bag of Japanese craft by downing three enemy fighters and forcing the others to turn tail before reaching their targets. One of the challenging Curtis Tomahawk fighters was lost.

#### RAF Gets Into Fight

RAF pilots, heretofore using American-made Brewster Buffaloes, got into the scrap for the first time with their own hard-hitting Hurricanes.

In recognition of their achievements the American volunteers have been named the "Flying Tigers" by the Chinese press. A semi-official Chungking compilation listed their score as 190 planes destroyed to only 5 of their own losses through last Saturday. Over Rangoon alone they knocked down 23 raiders last Friday, 15 more Saturday.

On the Tenasserim front, in the south, the British command an-

nounced there had been no change in British positions established over the week end east of Moulmein, which is about one hundred miles across the Gulf of Martaban from Rangoon.

#### Offensive Foreseen

Prospects of an offensive thrust against the Japanese, meanwhile, were brightened further by reports of an increasing flow of Chinese troops into Burma and along the northern border of French Indo-China.

British imperials battling the Japanese on the southern front were believed to have turned the Salween river, Burma's longest and wildest stream, into a strong-garrisoned line along its lowest reaches, where the Japanese and Thai offensive must be stopped or Rangoon almost imme-

diately would be imperiled.

A fortnight of attacks by the invaders has exposed British outposts along the Tenasserim coast, and the defenders have been forced to abandon a strip of territory in the Burmese panhandle about 400 miles long and about 50 miles wide at its broadest point.

## U. S. FLIERS BAG 3 JAP PLANES IN RANGOON RAID

### British Lines Hold Firm Against Foe Attacking from Thailand

#### ONE AMERICAN PILOT LOST

JAN 27 1942

By The Associated Press

Rangoon, Jan. 26.—The British command today reported "no change of the situation on the Tenasserim front," indicating that British lines east of Moulmein were holding firm against the Japanese invasion from Thailand.

American volunteer airmen with the Chinese air force added to their already long string of laurels on this Asiatic front by flying their Tomahawks into a Japanese fighter force over the Rangoon area. Unofficial reports said they shot down three Japanese raiders, probably destroyed two others and damaged another. One American flier failed to get back to his base.

For the first time British Hurricanes also got into this action. Previously the R. A. F. here had de-

pended upon Brewster Buffaloes.

#### 90 Jap Planes Destroyed

Today's string of American air victories brought to at least 90 the number of Japanese planes destroyed in attacks on Burma since the start of the war and in allied attacks on Japanese-controlled areas.

Meanwhile, it was announced that General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, United Nations generalissimo in the southwestern Pacific area, had recently visited Rangoon and discussed the situation with military and civil officials.

Other reports told of increasing Chinese troop movements into Burma and along the northern Indo-Chinese border.

#### Retreat Over Week-end

The communique announcing that British lines were unchanged on the Tenasserim front followed a withdrawal to undisclosed positions about Moulmein, farther to the north, over the week-end.

Moulmein is about 100 miles across the Gulf of Martaban from Rangoon, and Tenasserim is the pendant of territory extending southward on the Malay Peninsula.

The communique said a company of 100 Gurkhas from India, commanded by a British officer, had returned safely to their lines after being cut off for several days.

## U. S. Flying Tigers' Toll Set at 190 Jap Planes

Chungking, Jan. 26.—(AP)—The Chinese press bestowed the name of Flying Tigers today on pilots of the American volunteer group in recognition of their recent exploits against the Japanese.

Semi-official despatches said that the Americans, flying with the Chinese air force, had shot down 23 Japanese raiders over Rangoon Friday and 15 Saturday with the loss of only one plane. These victories, the despatches declared, brought to 190 the number of Japanese planes downed by the Americans thus far.

## AUSTRALIAN DANGER POINTS EVACUATED

### Civilians Ordered Out Of Key Islands As Japs Press Nearer

### "The Enemy Thunders At Out Very Gates," Pre- mier Curtin Warns

[By the Associated Press]

Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 26.—Japan hurled more troops against Australia's vast island defense chain tonight as authorities removed civilians from threatened cities and Prime Minister John Curtin warned: "the enemy thunders at our very gates."

Australian militiamen fighting in the hills south of Japanese-occupied Rabaul, capital of New Britain Island, were reported to have repulsed eleven Japanese attacks in two days despite their inexperience and numerical inferiority. Japanese forces there were estimated to number at least 10,000.

#### Defense Units In Action

Australian defense units also apparently were in action on the neighboring island of New Ireland in the Bismarck archipelago, 800 miles off the mainland, and on Bougainville in the Solomon group to the east. The Japanese had landed at Kavieng in New Ireland and at Kieta on Bougainville.

Prime Minister Curtin told his people in a nation-wide broadcast that negotiations were under way to gain a place for Australia on the Pacific war staff of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell.

#### Tulagi Abandoned

Civilians abandoned Tulagi on Florida Island, south of Bougainville in the Solomons, and also Madang and Lae on New Guinea which lies 400 miles west of New Britain. All three

cities have been bombed intermittently by the Japanese, and the coastal town of Wewak, northwest of Madang, was reported under Japanese aerial attack today.

On the mainland, the Cabinet ordered the immediate registration of men up to 60 years old for both the fighting ranks and industrial ranks. The enrollment of women is expected to follow shortly.

Bomb disposal squads also were organized in coastal cities, and extended blackout precautions were taken as the threat of Japanese bombers increased.

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Curtin told the nation that Australia's views on war strategy had been placed squarely before Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt.

"No single nation," he said, "can afford to risk its future upon the infallibility of one man, nor afford to submerge its right to speak for itself because of another nation's assumed omniscience."

"We therefore claim the right to bring to the collaborating council table the same fighting caliber and the same passionate determination which is our heritage from the past and our possession in the present."

"Australia is for the Australians. It is a white Australia. With God's blessing we shall keep it."

## Militia Battles To Halt Widening Jap Thrusts

London, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Exchange Telegraph, British news agency, heard a German broadcast today citing unconfirmed reports from Batavia that the Australian port and naval harbor of Darwin was bombed this morning.

JAN 27 1942

Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 26—

Civilians were removed today from cities in New Guinea and in the heart of the Solomon Islands as jungle-trained Australian militia battled invasion forces in the hills of New Britain and New Ireland and the Japanese hurled new landing forces into the arc of islands protecting this continent.

The steadily broadening operations covered a broken front extending almost 1,000 miles from northern New Guinea east to Florida Island.

#### Full Mobilization Set

While the militia fought a delaying action the War Cabinet ordered immediate full mobilization of working and fighting manpower. All men up to 60 years of age will be required to register. Enrollment of women is expected to follow.

With the Japanese gaining bases within striking distance of the mainland, bomb disposal squads were being formed in Australian cities and steps were taken to extend the present blackout to all coastal communities.

Army Minister Francis Forde an-

nounced that civilians were being taken from bombed Madang, in northeastern New Guinea, and Tulagi, on Florida Island, in the Solomons. Civilians were removed from the east coast New Guinea town of Lae during the week-end. (There was no immediate indication whether the evacuation was prompted

by fear of further bombings or indicated Australian preparation to stand off expected Japanese landing attempts.)

#### Japs Raid Wewak

Even while Madang and Tulagi were being cleared of civilians, the coastal town of Wewak, northwest of Madang, was reported under Japanese aerial attack. Communications with previously bombed Bulolo, however, were reestablished.

Australia's militia, in action for the first time in the Commonwealth's history, were said to be largely Bushmen from Victoria, long trained for fighting in the jungles of the mainland and New Guinea.

Reports reaching here indicated that they were holding out in a hard fighting stand in the hills south of Rabaul, at the northern end of New Britain, roughly 400 miles east of Madang.

Japanese who landed there from eleven transports were estimated to number at least 10,000, heavily outnumbering the defense forces.

An Australian air communique, however, said Australian aircraft had bombed enemy ships in Rabaul harbor and that "some hits were observed." Loss of one plane was acknowledged in the foray.

Oil wells and refineries in the area previously had been reported wrecked to prevent the Japanese making use of them.

## Aussies To Get Place On Staff

[By the Associated Press]

Perth, Australia, Jan. 26—Prime Minister John Curtin told his people today that negotiations are under way to give Australia a place on Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's Pacific war staff and said Australia's voice must be heard effectively in councils on the war strategy.

"The enemy," he declared in a nation-wide broadcast, "thunders at our very gates. Australia is now inside the fighting lines."

#### Announces Registration

Announcing an immediate registration of men for the fighting front and industry, he said: "Australia is being

mobilized to insure the integrity of our country and the survival of Australian authority in Australia."

"Australia is for Australians," he asserted. "It is a white Australia. With God's blessing we shall keep it so."

Curtin said the Australia War Cabinet's views had been placed plainly before Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt.

"No single nation can afford to risk its future upon the infallibility of one man nor afford to submerge its right to speak for itself because of another nation's assumed omniscience," he said.

The Australian War Cabinet's dispatch to London contained two points—a strong request for immediate formation of an empire war council in London and a call for an Allied war council to direct basic strategy in the Pacific.

## JAPS REPULSED BY AUSTRALIANS ON NEW BRITAIN

Sydney, Australia, Jan. 26 (A.P.).—Australian forces fighting behind the Japanese-occupied city of Rabaul, capital of New Britain, have repulsed eleven Japanese attacks in the last two days even though most of the Australians are receiving their baptism of fire and are greatly outnumbered, Australian reports said today. The Australians were believed to hold strong vantage points.

The Japanese were strongly supported by planes from aircraft carriers, but it was said that some of these had been withdrawn for operations against New Guinea.

## Malaya Anchor City Falls To Enemy Legions

Advance Of Foes Within 60 Miles Of British Base

## Guerrilla Bands Active

By C. YATES McDANIEL

Singapore, Jan. 26 (A.P.).—The valiant but weary defenders of Singapore dropped back tonight along the West Malayan Coast, abandoning the anchor city of Batu Pahat but on other fronts they staunchly stood their ground against superior numbers of Japanese invaders.

The loss of Batu Pahat placed the Japanese less than 60 miles from the great British naval base, keystone of the defense of the entire Southwest Pacific. The British said the town was lost after "severe fighting."

On the East Coast, the enemy was quiet and the imperials held their lines on the south bank of the Mersing River 65 miles from Singapore. Perhaps the Japanese were awaiting reinforcements, because the Royal Air Force spotted a convoy of two merchant ships, escorted by naval forces, of Endau some 20 miles farther north.

Furious fighting raged near Kluang of the Central Front as the Japanese sought to drive farther south along the Central Malayan

Railroad. A Sikh battalion alone killed 400 invaders, some mounted on cycles, in that area with but slight losses to themselves.

British bombers struck far and wide over the occupied parts of the Malay Peninsula setting huge fires at Japanese concentration points and disrupting communication lines.

The growing power of British air strength was felt in the front lines, and as far back as the rubber center of Kuala Lumpur, 195 miles north of here. There the Japanese airdrome was "successfully attacked" and great bombs blasted craters in the runways. A small 600-ton ship was left listing after a hit at the mouth of the Muar River, 90 miles northwest of Singapore, and fires were set along the docks.

Japanese columns moving south to the green jungle battlefields were machine-gunned, and fighter patrols supported the imperial land forces.

More than half today's communique was devoted to air activity, and the fact that Singapore had another day free of raids indicated that perhaps the British had wrested air superiority in the extreme southern tip of Malay which they still held.

The mixed force of Australian Indian and British defenders were increasingly active in guerrilla warfare, filtering effectively behind Japanese lines.

## BRITISH LOSE KEY

## MALAYA CITY

JAN 27 1942

## Abandon Western Anchor of Defense Line: Fight Continues at Kluang

By The Associated Press

Singapore, Jan. 26.—Pounded for days by Japanese forces on the ground and in the air, British imperial forces have surrendered Batu Pahat, western anchor of their Malayan defense line 60 miles from Singapore, and have fallen back to new positions to the south, British headquarters announced today.

The communique announcing the withdrawal indicated there had been no important change elsewhere on the irregular 80- to 90-mile front along which the British, Australian and Indian defenders of Singapore are deployed.

Sharp fighting was reported continuing in the vicinity of Kluang, 50 miles north of here on the Central Malayan Railway down which the Japanese have been trying to drive toward this vital naval base.

#### Little Pressure on Right

Little pressure, however, apparently was being exerted by the Japanese on the British right flank, where intermittent artillery fire was

said to be holding the invaders to the north bank of the Mersing River, 65 miles from Singapore.

The communique added that early today a Japanese convoy consisting of two merchant ships and several warships was sighted off Endau, on the east coast of the peninsula 85 miles from here. Endau previously had been reported evacuated by the British.

It was not immediately clear whether appearance of the convoy indicated an attempt by the Japanese to turn the British flank by a landing behind the lines.

The communique said that a Sikh battalion had inflicted at least 400 casualties on the Japanese in heavy fighting Saturday at Kluang, on the central front 50 miles from Singapore. Sikh casualties were said to be light.

[Domei reported in a Tokyo broadcast that a furious battle was in progress near Kluang. Reuters, British news agency, heard the Vichy radio broadcast another Tokyo report that Kluang had been

captured.]

#### 200 Cyclists Routed

The same battalion also ambushed and routed about 200 Japanese cyclists yesterday, killing about 60, the report declared.

British aircraft, which have been reported lending increasing support to the ground forces, carried out a number of attacks on Japanese positions during the night, headquarters said.

Severe damage was reported done to military objectives at Batu Pahat and to the airdrome at Kuala Lumpur in central Malaya.

Attacks also were made, the communique said, on shipping at the mouth of the Muar River some 90 miles northwest of Singapore, where one 600-ton vessel was left listing and fires were started among docks.

All British planes were said to have returned safely from these raids and from attacks on Japanese columns moving along roads in the Muar and Batu Pahat sectors.

[The Japanese reported yesterday that they had captured Mersing and Parit Sulong, near Batu Pahat, taking 6,000 prisoners and killing 600 British troops.]

While there was no indication here to minimize the seriousness of the situation, British officers declared "some nasty surprises" were in store for the Japanese.

British and Australian guerillas, adapting the Japanese infiltration tactics to their own ends, apparently were becoming increasingly active behind the enemy lines.

Meanwhile, in order to combat Japanese infiltration tactics, it was disclosed that the entire Asiatic population had been removed from the forward area along the east coast. It was recalled that previously the Japanese had been able to effect advances by disguising their patrols as natives.

Singapore passed Sunday in comparative peace. A few bombs were dropped by Japanese raiders but casualties and damage were reported slight.

One force of Japanese planes was intercepted north of the city and one raider was reported shot down and others were damaged.

## Foe In Trap, Japs Say

Tokyo, Jan. 26 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP).—A furious battle of mechanized forces is under way on the Malay Peninsula, near Kluang, fifty miles north of Singapore, with Japanese troops battering relentlessly at British-Australian defense lines, Domei reported today in a dispatch from the front.

(Kluang is on the central Malayan railroad leading southward to Singapore.)

"British warplanes are frantically bombing Japanese troops in an attempt to stem the southward drive," Domei added.

#### "Retreat Cut Off"

The news agency said the Japanese have swung around to the vicinity of

Seggarang, ten miles south of Batu Pahat, thereby cutting off the British retreat along the west coastal highway to Singapore. This maneuver was said to be threatening the rear of British troops defending Kluang.

#### Japs Claim Kavieng

Meanwhile, imperial headquarters said today that Kavieng, New Ireland, had been completely occupied by Japanese forces.

Elsewhere in the southwest Pacific area, it said, Japanese troops which landed at Balikpapan, on the east coast of Dutch Borneo, now were attacking fiercely along the coastal area.

Japanese landed at Kendari, in southern Celebes, were reported engaged in mopping-up operations.

## Chiang's Army Chasing Japs Reported Nearing Mainland Of Hongkong

Chungking, Jan. 26 (A.P.).—The Chinese reported tonight that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's force pursuing retreating Japanese in Kwangtung province were nearing the border of Kowloon, mainland portion of the Japanese-captured British Crown Colony of Hongkong.

Information reaching Chinese military headquarters indicated most of the 20,000 Japanese who took part in the capture of Hongkong had been withdrawn north of Canton.

## Japan Using 400,000 Men in South Pacific

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 26 (A.P.).—The Japanese invader has thrown 400,000 men into the grandiose expansion program in the South Pacific, Chinese military leaders reported tonight.

They said these forces, of some 16 divisions, roughly were parceled out as follows:

Malaya: Five divisions, 125,000 men.

Philippines: Six divisions, 150,000 men.

Thailand (for action against Burma): Three divisions, 75,000 men.

French Indo-China: Two divisions, 50,000 men.

Supporting these troops are some 3,000 first line planes, of which 500 are in Malaya, the Chinese estimated.

# Looting Widespread in Manila; Normal Life Is Strangled

Terrors of Repression Extended, Newspapers List 17 Offenses Punishable by Death

By CLARK LEE,

Associated Press War Correspondent.

WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY, BATAN FRONT, Jan. 24 (Delayed).—Terrors of repression, which invariably follow the Japanese military, have been extended to the occupied portions of Luzon, according to secret reports from Manila and other points behind the invaders' lines.

Reading between the lines of Manila's puppet newspapers gives one a picture of a city in which normal life is strangled and looting is widespread; a picture of a city in which the invaders are seizing everything usable in their work of spreading death and destruction.

Three newspapers are known to be publishing in Manila, including the Philippine-owned English language Tribune; the Tagalog dialect Taliba, and the new Japanese-owned English language Sunday News. In these the news is limited virtually to Domei (Japanese news agency) foreign news, to edicts of the local Japanese military, and to social notes.

## 17 Offenses Listed.

The latest issues publish 17 offenses which are punishable by death. These include:

Rebellion against Japanese forces; intentionally false guiding of Japanese forces, warships or transports; espionage; betrayal of vital military secrets to the enemy; distribution of files of information; spreading of wild rumors of military importance; destruction of roads, bridges, public utilities, military signs, clothing, provisions or fuel; destruction of livestock; stealing of arms, ammunition, provisions or clothing; looting; robbery; murder; arson; sedition; disturbance of the peace; pollution of water; killing or injuring of any Japanese soldier or civilian employee; counterfeiting of military notes; refusal to accept them or hindering circulation; assisting a violator of martial law to escape; refusal to obey any orders issued by the Japanese forces; suggesting or assisting in any of the above acts.

## Further Internment.

Indicating the further internment of American and British subjects, the papers ordered those not yet interned to report to Santo Tomas University, where some 3,000 American and British men, women and children are already confined, in-

cluding R. P. Cronin, Jr., and Russell Brines, both of the Associated Press. The papers directed the victims of looting to report to the military police "regardless of the nationality of the offender."

Manila is virtually without automobiles except for military cars and vehicles permitted newspapers and other strategic businesses. Residents have been required to hand over to the invaders their stocks of gasoline and lubricating oil.

The papers openly state: "Profiteering is still rampant. We are paying three times the former prices." The papers added that prices would be fixed shortly at "slightly higher than the prewar" level.

## Sayre's Residence Used.

Gen. Masaharu Homma, in command of the invading force, and his staff are living at the Manila Hotel and using the residence of United States High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre as headquarters.

Lt. Gen. Artemio Ricarte, whom the Japanese plan to use as their chief figurehead, rides through the streets in a big limousine escorted by two Japanese motorcycles mounting tommyguns.

The only currency in circulation consists of the Philippine peso and the Japanese-printed peso which bears no number or promise to redeem. The United States dollar is "temporarily" usable at the rate of two pesos to the dollar.

Gen. Homma issued a proclamation urging Filipinos to return to work "without fear. . . . The Japanese forces will do everything possible to help the Filipinos create a new Philippines."

The papers report that Filipino Catholics, headed by Archbishop Michael O'Doherty, conferred with the Japanese Army religious section and agreed to "co-operate in establishing world peace."

## Pearl Harbor Pictures.

The Sunday News printed alleged

first pictures of the Pearl Harbor bombing which started the war December, showing direct hits on two battleships, and Hickam Field aflame. The pictures apparently were taken over Pearl Harbor, but obviously were retouched.

Meanwhile, Filipinos organized into a "secret police for freedom," have begun broadcasting from a hidden radio station somewhere in the Philippines, urging continued resistance to the invaders, and reminding listeners that the United States has pledged that help would be swiftly forthcoming.

The "voice of freedom" is counteracting the puppet radio at Manila, over which Domei dispatches are read in English, Spanish, Tagalog and Japanese, and transcriptions are played purporting to be pleas by captured American and Filipino officers to those still resisting the invaders to "discontinue the useless struggle."

## Hidden Filipino Radio Exhorts Defenders

With the U. S. Army, Batan Front, Jan. 24—(Delayed).—(AP)—Filipinos organized into a "secret police for freedom," have begun broadcasting from a hidden radio station somewhere in the Philippines, urging continued resistance to the invaders and reminding listeners that the United States has pledged help would be swiftly forthcoming.

The "voice of freedom" is counteracting the puppet radio at Manila, over which Domei dispatches are read in English, Spanish, Tagalog and Japanese and transcriptions are played purporting to be pleas by captured American and Filipino officers to those still resisting the invaders to "discontinue the useless struggle."

# Tricky Philippine Invaders Tricked By Letter L

JAN 27 1942

By Clark Lee

Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

With the United States Army, Batan Front, Jan. 21 (Delayed).—The Japanese are trying every form of trickery against Gen. Douglas MacArthur's defenders of Bataan peninsula—but the Americans refuse to be fooled.

Take, for example, the Japanese attempt to pass American sentries by dressing soldiers in American or Filipino uniforms.

The Americans discovered an infallible way to detect them due to the inability of the Japanese to pronounce the letter L, which they say as R.

## Lollapalooza Is Test Word

They simply pick a password with numerous L's, such as Lollapalooza.

Sentries challenge approaching figures and if the first two syllables of Lollapalooza, for instance, should come back as 'Rora' they open fire without waiting to hear the remainder.

The Japanese also have resorted to one of the oldest tricks of Oriental warfare—the setting off of firecrackers

throughout the night along several sectors of the front.

## Using Flashless Powder

The idea is to frighten and confuse the enemy—but the Americans and Filipinos have refused either to be frightened or confused.

Japanese snipers are using flashless powder, which makes them difficult to detect.

In straight fighting, the fanatical Japanese disregard for human life has resulted in several sectors of No Man's Land being piled high with Japanese corpses.

## Hospitals Overflowing

Reports reaching the Bataan peninsula assert Manila's hospitals are overflowing with Japanese wounded, while a shortage of gasoline is said to be giving them difficulty in transporting even more wounded to Manila and in conveying supplies to the front.

In Pampanga, northeast of Bataan, Filipino civilians are being forced to push fuelless automobiles, trucks and even tanks along the roads, these reports added.

## Thai Planes Aid Japs. Report

New York, Jan. 26 (AP)—Thai warplanes were sighted yesterday alongside Japanese aircraft in a raid on Singapore shortly after Thailand declared war on Britain and the United States, the Sydney radio said today in a broadcast heard by NBC.

## Japs Hold 2 American Newsmen In Shanghai

Victor Keen And J. B. Powell Reported Arrested—Other Correspondents At Liberty

Chungking, Jan. 26 (AP)—Persons who escaped from Shanghai said tonight that the Japanese there had arrested Victor Keen, of the New York Herald Tribune, and J. B. Powell, of the China Weekly Review. Other foreign newspapermen in Shanghai were reported permitted to go about freely.

Morris J. Harris, chief of the Associated Press Bureau in Shanghai, and J. D. White, a member of his staff, were reported safe and well.

They and other newsmen were said to have been summoned to the Metropole Hotel the day war broke out but were permitted to return a few days later to their regular living quarters.

## Wants Canada to Help

Ottawa, Jan. 26 (A. P.).—Dispatch of a Canadian division to Australia was urged in the House of Commons today by R. B. Hanson, Conservative leader, who demanded that it be sent, if necessary, from Dominion forces now in England.

"If we have not a division of trained men in Canada available—and apparently we have not—then send one of our divisions now in England and replace it by men from Canada," Mr. Hanson said.

## Chiang to Control Sugar

CHUNGKING, Jan. 26 (AP).—The Government extended its control of the production and distribution of vital commodities today by assuming a monopoly on sugar.

## BRITISH SEE NO MOVE TO UNSEAT CHURCHILL

Reverses Spur Criticism, but Vindication Is Forecast

JAN 27 1942

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill tonight faced the most serious challenge to his leadership since he took office, because of British reverses in Malaya and the increasing Japanese threat to Australia, but observers did not believe an attempt would be made to unseat him in the three-day parliamentary debate expected this week.

Ministerial underlings probably will draw most of the fire, it was said, but mounting dissatisfaction may impel Mr. Churchill to demand a vote of confidence to vindicate himself.

Australia's demand for a forthright voice in Imperial war councils also strengthened the hands of those here who likewise want greater dominions' participation in charting Allied strategy.

The Prime Minister's long statement opening the debate will be "hard in some ways, but very heartening in the end," said Major Desmond Morton, his assistant.

The statement was understood to include an account of the Churchill-Roosevelt talks on Allied strategy, a summary of good and bad war reports, an answer to Australia's demands, and possibly a request for a vote of confidence that would, in effect, put a protective arm around those Ministers whose removal might be demanded.

## TOKYO EXPECTS AID OF OCCUPIED AREAS

Will Ask Them to Supply Food, Munitions and Labor

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26 (AP)—Conquered peoples must supply the Japanese armed forces with foodstuffs, war supplies and labor, said an official Tokyo radio announce-

ment recorded tonight by the Columbia Broadcasting System's listening post here. The Tokyo radio was quoted as follows:

"Okinori Kaya, the Minister of Finance, in answering the question as to what policy the Japanese Government should follow in Japanese-occupied territory, declared that:

"First, the foodstuffs and war supplies for Japanese fighting men should be supplied from the products of these areas where we have conquered, and that,

"Second, it is reasonable that the local inhabitants of Japanese-occupied areas should take the burden of furnishing labor and maintenance of order.

"Only in its manner and methods of asking natives to work and supply goods to Japanese soldiers we must be tolerant and patient, in view of establishing the Greater East Asia which lies before us."

## Noted Chinese Christian Victim Of Jap Invaders

Dr. Chung Reported Dead From Injuries Inflicted By Soldiers In His Hongkong Home

San Francisco, Jan. 26 (A)—The Chungking radio reported today that Dr. Kwang Wing Chung, 79, Chinese Christian leader, had died of head injuries suffered when Japanese soldiers invaded his Hongkong home on Christmas Eve.

The broadcast was heard here by the CBS shortwave listening station.

Dr. Chung, member of the People's Political Council, was president-emeritus of the famous Lingnan University of Canton, which was moved to Hongkong before the fall of the former territorial capital.

He died January 7, the Chungking radio related, explaining that word did not reach the Chinese capital until today.

## Singapore's Rice Cut Off

Japanese Food Blockade Pictured as Grave Threat to Settlement PALO ALTO, Calif., Jan. 26 (AP).—Loss of vital rice imports due to the Japanese blockade was pictured today as a serious threat to the United Nations' ability to hold

Singapore. British Malaya depends upon imports for two-thirds of its rice supply, and most of this comes from Burma.

The Stanford University Research Institute, reporting its findings in a study of the rice economy of southeastern Asia, pointed out that Thailand and Indo-China, the other two major rice-producing countries, already had fallen into Japanese hands.

Even though Burma should escape Japanese occupation, Nipponese control of sea, land and air routes to British Malaya and its capital could cut off its annual supply of about 600,000 tons, the institute said.

## Loss in Rank Suffered By Kimmel, Short

JAN 27 1942

### Two Former Commanders At Pearl Harbor Revert To Permanent Ranks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Both Gen. Walter C. Short and Admiral Husband E. Kimmel suffered a loss in rank, it was disclosed today, upon being relieved of their commands in the Pacific following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Short reverted to major general from lieutenant general, officials said, and Kimmel reverted to rear admiral.

These were the permanent ranks held by the two commanders, blamed in the Roberts commission report for "dereliction of duty." Lieutenant General and Admiral are ex-officio ranks, held by them only while they filled the posts of Hawaiian Department commander and Pacific fleet commander, respectively.

Whether action would be taken by the War and Navy departments against either remained undisclosed. The White House indicated today the decision was in the hands of Secretaries Stimson and Knox.

Meanwhile, Major General Frederick L. Martin, of the Army Air Forces, the third commander relieved by President Roosevelt's December 17 order, remained without a new military assignment although he was not mentioned in the Roberts report.

Martin commanded the Hawaiian Air Force and was subordinate to Short. He was displaced by Major General Clarence L. Tinker. Martin has returned to the continental United States as have Short and Kimmel.

## PEARL HARBOR REPORT CALLED OBJECT LESSON

### Demand Arises for Weeding Out Incompetents in Civil Branches, Too.

JAN 27 1942

### SUPER-COMMAND IS ASKED

### Bitterness Marks Comments by Several Representatives and Senators.

Washington, Jan. 26 (A. P.).—Angry demands came from Congress members today for the expulsion of any "incompetents" holding responsible position in the war effort and for courts martial to punish those responsible for the debacle of Pearl Harbor.

A furor of rare bitterness on both sides of Capitol Hill followed the week end report of a presidential investigating commission blaming non-co-operation and "dereliction of duty" by Hawaii area commanders of the army and navy for success of the Japanese sneak attack on the great Pacific naval base.

Many Senators and Representatives asserted that the commission's conclusions pointed to a pressing need for a super-command with control over the operations of both armed services.

Although the investigating commission decided that the Secretaries of State, War and Navy, as well as the Army Chief of Staff and Chief of Naval Operations, had "fulfilled their obligations," some Congress members professed to find fault with provisions made here for Hawaii's defense.

### Judgment Errors Cited.

The five-man commission, headed by Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts of the United States Supreme Court, reported

to President Roosevelt that "errors of judgment" by Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short, commander of the army's Hawaiian department, and Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, commander of the Pacific fleet and commander-in-chief of the whole fleet, "were the effective causes for the success of the attack."

It concluded that the two officers had shown "a lack of appreciation of the responsibilities vested in them," especially since each had been warned by his superiors in Washington that relations with Japan were critical. Both were relieved of their commands soon after the attack, pending the outcome of the investigation.

No immediate word of contemplated action came from the White House or the Army and Navy departments. The departments could order Gen. Short and Admiral Kimmel to face a court-martial, or President Roosevelt could dismiss them from the service for "dereliction of duty." They could appeal to a court-martial if the Chief Executive took that course.

### Comment by Early.

Asked what action was likely now, Stephen Early, presidential secretary, told reporters:

"I don't know what action there is to be taken."

On the question of a court-martial, he said it was his recollection that any general officer might request one if he thought he had a case. Responding to a remark that the President might dismiss officers if he felt it justified, Early said he did not think "it is done that way."

The Secretary of War or Navy could order a court-martial by the direction of the President, he said, but the phrase "by the direction of the President," is only a formality.

Early said that Mr. Roosevelt, to his knowledge, had not yet discussed the Roberts report with his War and Navy secretaries.

The presidential secretary suggested that the people who know the answer be asked a question whether Gen. Short and Admiral Kimmel should continue to draw pay and hold rank.

Representative May, Democrat of Kentucky, chairman of the House Military Committee, commented:

"The warnings should have been

enough to put those two gentlemen on the alert, yet they apparently failed to collaborate. I don't think they should be excused."

### Knox's Accurate Prediction.

Senator Brooks, Republican, of Illinois, wanted to know why War Secretary Stimson and Navy Secretary Knox "consented to the sending of our military and naval equipment to other countries and other parts of the world when they knew war with Japan was inevitable and our most important outpost was inadequately supplied." Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Massachusetts, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, raised the same question.

The investigating commission found that ten and a half months before the attack—on January 24, 1941—Secretary Knox suggested in a letter to Secretary Stimson that war with the Japanese might come and that the first move would be a "surprise attack upon the fleet or naval base at Pearl Harbor."

He even predicted, the commission said, that the methods in the order of probability would be air bombing, air torpedoing, sabotage, submarine action, mining and bombardment. The Japanese used each of the first four methods December 7.

The commission's report related that Secretary Knox's letter was forwarded to Admiral Kimmel and Gen. Short with orders to make preparations jointly. Additional messages emphasizing the peril of the Japanese situation, it continued, were sent to Admiral Kimmel or Gen. Short on October 16, November 24 and 27 and December 3, 4 and 6.

The report said the army was supposed to set up an aircraft warning system and by December 7 had mobile equipment in place at temporary locations. The equipment was operated, however, only from 4 to 7 A. M. each day.

The commission's finding was that Admiral Kimmel assumed the warning system was being "fully operated" but did not ascertain that such was the case.

The navy, the report said, was supposed to conduct air reconnaissance ranging 700 to 800 miles from Oahu but had done so only in drills and maneuvers although "means were available for distant reconnaissance which would have afforded a measure

of security against a surprise air attack."

Gen. Short assumed that the navy was conducting the flights as planned, the commission found, but made no inquiry to determine whether this was so.

The report told of two hitherto undisclosed incidents which preceded the onslaught:

After the November 27 warning Kimmel had ordered that any Japanese submarines found in the Oahu operating areas be attacked. Between 6:33 and 6:45 A. M. December 7 a destroyer and airplane found and sank one. The naval base watch officer was advised at 7:12 A. M. and notified his chief of staff, but no alert warnings were issued. The attack on the base came at 7:55 A. M.

An army non-com learning to operate the aircraft detectors was on the job after the devices were shut down officially at 7 A. M. At 7:02 he detected a large flight of planes 130 miles northeast of Oahu and at 7:20 reported this to an inexperienced lieutenant. The lieutenant, knowing that at the time certain United States planes might be in the area named, took no further action.

### Deficiencies Found.

In its summation the commission said:

"There were deficiencies in personnel, weapons, equipment and facilities to maintain all the defenses on a war footing for extended periods of time, but these deficiencies should not have affected the decision of the responsible commanders as to the state of readiness to be prescribed."

### Any Civilians Cited In Jap Raid Face Trials

### Assistant Attorney General Promises Diligent Prosecution Of Pearl Harbor Cases

Chicago, Jan. 26 (AP)—Wendell Berge, Assistant United States Attorney General in charge of the criminal division in Washington, said today all civilians found to have been in any way responsible for the Japanese raid on Pearl Harbor would be diligently prosecuted.

Here for a routine conference with United States Attorney J. Albert Woll, Berge said that as soon as he returned to Washington he expected to confer with Justice Owen Roberts of the Su-

preme Court, who was chairman of the special board of inquiry which investigated the Hawaiian bombing.

He said he wanted to ascertain whether the board's investigation indicated any violation of Federal criminal laws which would come within the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice.

### Switzerland Reported Tokyo's Agent In U. S.

### Has Agreed To Protect Japanese Interests In North America, Broadcast Says

San Francisco, Jan. 26 (AP)—Japan has arranged with Switzerland and Spain to protect Japanese properties and rights in the United States, the Tokyo radio said today in a broadcast recorded by the CBS shortwave listening station. JAN 27 1942

A Japanese Foreign Ministry announcement, CBS said, added that Japanese properties in the British Empire would be protected by Switzerland, and those in Latin America by Portugal.

The broadcast asserted that the neutral nations mentioned had agreed, after negotiations with Tokyo, to "deal with the matter, including the protection of the buildings and other properties owned by Japanese."

### Unidentified Planes Cruise Over California

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26. (AP)—Southern California radio stations were silenced for nearly four hours today while unidentified planes cruised over the area.

An alert was given, calling radio stations off the air, at 6:45 a. m. (9:45 a. m. E.S.T.) when planes were first heard approaching the Los Angeles-Long Beach area. Broadcasters did not return to the air until 10:30 a. m., after the unidentified craft had left the area, and the interceptor command gave the all clear signal.

In announcing the flight of the planes, the western defense command did not indicate their probable number or direction.

No air raid warning to the public was announced for any of the territory over which the planes were known to have cruised. Their course was followed by ground listening posts, until they had left the area.

### Pearl Harbor Attack: Boosted Plane Output

### One Plant Really Went To Work After Sneak Blow In Pacific

Washington, Jan. 26 (AP)—Japan's sneak attack at Pearl Harbor worked wonders at one United States aircraft plant, Congress learned today.

The record of hearings on a navy appropriation disclosed that until then the company had been producing only seventy planes a month. In December it delivered 101.

### More Villages Liberated By Soviet Troops

### Two Nazi Transports, Escort Ship Sunk in Barents Sea

JAN 27 1942

MOSCOW, Tuesday, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Soviet post-midnight communique said the Red Army registered new advances and liberated numerous additional villages in fiercely-contested engagements which cost the Germans heavy losses.

For the third straight day the Russians announced successes in the Barents Sea—this time the destruction of two enemy transports and an escort ship. Three other transports have been reported sunk in these Arctic waters in the past two days.

Four German planes attempting to raid Moscow were declared shot down and Sunday's bag along the front was listed at 20 German craft against five losses to the Red Air Force.

Recapitulating last week's aerial losses, a communique supplement said 126 German planes were destroyed, 78 of them in air battles, 14 by anti-aircraft fire and 34 on the ground.

In this period the Russians gave their losses as 41 planes.

### More Villages Liberated.

Moscow, Tuesday, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—The Soviet post-midnight communique said the Red Army registered new advances and liberated numerous additional villages in fiercely contested engagements which cost the Germans heavy losses.

Winter-toughened Russian soldiers, taking full advantage of the coldest weather in recent decades, were reported in earlier information to be mopping up vast areas of the long Russo-German front after virtually wiping out Adolf Hitler's winter line.

Clean-up operations were reported in full swing in the area east of a 270-mile line running from the vicinity of Smolensk, 230 miles west of Moscow, to Orel and Kursk. There was no information on exactly how far from Smolensk the Russians were.

Little himself, Stockholm reported broadcast by the British radio said, has fled westward with his personal headquarters from Smolensk, now endangered by the Russians, to Minsk, capital of White Russia, 430 miles west of Moscow.

[The British Broadcasting Corporation said today in a German language broadcast: "Moscow radio reports that Russian infantry broke through the German defense positions at Rzhev. One German position was taken by storm by Russian shock troops. The rest of the broadcast heard here by the CBS listening post was inaudible. It was jammed.]

### Communications Threatened.

Russians said that the Moscow region and that around Tula, 200 miles south of the capital, were "completely free of Germans" and that the Kalinin sector, ninety miles northwest of Moscow, was being cleared. The Soviet Information Bureau's mid-night communique announced the Russian recapture of Nelidovo, on the Moscow-Riga railroad 170 miles northwest of Moscow and fifty miles west of Rzhev, Russian-encircled northern anchor of the crushed German front before Moscow.

This advance carries an ultimate threat to the Nazi legions between Leningrad and the Lat-

vian border and the northern end of the important Leningrad-Kiev lateral railroad, much used by the Germans. The Russians also said that the Red Army had occupied fifty-four additional populated centers.

The Soviet Information Bureau reported the liberation of 694 communities on the central front between January 16 and 22. The Russians also announced a victory at sea—the sinking of a 5,000-ton German transport in the Barents Sea.

In the Donets Basin, Russian armies were said to have advanced twelve miles in twenty hours and to have recaptured thirteen villages.

## Fall Of Rzhev Expected Soon By Red Armies

Nazi Stand At Velikie Luki Threatened By Soviets

(By The Associated Press) London, Jan. 26.—Dispatches from Russia indicated tonight that the blizzard-braving assault of the Red Army northwest of Moscow is threatening the Nazi stand at Velikie Luki, 80 miles from the Latvian frontier, and virtually has sealed the doom of the Germans in the upper Volga town of Rzhev, 130 miles northwest of the Soviet capital.

Highly placed Russians here said the recapture of Rzhev was "expected at any minute." Also expected soon was word of the recapture of Orel, some 200 miles southwest of Moscow, and possibly of Belgorod, 50 miles north of Kharkov on the main rail line to Moscow.

The fall of Rzhev would tighten the Russian claw upon Vyazma, almost half way down the road of Nazi retreat between Mozhaisk, recaptured by the Russians, and Smolensk.

Two whole Russian armies were reported operating in this squeeze maneuver and in the thrust across

the frozen upper Dvina from recaptured Toropets toward Velikie Luki, 40 miles farther west.

The Russians claimed gains, too, south of Moscow. A Soviet communique said 18 more communities were won back under the Red flag and reported that in one sector a single Russian unit killed more than 1,000 Germans.

A hint that the fight has been carried back to Belgorod, at the head of the Donets valley, was seen in a Russian report that the Red Army had reached the important town of "B" and prepared to attack strongly fortified German positions there.

The Germans have held Belgorod since last Oct. 24 when its capture, along with the important industrial center of Kharkov, was announced with triumphant fanfare in a special communique of the German High Command.

## RZHEV DOOMED AS REDS DRIVE TOWARD LATVIA

London Hears Fall of Orel and Possibly Belgorod Is Expected Soon.

### NAZI WINTER LINE ERASED

Russians Reported Mopping Up Huge Areas—Berlin Plays Down East Front.

London, Jan. 26 (A. P.).—Dispatches from Russia indicated tonight that the blizzard-braving assault of the Red Army northwest of Moscow is threatening the Nazi stand at Velikie Luki, eighty miles from the Latvian frontier and virtually has sealed the doom of the Germans in the upper Volga town of Rzhev, 130 miles northwest of the Soviet capital.

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The fall of Rzhev would tighten the Russian claw upon Vyazma, almost half way down the road of Nazi retreat between Mozhaisk, recaptured by the Russians, and Smolensk.

Two Armies Execute Squeeze. Two whole Russian armies were reported operating in this squeeze maneuver and in the thrust across the frozen Upper Dvina from recaptured Toropets toward Velikie Luki, forty miles farther west.

The Russians claimed gains, too, south of Moscow. A Soviet communique said sixteen more communities were won back under the Red flag and reported that in one sector a single Russian unit killed more than 1,000 Germans.

A hint that the fight has been carried back to Belgorod, at the head of the Donets Valley, was seen in a Russian report that the Red Army had reached the important town of "B" and prepared to attack strongly fortified German positions there. The Germans have held Belgorod since last October 24 when its capture, along with the important industrial center of Kharkov, was announced with triumphant fanfare in a special communique of the German High Command.

### Seven-word Report.

Berlin, Jan. 26 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.).—The German High Command communique dismissed the Russo-German action today on the long continental front with seven words: "In the east there was sustained fighting."

## Allied Desert Forces Hurlled Back 150 Miles

## Axis Counter-Drives Show Threat To Bengasi

By EREKSTON GROVER Cairo, Jan. 26 (P).—Counter-driving Axis forces have shoved the British back about 150 miles in four days, it was acknowledged today, in a drifting battle of tanks which has not yet been fought to a decision but is a growing threat to Bengasi.

German General Erwin Rommel's armored columns already have overrun Zoulet Msus, 40 miles northeast of the Agedabia-Antelat-Saunnu triangle, scene of heavy tank fighting over the week-end, and reached a point only about 70 miles southeast of the British-held port of Bengasi.

The British thus have lost about 150 of the hard-earned desert miles between there and El Aghella, the limit of their westward push around the Gulf of Sirte.

No attempt was made here to minimize the gravity of the sudden turn, but neither was there any indication of panic.

It was accepted that Axis forces recently have been bolstered substantially by overseas reinforcements. The British, however, said at least a week must pass before the first of new tanks and troops landed at Tripoli over the week-end from a battered Axis convoy can reach the front.

(The Admiralty announced in London today that British submarines had picked off four more Axis ships in the Mediterranean, sinking two fully-laden tankers, a medium-sized transport and a salvage vessel.)

### Communiques Indefinite.

Communiques from the front were indefinite, but Rommel's forces evidently had swept into territory east of Bengasi, seizing roads and airdromes and, possibly, gasoline so recently used for British raids.

The terrain presents an admirable field for the Axis' plunging tank tactics. The ground is flat and the space so wide that tank traps easily can be sidestepped.

Rommel's pace, however, has slowed down since the first two days. He is tangling now with the main body of troops and tanks so that the battle-

field is spreading out on the flanks almost as fast as it is moving backward.

### More Withdrawals Seen

British sources declared the battle could not develop much further without a conclusion, but the possibility of further withdrawals was indicated by the fact that there is no suitable defense area until well east of Bengasi, where mountains limit the operations area and make it possible for guns and tank traps to come into play against Rommel's steel divisions.

Whether the Axis was unrolling more than a raid on a tremendous scale was not yet clear.

Some observers predicted that Rommel would try to bypass and get behind Bengasi, but others thought he was intent only on causing as much damage as possible to British preparations for renewing their westward drive.

### Italian Version

The Italian communique, broadcast from Rome, declared the British lost 239 tanks and armored cars, 158 artillery pieces and several thousand prisoners from January 21 to 25 and that their losses Sunday alone were 38 guns, 97 armored cars and tanks, "a large number of which were of American make," and large quantities of ammunition and war material.

## Rommel Forces Drive British Farther Back In Libyan Fighting

Axis General Apparently Planning to Bypass Bengasi in Comeback

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Jan. 26.—The British acknowledged today that they had been driven still further back in Libya by Gen. Erwin Rommel's counterattacking armored columns and the Axis forces apparently were aiming to by-pass Bengasi in a major come-back against Britain's 8th Army.

The new center of the desert bat-

tle, placed by the communique north and northeast of Zoulet Msus, meant that Gen. Rommel had advanced more than 40 miles from the Agedabia-Antelat-Saunnu triangle where a big tank battle raged over the week end.

Zoulet Msus is only 70 miles southeast of Bengasi, inland on the hump of Cirenaica, and fighting in that region means the British have been shoved back about 145 miles around the Gulf of Sirte from the highwater mark of their drive at El Aghella.

(The Italian communique, broadcast from Rome, said the British lost 38 guns, 97 armored cars and tanks many of which were American-made, and large supplies of war materials and ammunition in the tank fighting yesterday.)

Bombs Dropped to Convey. The Axis' gains were partly offset, however, by news that the British Air Force had dealt smashing blows to a heavily escorted Axis convoy apparently bearing reinforcements to North Africa.

An R. A. F. communique said bombers and torpedo-carrying planes severely damaged and probably sank a 20,000-ton liner, set another transport afire and crippled a destroyer.

Bomb hits were claimed on another warship, believed to be a cruiser, and possibly on several other vessels.

The convoy, which included three large merchantmen in addition to the liner, was protected by a battleship, 4 cruisers and 15 destroyers, it was announced.

Bombs Dropped Nearby. The R. A. F. said several bombs were dropped close to the battleship and several torpedoes were launched at her sides, but the effects were uncertain.

The attack on the convoy, in the Central Mediterranean, was begun Friday and continued more than 24 hours, the communique said. In the first assault one torpedo hit the liner amidships and another struck the stern of a destroyer, causing a violent explosion, it said.

Bombers later scored two direct hits on the liner, causing violent explosions. When the convoy was last sighted Saturday, steaming east at reduced speed, the liner was nowhere to be seen.

## British Claim 4 New Sinkings

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 26—Four more Axis ships have been sunk in the Mediterranean by British submarines, the Admiralty announced today.

They were two large cargo-laden tankers, one medium-sized transport and the Italian salvage vessel Rampino.

The Rampino, only vessel identified by name in the report, was a 301-ton craft normally in merchant service.

The Admiralty did not tell when or precisely where in the Mediterranean the vessels were sunk, nor how many British submarines were involved.

Three torpedoes found their mark on one tanker, it said, and two hit the other, apparently blowing her up, although she was protected by a sea and air escort.

Besides the transport sunk, the communiqué added, another was torpedoed.

## Severe Losses Inflicted On Enemy, Italy Claims

(This dispatch was sent from an enemy country, whose motive in releasing news is apt to be propaganda. Axis claims should be credited only when confirmed by American or Allied sources.)

ROME, Jan. 26 (Official Broadcast) (P).—Severe losses were inflicted on British forces in North Africa in continued fierce fighting in the Agedabia region, the Italian high command reported today.

The high command's daily communiqué also asserted that an important Italian convoy had arrived at Tripoli.

It acknowledged that one troop-carrying vessel in the convoy was hit and sunk, but asserted the men were picked up by an escorting vessel and reached their destination safely.

Another loss was reported in the failure of an Italian submarine to return to her base.

In the account of the operations on the land front, the communiqué said:

"During yesterday motorized Axis forces continually fought strong motorized enemy forces northeast of Agedabia and inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy.

"Thirty-eight guns, 97 armored cars and tanks, large numbers of which were of American make, were destroyed or captured besides large quantities of war materials and ammunition."

As a result of the Axis offensive operations carried out between January 21 and 25, the communiqué said, the British have lost 158 pieces of artillery, 239 tanks and armored cars and other war materials. Several thousand prisoners have fallen to the Axis forces, it was added.

## Nazis Report Direct Hits On British Light Cruiser

(This dispatch was sent from an enemy country, whose motive in releasing news is apt to be propaganda. Axis claims should be credited only when confirmed by American or Allied sources.)

BERLIN, Jan. 26 (Official Broadcast) (P).—German bombers intercepted British naval units in the Mediterranean Sea north of Tobruk and scored direct hits on a light cruiser, the German high command announced today.

The attack on the British ships in the Mediterranean was one phase of air operations against Britain's Navy and shipping reported by the Germans.

The high command's communiqué said bombers last night damaged a large ship west of Pembroke, England, so seriously "that its loss may be reckoned with."

Other night attacks of the German air force were directed against a harbor on the southwest coast of England, the communiqué said.

## Six Raid Alerts at Malta

VALLETTA, Malta, Jan. 26 (P).—Axis aircraft gave this island outpost of Britain no rest today. Six alerts were sounded, five of

which were prompted by scouting craft.

## Malta Airdrome Bombed

Berlin, Jan. 26 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP).—In a daylight raid, German bombers scored hits on hangars and among grounded aircraft at Halfar Airdrome, on the British island of Malta, while their fighter escort shot down eight British fighters without losing a plane, the German high command reported today.

## British Bombers Smash At Brest

London, Jan. 26 (P).—Squadrons of British bombers last night attacked the German-occupied port of Brest, where the Nazi battleships Schar-

horst and Gneisenau have been reported sheltering, the Air Ministry announced today.

The raid was carried out without the loss of a single plane, a communiqué said.

## Nazis Over Ulster

London, Jan. 26 (P).—German planes were over northern Ireland today, but apparently did no damage.

A communiqué of RAF headquarters for Northern Ireland and the Northern Ireland Ministry of Public Security said:

"There was some slight air activity over northern Ireland this afternoon. Air defenses went into action. No incidents have been reported."

## NEW BATTLESHIP BORE CHURCHILL

London, Jan. 26 (A. P.).—The powerful new 35,000-ton battleship Duke of York has joined the British fleet, the Admiralty disclosed last night, announcing that she carried Prime Minister Churchill across the Atlantic on his recent visit to the United States.

With the Duke of York in active service, Britain now has fourteen battleships. She entered the war with fifteen, has added three and lost four.

## Churchill Has Cold

LONDON, Jan. 26 (P).—Prime Minister Churchill is suffering from a heavy cold and, acting upon medical advice, will not make a broadcast tomorrow, the Ministry of Information said tonight.

He hopes to make a statement in Commons shortly, however.

## SPANISH SHIP NAVEMAR LOST

## Axis Agencies Say British Submarine Sank Her.

Lisbon, Jan. 26 (A. P.).—The sinking of the 5,473-ton Spanish freighter Navemar, known as "the gloomy ferryboat of Charron" because of the thousands of

refugees from Europe it had once packed in its hold, was reported to agents of the ship today.

German and Italian news dispatches from Madrid said the ship had been sunk by a British submarine. The agents were informed in a message from the owners in Madrid that all but one of her thirty-six crew members had been saved and taken to Tenerife.

The sinking was announced at a time when Spanish official opinion already is much excited over the incident of Fernando Poo, where a Free French or British warship is alleged to have entered the port of that small island off the West African coast and seized three Axis merchant ships.

Unofficial Spanish circles in Lisbon said the Navemar's sinking, reported to have occurred 160 miles west of Cape St. Vincent, Portugal, might have serious repercussions in Spanish-British relations.

[New York agents of the Navemar said the ship carried 2,500 tons of wheat purchased by the Swiss Government and a mixed quantity of food ordered by the Spanish Govern-

ment. The ship left New York January 11 without passengers.]

## Bore Cargo of Mystery.

The Navemar had a long history of difficulties in New York harbor, starting in January, 1937, when a United States marshal seized her during the Spanish civil war.

Last August, four of 1,100 refugee passengers crammed aboard her on a voyage from Spain died before reaching Bermuda and six others were left there for hospital care.

When she sailed for Havana, her generators broke down and by the time she reached New York her passengers said the only ordeal worse was life in a concentration camp.

Thirty-three of her passengers, charging that they were overcrowded in tiered bunks under hatches, abused by the crew and badly fed, filed suits totaling \$676,500. One passenger died of typhoid, after reaching New York, and two others were taken to the Ellis Island Marine Hospital with typhoid.

## Spanish Ship, Once Seized By U. S., Sunk, Nazis Say

(This dispatch was sent from an enemy country, whose motive in releasing news is apt to be propaganda. Axis claims should be credited only when confirmed by American or Allied sources.)

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 26 (Official Broadcast).—A German dispatch from Madrid today reported that the 5,473-ton Spanish freighter Navemar was sunk Saturday by a British submarine 150 miles west of Cape St. Vincent, Portugal, and that the entire crew of 36 was believed lost.

The cargo included 3,500 tons of grain destined for Switzerland, the dispatch said.

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## Americans Reported Held

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 26.—United States officials here said today they were investigating reports that possibly 300 Americans had been interned in Compiègne Forest in occupied France by the Nazis to insure good treatment of German nationals in the United States.

Vichy reports indicated the Americans were well treated and receiving double rations. Those held were believed to include staff members of the American hospital in Paris.

## Parisians Startled

Word reached here that the Americans were taken in trucks and busses at an early morning hour shortly after Germany declared war on the United States. The Americans, it was said, sang songs of the first World War and startled Parisians flung open their windows to see what was happening.

Compiègne forest is just north of Paris and was the site of the signing of the armistice between Germany and France.

## NAZIS EXECUTE FLEEING NORSE

## Kill Three Who Sought to Reach England.

Oslo (From German broadcasts), Jan. 26 (A. P.).—Three Norwegians who had attempted to reach England to join the Norwegian forces there have been executed by shooting after conviction by a military court of "having contributed to the enemy cause."

JAN 27 1942  
22 Poles Executed

London, Jan. 26 (A. P.).—Increasing sabotage in Poland has brought about the execution of twenty-two railroad workers at Szezakowa, railway junction on the Polish-Czech border, informed Polish circles said today.

The Nazis executed the group on January 14, accusing them of systematic pillage of German railway transports, it was said.

## French State Council Will Move to Paris

BERLIN, (from German broadcasts) Jan. 26. (P).—Reports from Vichy said today that the French Council of State, an advisory body which passes on government decrees before they are issued, will move from Royat in unoccupied France to Paris March 1.

(Reports from London quoting the Swiss radio as saying the French government will return to Paris March 1 may have misunderstood this announcement.)

## RETURNING TO PARIS?

## Government to Move March 1, Swiss Radio Says.

London, Jan. 26 (A. P.).—The Swiss radio reported tonight that the French Government will return to Paris on March 1.

The source of the information was not given.

# Bitter Cold Adds To Woes Of Europe's Ill-Fed People

## Ice-Locked Rivers Curtail Electric Power—Snow

### JAN 27 1942 Greater Part Of Italy

[By the Associated Press]

Jan. 26—From Spain to Turkey and from Stockholm to Naples a bitter cold today added to the woes of Europe's ill-fed, poorly-clad people whether they were in fuelless homes or on the battlelines.

In many places communications and traffic were interrupted or broken, while ice-locked rivers curtailed electric power production and reduced war output.

Moscow reported German soldiers freezing by thousands on the Eastern front.

#### Nazi Run Hospital Trains

The Basel National Zeitung said the Germans were operating several special hospital trains on which frost victims can be treated while being moved to hospitals.

German coal transport was reported irregular because of the many cars needed to carry supplies to the immense war front.

In Italy a low water supply due to frozen streams forced a twenty per cent. curtailment of electric current and caused a reduction in the working week to five days.

More than a foot of snow fell at Naples.

#### Rhine Frozen Solidly

Near Basel, where three days ago the coldest day in one hundred years was registered—eleven below zero—the Rhine was frozen solidly across for the first time in the memory of man. Frozen lakes and rivers also forced a fifty per cent. cut in Switzerland's street lighting.

After six days of heavy snow, in Rumania, Bucharest reported a cold of eighteen degrees below zero and Cernauti, thirty-one.

Blizzards in Bulgaria reduced coal production, forcing railways to cancel several trains, schools to close and the

Sofia waterworks to curtail service.

#### Snowstorms In Turkey

Snowstorms continued in Turkey, bringing navigation to a standstill. Istanbul workers were unable to clear the streets of deep drifts.

Stockholm's tramways stopped in a violent snowstorm.

France and Spain suffered in their third successive severe winter.

#### RELEASE OF EXPERTS ASKED

London, Jan. 26—(AP)—The National Poultry Council appealed today to the home office to release a number of interned Japanese because the interned men are experts in discovering the sex of newly hatched chicks.

#### Daily Worker Appeal Rejected

LONDON, Jan. 26 (P)—Herbert Morrison, Minister of Public Security, rejected today a request by the editorial board of The Daily Worker for a meeting with him to discuss lifting the ban imposed on the Communist newspaper last year.

## RIO DECLARES U. S. NON-BELLIGERENT

### Conference Includes Our American Allies; Adheres To Atlantic Charter

### Action Means Opening Of Ports To Warships; Welles Calls Parley Success

By ALAN WEST  
[By the Associated Press]  
Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 26—Nations of

the Western Hemisphere declared the United States and its American Allies non-belligerents tonight, and claimed as their own peace aims those of the United States as expressed in 'the Atlantic Charter.'

The stand, taken by the political committee of the Pan-American conference, went further to state that "special facilities may be conceded to those countries that in this emergency contribute, in the judgment of each government, to the defense interests of this hemisphere."

#### Action Hailed By Welles

This action and the earlier unanimously adopted resolution recommending severance of relations with the Axis prompted Sumner Welles, United States Under Secretary of State, to declare tonight that the conference more than accomplished its objectives.

"The most far-reaching and practical steps ever before agreed upon by the American republics have been taken for the preservation of the defense and security of the Americas," he said in a broadcast to the United States.

#### Nations At War With Axis

Besides the United States, the republics of Central America and the Caribbean are at war with the Axis. The resolution meant that warships of these countries could use any ports of the Western Hemisphere at will, rather than restrict their stays to twenty-four hours.

Another resolution called for an immediate meeting of the general staffs of American nations to map a united defense of the two continents.

The Americas took another slap at the Axis by approving a project recommending the suppression of radio, telephone and telegraph communications with "aggressor" countries and occupied territories. This stand was aimed at eliminating numerous clandestine radio stations which have poured out Axis propaganda.

#### New Charter Adopted

The political committee, approving the principles enunciated at this historic ocean meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, adopted the "Charter of Rio de Janeiro," expressing the adherence of all twenty-one republics.

The effective article of the Rio de Janeiro Charter said the conference resolved "to take note of the contents of 'the Atlantic Charter' and to express to the President of the United States its satisfaction with the inclusion in

that document of those principles included in the inter-American international law in conformance with the convention on the rights and duties of states proclaimed in the seventh Pan-American conference in Montevideo in 1933."

#### Atlantic Charter

The Atlantic Charter of last August proclaimed that:

The United States and Britain seek no territory.

Territorial changes should be made only with approval of people concerned.

All people should choose the form of government under which they live.

All nations should have ready access to raw materials.

All nations should work in full collaboration for improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security.

A lasting peace is sought "after the final destruction of Nazi tyranny."

The conference moved swiftly toward final adjournment after cheering the announcements that Paraguay and Bolivia had severed relations with the Axis.

Only Argentina, Chile, Brazil and Ecuador maintained ties with the totalitarians, but Brazil and Ecuador were expected to rupture relations shortly.

#### Proposal Approved

The political committee approved a proposal for the American republics to maintain relations with governments of occupied countries, accepting a Mexican amendment that the ties be maintained only as long as those governments "do not cooperate with the governments of aggressor countries."

Also approved was a resolution that no American nation should represent in any other American nation the interests of a warring government not on this continent.

Bolivia's Foreign Minister, Dr. Eduardo Anze Matienzo, in announcing his country had broken with the Axis, told the delegates that Bolivia also had severed financial and commercial ties. In La Paz the Bolivian Government canceled its contract with an Italian military mission helping to train its army.

## RIO CONFEREES ADOPT CHARTER FOR 21 NATIONS

### JAN 27 1942 Roosevelt-Churchill Plan Approved by Republics of the Americas.

### TWO MORE BREAK WITH AXIS

### Delegates Cheer as Bolivia and Paraguay Reveal Diplomatic and Economic Rupture.

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 26 (A. P.).—The political committee of the Pan American conference adopted today a proposal to declare the United States and all her American Allies non-belligerents and approved the principles of the Atlantic Charter which embodied the war aims of the United States and Britain. Action on both resolutions was unanimous.

At the committee meeting representatives of Paraguay and Bolivia announced formally that their governments, following the recommendation of the conference, had severed diplomatic and economic relations with the Axis.

Delegates cheered the announcement which raised to seventeen, the number of American republics which have broken off with Berlin, Rome and Tokio.

Also approved were resolutions calling for an immediate meeting of the general staffs of all American nations and proposing that no American nation represent the interests of a warring government not on this continent. This last resolution, on representation of foreign interests, was re-drafted in a sub-committee to get around objections by Argen-

tina to its phrasing.

#### Would Meet in Washington.

The proposal for a meeting of general staffs suggested that there should be formed at once a "commission composed of military or naval technicians named by each Government to study and suggest measures necessary for defense of the continent." The commission would meet in Washington.

Thus, the committee moved swiftly through its last business before the final general session of the conference tomorrow. The approval by the twenty-one American nations of the principles of the Atlantic Charter was expressed in a new "Charter of Rio de Janeiro" drawn up by the committee.

It was stated, however, that the approval was expressed as the united action of the Americas and not as a declaration aligning the nations with any non-American power.

Dr. Eduardo Anze Matienzo, Bolivian Foreign Minister, declared today that his Government already had drawn up a decree severing relations with the Axis, which would make Bolivia the seventeenth American nation to break with Germany, Italy and Japan. He said that though he had not yet received word of the signing of the decree in accordance with the recommendation of the Pan American Conference, his Government had authorized him to make the announcement.

#### Defense Board Planned.

He said that he would notify his fellow foreign ministers and delegates to the conference at the sessions today while the last problems of the conference—including the creation of an inter-American defense board—are being ironed out.

The growing list of American republics which have broken off relations with the Axis, swelled by the actions of Uruguay, Paraguay and Peru, was hailed by the conferees. Ecuador was expected to follow suit soon, fulfilling the conference's recommendation, and it was indicated that Brazil also would act on a resolution to sever relations as soon as the conference adjourns. Argentina and Chile then would

be left as the only South American countries not breaking their ties, with Germany, Italy and Japan. Paraguay's decision was announced by the Foreign Ministry at Asuncion last night after a Cabinet meeting.

At the same time, Uruguay quickly gave effect to her action by presenting passports to Axis diplomats at Montevideo and notifying her own representatives in those countries to leave immediately. In Lima, Peruvian authorities took what were called "severe measures against Axis propagandists" and tightened their control of radio stations.

#### Mexico Extends Restrictions.

Mexico City, Jan. 26 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Foreign Relations announced today that Mexican citizenship no longer would be granted to applicants from Bulgaria, Hungary or Rumania because their countries were regarded as Axis-dominated.

Shortly after the United States entered the war Mexico ceased naturalizing Germans, Italians and Japanese in a move against fifth column activity.

Meanwhile, by presidential decree, all foreign civil or military aircraft except those of the United States and Latin American nations were prohibited from flying over Mexican territory. The official gazette reported expedited construction of military camps, and an increase in assignments of officers to defense commands of the vital Lower California region. No details were given.

### Uruguay Moves to Curb Axis Propaganda

MONTVIDEO, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Uruguayan cabinet, acting swiftly after rupturing relations with the Axis, today adopted "extraordinary measures" to insure internal security.

The cabinet curbed anti-democratic propaganda, reinforced national defense and demanded that foreign owned ships entering the port for repairs first seek permission of the government.

**Argentina Bars Nazi Radios**  
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Argentine Post-office Department today closed radio stations operated by the German Condor airline syndicate on the ground that, since the line had suspended operations for lack of fuel, it had no need of wireless apparatus.

Condor is a Brazilian-owned subsidiary of the German Luft-hansa and it maintained transmitting stations at Quilmes in Buenos Aires Province and Mendoza to furnish planes with meteorological data.

Rio De Janeiro, Jan. 26—(AP)—Mediators in the Peruvian-Ecuadorian border dispute quit work for the day with the announcement that they had reached no agreement.

Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil said efforts would be continued early tomorrow to find a formula before the close of the conference.

### Jap Envoy Protests Photograph In Paper

Calls At Rio Foreign Office Over Crossed Out Picture Of Emperor

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Japanese Ambassador called on Under Secretary Mauricio Nabuco, of the Foreign Office, today to protest that his emperor had been affronted in yesterday's *O Radical*, a morning newspaper.

The paper had printed a composite photograph of Hitler, Mussolini and Hirohito with two heavy black lines struck across them.

Nabuco's replay was not disclosed.

Meanwhile, police in Rio de Janeiro state have closed ten German and Italian societies and two German schools, it was revealed here today.

One of the organizations closed was the Brazilian Yacht Club. In Feira de Santana a headquarters of the Brazilian Integralist (Fascist) organization banned since 1938 was closed and suspects were detained.

## LABOR DRAFT PART OF CANADA'S PLAN

Prime Minister Tells Commons Government Contemplates Wide Conscription

Would Supply Man Power For Factories And Farms As Well As Army

[By the Associated Press]  
Ottawa, Jan. 26—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King told the House of Commons tonight the Government's plans for conscription include providing man power for war industries and agriculture as well as the armed forces.

The Government has announced that a plebiscite would be called soon on conscription. The Dominion people will be asked to release the Government from its pledge of no conscription for overseas service.

Mackenzie King declared tonight the Government's plans "will comprehend measures to increase the supply of man power available for war industry and for the armed forces; also measures to safeguard and, where necessary, to assist in providing agricultural labor required to expand war production on the farm."

### Date Not Revealed

The Prime Minister didn't say when the plebiscite would be held, but announced legislation to set up the required machinery would be introduced as soon as possible.

Discussing the war in the Pacific, Mackenzie King said the form of assistance Canada can give Australia is "a matter for careful consideration."

In his long war review he also announced plans to double Canadian forces overseas to an entire army

group of two corps in 1942.

### Plebiscite Question

Mackenzie King said the question to be put to the people in the plebiscite would be:

"Are you in favor of releasing the Government from any obligation arising out of any past commitments restricting the methods of raising men for military service?"

The Prime Minister said that in the new army set-up, to be completed in 1942, one corps would consist of three infantry divisions and two army tank brigades, and the other of two armored divisions.

The Prime Minister announced financial measures to aid Britain

through the gift of a billion dollars worth of munitions and food and by the purchase of outstanding Canadian securities held in Britain, including \$295,000,000 worth of Canadian National Railway securities.

### Assails Critics

Mackenzie King lashed out at critics of the plan to hold a plebiscite on the question of conscription for overseas service, charging that Government opponents were seeking to "confuse the public mind" on the entire war effort.

He spoke after Conservative Leader R. B. Hanson attacked the projected plebiscite.

Hanson urged that a Canadian division be sent to Australia if necessary, using men from Dominion forces now in England.

### All Canada to Adopt Daylight Saving Feb. 9

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 26 (A. P.).—All Canada will go on daylight saving time February 9, conforming with the United States. At present daylight saving time prevails in most Ontario and Quebec municipalities as a power conservation measure.

### Canada Rations Sugar With Two-Week Limit

OTTAWA, Jan. 26 (AP).—Canada announced rationing of sugar, effective today, and set a limit of three-quarters of a pound a week for each person.

The Canadian action followed the Washington announcement Saturday night that rationing of sugar would start soon in the United States with consumers there to be

held to about a pound a week. Dominion householders will be limited to the purchase of a two-week supply at a time. Not more than a two-week supply may be kept in the pantry. There will be no coupons, stamps or tickets.

## U-BOAT SIGNAL AS LIGHTSHIP LURES VICTIM

Survivors From Torpedoed Venore Reported  
22 Of Crew Missing

Baltimore Quartermaster, 62, At Wheel When Ship Was Struck

[By the Associated Press]  
Norfolk, Va., Jan. 26—Masquerading as a lightship to lure her prey closer for the kill, an enemy submarine shelled and torpedoed the American ore carrier Venore off the North Carolina coast early Saturday, leaving the ship floating on her side and twenty-two members of her forty-three-man crew unaccounted for.

Allen Harte, able-bodied seaman, of Baltimore, one of the twenty-one survivors brought ashore at Norfolk by a vessel which picked them up after they had drifted for thirty-eight hours in a lifeboat, said: "Those Boches are certainly smart . . . they fooled us completely."

### On Watch In Crow's-Nest

"I was in the crow's-nest on watch when we sighted a light," Harte related. "The light blinked in code that the vessel was a lightship. She told us to come over near her. We started toward her, still thinking she was the lightship when a shell hit us in the bow. It didn't do much damage, but we were called to our stations."

"Then the submarine moved around to our port side and a torpedo hit us. A general alarm was sounded and darned if that sub, when it circled us that time, didn't signal with her lights

as if she were a buoy. She didn't fool us that time, and when the second torpedo struck us we were ready for it as much as you can be ready for such a thing."

### Say Sea Swamped Boat

Some of the survivors said they saw the sea swamp a lifeboat carrying nineteen men and saw a third lifeboat with two men in it, but reported they were unable to go to the aid of the others because their own boat, with twenty-one aboard, was overloaded and shipping water.

The Venore, which was carrying 22,000 tons of ore, was the tanker Charles M. Black prior to her conversion to an ore carrier. She was owned by the Ore Steamship Company, of New York.

### Baltimorean Lauds Skipper

Peter Karlson, 62-year-old quartermaster of Baltimore, who was at the helm when the attack began, said he remained at his post until Capt. Fritz Duurloo took over and ordered Karlson into a lifeboat.

The captain still was in the wheelhouse when last seen by the survivors. Praising the skipper for his conduct under fire, Karlson said Duurloo was "cool as a cucumber." Other crew members said the master's only chance to have escaped was to have launched a life raft on the deck amidship.

R. L. Garrett, first assistant engineer, of Christian City, Fla., said Duurloo

ordered the men not to launch the lifeboats while the ship was running toward shore at full speed. Some of the men, however, became panic stricken, Garrett related, and lowered three boats, one with nineteen men aboard. This boat was swamped as the ship moved ahead at about ten knots, kicking up the sea, Garrett added.

Harte said the survivors remained on the bottom of the lifeboat not only to keep the wind off them but also to keep the submarine from firing on them. "Those dirty Germans," Harte said, "have a habit now, you know, of coming up alongside a lifeboat and machine gunning the men. We were not going to take any chances that way, so we stayed in the bottom."

### Sub Kept Hanging Around

If the men in the lifeboat had not been afraid that the sub might fire on them, Harte said, they "could easily have rowed ashore, but we could not use our oars after pulling away from the Venore because the darned sub kept hanging around. So we drifted with the Gulf Stream. We were pretty sure we would be saved because we had sent out an SOS before the second torpedo struck us."

Garrett related that "when the shell

struck us we didn't know what had happened so we just kept on with our work but when the first of the two torpedoes hit we knew what that was, believe me! Water sprayed all down on us through the ventilators and the ship soon began to list."

Hubert Clarke of Boston, bewailing the fact that the ship was not armed, declared that "if we had had a gun, I would have taken charge of it myself and blasted that sub out of the water."

### Had Previous Experience

The torpedo attack on the Venore was not a new experience for at least two of the crew members.

Samuel Lynwood Mitchell, second assistant engineer, Wilmington, N. C., said that three ships on which he was working were sunk during the first World War. Two of them, the Doren and Crisford, were torpedoed off the French coast.

Cecil James Bird, of Baltimore, second officer, was aboard the S.S. Armenian when it was torpedoed twice in the English Channel. The vessel did not sink and was towed into port, he said.

## Ore Ship Sunk Off Carolina; Lured Into Range of U-boat

22 Men Are Missing as American Vessel Is Tricked by False Light Signals—21 Others Are 38 Hours in Lifeboat.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 26 (A. P.).—An Axis submarine posing as a lightship lured the 8,016-ton American ore carrier Venore to close range with a blinker signal off the Carolina coast on Saturday morning and then sank the vessel, a converted tanker, by torpedo and shellfire with a possible loss of twenty-two lives.

The navy announced the sinking today with the arrival here of twenty-one survivors, who said that the submarine's crafty tactics "fooled us completely" by blinking in code that she was a lightship and requesting the Venore to draw near.

"We started toward her still thinking she was the lightship when a shell hit us in the bow," said Allen Harte, an able seaman

from Baltimore.

### Off North Carolina.

Twenty-two members of the crew are missing from the American ore ship Venore which was shelled, torpedoed and sunk early on Saturday off the coast of North Carolina, the Navy Department disclosed today.

Among the missing was Capt.

F. Duurloo, the vessel's master.

Twenty-one survivors, who had been adrift for thirty-eight hours in a lifeboat, have been landed at Norfolk, Va. Two other lifeboats are known to have been launched, but nothing has been seen of them. They were lowered while the vessel was running at

full speed and they may have been swamped.

The sinking of the Venore—a former tanker, 8,018 tons—brings the toll taken by U-boats in American waters to seven sunk and one damaged. She was the second ship to be sunk nearby over the week end. The other was the Norwegian tanker Varanger, torpedoed within thirty-five miles of the Jersey shore.

#### Shelled and Torpedoed.

The submarine first shelled the Venore and then sent a torpedo into her without warning. She was unarmed and hence helpless to fight back.

"If we had had a gun," said Hubert Clarke of Boston, a seaman, "I would have blasted that sub out of the water. I could see her lights about a half mile off."

Just where off North Carolina the Venore went down was not disclosed.

Phillip Gonsalves of Baltimore, the lookout in the crow's nest, said that about 12:45 A. M. on Saturday a shell crashed into the ore ship's deck from out of the darkness. He slid down from his perch just as a torpedo burst her port side open.

Capt. Duurloo, shouted to him to tell the men not to try to launch any lifeboats until the ship had lost headway. She was traveling full speed ahead at the time.

#### Warning Came Too Late.

But the order came too late. Three boats had already left their davits. Clarke said he saw one boat with two men in it. He said that he and another looked for it later but could not find it.

Meanwhile the submarine had sent another shell into the ship and another torpedo.

John Diav, a fireman, of Baltimore, who was one of the men rescued, said that he did not reach the deck until the ship listed heavily to port.

"There was only one lifeboat

left on the ship," he said. "I got into that one and we rowed away as fast as we could. We stopped a half a mile away and watched her. She was floating on her side. There were twenty-one men in my boat. We were picked up after thirty-eight hours by another ship."

The navy said that an SOS from the ship was received at 12:47 A. M. on Saturday.

"Two crashes so far," the message said. "Will keep informed. Think swimming soon."

Two minutes later its radio operator sent out a second message which said: "Torpedoed twice. Ship still afloat, but listing badly. Captain requests assistance immediately."

At 1:22 A. M. the following was heard from the ship.

"Cannot stay afloat much longer."

All efforts to make contact with the ship afterward failed.

The Venore was the former Standard Oil tanker Charles G. Black and she was in the oil trade between New York, Corpus Christi, Tex., and Cartagena. She was 500 feet long and was built in 1921. Her last owner was the Ore Steamship Company of 25 Broadway.

#### List of Missing.

In addition to Capt. Duurloo, the missing men are Vernon W. Minzey, radio operator; J. Batulis, boatswain; Oswald Wassland, quartermaster; Walter G. Walker, able seaman; William Johnson, able seaman; Johnny Austin, ordinary seaman; John E. Mahoney, ordinary seaman; Charles H. Newton, third assistant engineer; Claudio Figueras, deck engineer; Alexander Toon, oiler; Carmela Dejesus, oiler; Carmelo J. Brand, oiler; George C. Roby, wiper; William L. Davis, wiper; Edward Williams, wiper; Lorenzo Gardner, steward; William E. Oliver, chief cook; Frank S. Brown, messman; E. Chisholm, mess boy; Courtland Verdel Aikens, mess boy, and S. J. Nevette, mess boy.

Those who were landed at Norfolk, in addition to the men previously referred to, were Chief Officer Edgar Mulligan, Second Officer Cecil James Bird, Third Officer Andrew Jackson, Quartermaster Peter Karlson, Quartermaster Manuel Ballestro, Able

Seaman Peter Santos and Allen Lonza Harten and Ordinary Seaman Clarence Williams; also Zeb Scott, second cook; Eugene Parker, messman; Aubrey B. Blunden, chief engineer; Richard L. Garrett, first assistant engineer; Samuel Lynwood Mitchell, second assistant engineer; Eldon Floyd Driver, fireman; John A. Diaz, fireman; Juan Garrillo, fireman; John J. O'Rourke, oiler;

William Frederick Newton, oiler and Joseph Gordon Daly, oiler.

#### U-boats Operating in Packs.

The sinking of the Venore emphasized the fact that the U-boat menace in coastal waters is still acute and from the announcement concerning her sinking and reports from men aboard the Norwegian tanker Varanger, which was sunk yesterday morning only thirty-five miles off New Jersey, it would appear that they are still operating in packs. Survivors from the Varanger said she was attacked by two submarines. Some of them even put the number at three.

Three torpedoes struck the 9,305-ton Norwegian vessel loaded with fuel oil and she went down off Sea Isle City, N. J., shortly after 3 A. M. yesterday. All forty-two men aboard her got away safely in two lifeboats.

The survivors, covered with oil, were landed at Sea Isle City, twenty-five miles south of Atlantic City, by two fishing boats which took the life boats in tow. The Fourth Naval district office at Philadelphia, which announced the sinking, refused to permit the men to be interviewed, but persons at Sea Isle City who talked with them before a naval officer from Philadelphia could reach them said that they agreed the Varanger was attacked by more than one submarine.

#### Was Coming Here.

The Varanger was to have docked at New York at noon yesterday with a cargo of fuel oil from Africa. Most of the crew were asleep when the first torpedo struck at 3:10 A. M.

They scrambled on deck to find the radio shack and their four-inch gun, the only weapon aboard with which to fight off submarines, had been blown into the sea by the explosion. A second torpedo struck while they

were manning the boats and a third soon afterward. The ship sank swiftly.

The survivors said that one submarine passed within 100 yards of their boat. It hovered about for a while after the attack and beyond doubt its officers saw the lifeboats. They were not molested, however.

Meanwhile far to the west Dewey Monchetti, 60-year-old fisherman who was seeking cod off Sea Isle City, saw a flash of fire on the horizon, but, as he said later, he didn't "think much about it."

Twenty-two miles off shore he and his crew were busy at their tasks when out of the darkness came the two life boats. One had an engine and was pulling the other and both had sails set.

The men were only half dressed and were suffering from exposure. All, however, had escaped with only minor injuries.

They told him their story and he started for shore, towing the two boats. On the way he encountered Capt. Dominick Constantino in his fishing boat. He took one of the lifeboats in tow so that the survivors might be landed more quickly.

#### 36 DIED ON TORPEDOED SHIP

Five Survivors from Norwegian Tanker Reach Canadian Port

An eastern Canadian port, Jan. 26

(AP)—Thirty-six men died in flames which enveloped a Norwegian tanker after a torpedo attack by a submarine in the western Atlantic recently. It became known last night with the arrival of five survivors, who were on the tanker's bridge when the attack came.

After 15 hours in an open boat, the five were picked up by a British freighter and were brought here, the port to which they were heading to join a convoy when the submarine sank their ship. One of the dead was a Canadian.

#### Norfolk Sailor Killed

Washington, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Navy Department announced today that Edward Leroy Gench, a chief machinist in the navy, died Saturday in line of duty aboard a United States naval vessel in the Pacific. He was 34

years old.

Gench is survived by his widow, Mrs. Grace Gench, of Honolulu. Their permanent address was given in the navy as 731 Shirley avenue, Norfolk, Virginia.

## EAST COAST RAIDS SEEN AS REMOTE

### Admiral Towers Envisages Only Stunt Attack.

Washington, Jan. 26 (A. P.).—The nation's East Coast got official word today that the chances of air raids appeared remote—except for possibly a "stunt" attack.

Admiral J. H. Towers, chief of the navy's Bureau of Aeronautics, told a House subcommittee studying new naval fund requests:

"The chances of attack at any time in the near future in strength by air on our cities on the East Coast are rather remote, except an attack in the nature of a stunt.

"I will admit that a few planes could be sent over here with a few small bombs to be dropped, without getting back."

He made the statement during a discussion of barrage balloons and added:

"I personally would not like to see us begin to dissipate our efforts in these defensive measures of doubtful necessity."

#### United States

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—The following War Department communiqué, based on reports received up to 9:30 A. M., was issued today:

1. Philippine Theatre: Fighting on Bataan Peninsula was confined to relatively unimportant skirmishes on the west coast and in the vicinity of Subic Bay.

Delayed reports advise that the city of Cebu suffered an intensive air raid on Jan. 21. Eighteen enemy bombers participated in the attack. One small inter-island boat was sunk in Cebu harbor. No other serious damage was in-

flicted.

It has been determined that the large Japanese tanker set afire by our bombers on Jan. 25, off Japan, ultimately sank.

2. Netherlands Indies: Seven American Flying Fortresses participated in the attack of Jan. 24 and 25 on the Japanese convoy in the Strait of Macassar, sinking one enemy transport and setting fire to another. A formation of Japanese fighters attacked the American bombers. Five enemy planes were shot down. All our bombers returned to their base undamaged.

3. There is nothing to report from other areas.

Another War Department communiqué issued as of 1 P. M., said:

1. Northern Ireland: The Secretary of War announces the arrival in Northern Ireland of United States Army forces under the command of Major Gen. Russell P. Hartle.

The Secretary of War declined to make public the designation of the units, their composition and strength, nor would he divulge the ports of embarkation, dates of sailing or other details of the movement from the United States.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

A subsequent War Department communiqué, issued as of 5 P. M., follows:

1. Philippine Theatre: General MacArthur has reported to the War Department that First Lieutenant Marshal J. Anderson, Air Corps, of Oklahoma City, Okla., one of the most intrepid pilots of the Philippines Air Force, was killed in action on Jan. 19. For distinguished gallantry in action on Jan. 17, Lieutenant Anderson has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. On that date, at the head of his flight of pursuit ships, Lieutenant Anderson attacked a superior force of enemy dive-bombers, dispersing the hostile planes.

In this action Lieutenant Anderson shot down an enemy observation plane. He then led his flight in an attack on a hostile bomber formation, forcing the bombers to release their bombs prematurely and harmlessly and to flee. Continuing the attack, Lieutenant Anderson then led his flight in a heavy machine-gun attack on an enemy truck convoy.

On Lieutenant Anderson's return to the field, General MacArthur personally decorated him on the spot with the Distinguished Service Cross.

On Jan. 19, while again in the air, Lieutenant Anderson's flight was attacked by a greatly su-

perior number of Japanese planes. A strenuous fight ensued during which Lieutenant Anderson shot down another enemy plane—his last, as his own plane was crippled and he bailed out. Two Japanese planes followed him to the ground. His parachute was riddled with machine-gun bullets and, while dangling helplessly in the air, he was shot to death. Still not satisfied, one enemy plane returned to dive and machine-gun the crumpled body.

A final entry in the pilot's diary of Jan. 17 was not entirely decipherable, but mentions the Bible. Lieutenant Anderson's next of kin is his mother, Mrs. R. R. Anderson, 116 S. W. Thirty-second St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

A Navy Department communiqué, based on reports received up to 4 P. M., follows:

Far East: United States naval forces have scored further successes against Japanese convoys in the Strait of Macassar. Heavy hits on enemy destroyers and transports have been effected. While it is still impossible to estimate total damage inflicted by our combat vessels, the known results are substantial.

Additional reports to the Navy Department of continuing action state that an American submarine has torpedoed an enemy aircraft carrier, which is believed to have sunk.

Dispatches also advise that another United States motor tor-

pedo boat, under the command of Ensign George Cox, sank a 5,000-ton enemy vessel in a second torpedo-boat raid close into Subic Bay.

The attack succeeded in the face of heavy fire at close range from enemy shore batteries and machine-gun fire from the Japanese ship. The motor torpedo boat penetrated the waters adjacent to its objective despite net and boom defenses laid down by the enemy.

Participating in the attack with Ensign Cox were Lieutenant John D. Bulkely, motor torpedo boat squadron commander, and Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Edward G. De Long, squadron engineer.

There is nothing to report from other areas.

#### United Nations

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC HEAD-QUARTERS of the United Nations, on Java, Netherlands Indies, Jan. 26 (AP)—A communiqué of this

headquarters, issued today, said:

On Jan. 25 action by Allied air forces against an enemy convoy off the Strait of Macassar was continued.

American Flying Fortresses sank a large transport ship and scored a direct hit on one cruiser, while Dutch bombers scored a total of four direct hits on two cruisers and one transport.

Further reports on United States naval forces which attacked a convoy showed five hits were scored with torpedoes apart from damage which was inflicted by gunfire.

During the past twenty-four hours enemy aircraft have been active in small numbers over a wide area in an attack on a Netherlands Indies airdrome. Two enemy aircraft were shot down by anti-aircraft fire and one by a Dutch fighter.

**JAN 27 1942**  
**BATAVIA, Netherlands Indies, Jan. 26 (P)—The Netherlands Indies communiqué said today:**

The enemy continued his activity in the outer provinces without obtaining definite results worth mentioning.

A Royal Netherlands Navy submarine carried out a night attack on enemy forces in the Strait of Macassar, sinking one Japanese destroyer. Moreover, a hit was scored with a torpedo on a Japanese cruiser. As the submarine was strongly attacked, it was impossible to observe whether the cruiser sank as a result of this hit.

As was announced previously, Netherlands military air force bombers scored four direct hits on two Japanese cruisers and one transport in an attack on Japanese ships near Balikpapan [in Eastern Borneo]. One of our bombers was lost in this action.

An outer province airdrome was heavily bombed by Japanese bombers, which came over in three waves of twenty-seven aircraft and succeeded in interrupting telephone communications. There were no casualties and none of our aircraft was lost. Afterward the same airdrome was machine-gunned by four fighters without results.

#### British

**SINGAPORE, Jan. 26 (P)—A British Headquarters communiqué said today:**

Early this morning an enemy convoy, including warships and two merchant ships, was sighted by our aircraft off Endau. As previously announced, Endau has already been evacuated by our outposts. No enemy activity is

reported from the Mersing area.

Further details of an attack made by a Sikh battalion north of Kluang on Jan. 24 show that enemy casualties were at least 400 while our own were slight. The same battalion ambushed and routed a party of about 200 enemy cyclists yesterday, destroying sixty.

At Batu Pahat, after severe fighting, the enemy has succeeded in occupying the town.

Bomber aircraft of the Far East Command carried out a number of attacks on enemy targets during the night. At Batu Pahat severe damage was caused to military objectives and a number of large fires were started. At Kuala Lumpur, the airdrome was successfully attacked, bombs being seen to hit and damage runways.

As a result of an attack on shipping at Muar, a 600-ton vessel was left listing. Bombs also hit the jetty and started several fires in the target area.

Transport on the roads between Muar and Parit Java was ma-

chine-gunned. Our fighter aircraft continued to carry out offensive patrols in support of our land forces. Transport near Batu Pahat and vessels at Palsu were machine-gunned and damaged.

This morning our fighter aircraft engaged a formation of enemy fighters and damaged one "Navy Zero" plane. All our aircraft returned safely from the above operations.

**RANGOON, Burma, Jan. 25 (Delayed) (P)—The Royal Air Force issued this communiqué today:**

Our aircraft attacked the Bangkok dock and commercial center last night. The raid was successful. All our aircraft except one returned safely to Burma. Large fires were started and were seen seventy miles away.

During the day our aircraft made a reconnaissance over enemy territory.

**RANGOON, Burma, Jan. 26 (P)—A Burma communiqué issued today follows:**

There is no change in the situation of the Tenasserim front. The company of one British officer and 100 Gurkhas belonging to a battalion of Gurkha Rifles, which was cut off some days ago and believed lost, has fought its way back and has now arrived in our lines.

**LONDON, Jan. 26 (P)—An Air Ministry communiqué said today:**

Squadrons of R. A. F. bombers last night attacked docks of Brest. None of our aircraft is missing.

**Another Air Ministry communiqué said:**

This afternoon a patrol of our fighters over Northern France attacked several objectives, including a railway station. Two of our fighters are missing from other patrols today.

**The Air and Home Security Ministries issued the following:**

Early last night a few enemy aircraft dropped bombs at coastal places in Southwest England. Some houses were damaged, but no casualties have been reported. One enemy aircraft was destroyed.

An Admiralty communiqué said: Two large and fully laden enemy tankers have been successfully attacked by submarines of the Mediterranean Fleet. It is considered that both were destroyed.

One was hit by three torpedoes and the other, which had both air and surface escort, was hit with two torpedoes. A fierce explosion followed a short time after this tanker was struck and it is likely that the vessel blew up.

An escorted convoy of three medium-sized transports also has been attacked and torpedo hits obtained on two vessels. One was seen to sink.

The Italian salvage vessel Rampino has, in addition, been torpedoed and sunk by one of our submarines.

**CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 26 (P)—The British Middle East General Headquarters communiqué said today:**

Fighting continued throughout Jan. 25 between British and enemy forces over a wide area in Cyrenaica.

The center of activity moved northeast from Antelat and, according to the latest information, our forces were in contact with enemy columns in the general area north and northeast of Zuetina and Msus.

Our air forces continued with success to harass enemy columns over the whole area from El Agheila to Msus.

An R. A. F. Middle East communiqué said:

Fighter and bomber aircraft were active throughout Sunday, Jan. 25, over the battle area in Libya. There were extensive fighter sweeps, and enemy motorized and armored forces on the track between Agedabia and Antelat were successfully machine-gunned, many of the enemy vehicles being set on fire and destroyed or severely damaged. One ME-110, one JU-88 and one ME-109 were shot down during these operations.

Other fighters machine-gunned

motor transport on the road between Nofilia and Arae Philaenorum, destroying a number of vehicles and severely damaging a group of tents with wireless masts. Bomber aircraft effectively raided enemy motorized units north of Agedabia and south of Antelat.

Objectives at Tripoli again were attacked by our bomber aircraft during Saturday night, Jan. 24-25. In spite of a smoke screen put up by the enemy, hits were

observed in the harbor area and on the main quays.

Transport on the coastal road east of Tripoli was bombed and machine-gunned from a low level. Hits were scored on vehicles, barrack buildings and a large motor transport, causing a number of fires.

Enemy aircraft raided Malta during the night of Saturday, Jan. 24-25, and again during the 25th. A number of attacking bombers and fighters was damaged by our aircraft, which intercepted the enemy formations.

A JU-88 which was seen taking off from the Sicilian airdrome of Comiso during the night of Saturday, Jan. 24-25, was attacked and destroyed. It is now learned that on Saturday, Jan. 24, our fighters operating over the Eastern Mediterranean shot down two JU-88s and damaged a number of others.

From these and other operations six of our aircraft are missing, but four of the pilots are known to be safe.

#### Russian

**MOSCOW, Jan. 26 (P)—A Soviet Information Bureau communiqué said today:**

During the night of Jan. 25-26, our troops continued active operations against the German Fascist troops. Our forces on the southwestern front liberated sixteen populated places. In the southwestern fighting, Soviet troops in two days captured six German planes, sixteen machine guns, 200 motor vehicles, eighty-three carts and one artillery dump. German losses there were more than 200 killed, while more than 1,000 were killed by one Soviet unit in the southern sector.

**MOSCOW, Tuesday, Jan. 27 (P)—The Soviet Information Bureau issued this communiqué early today:**

During Jan. 26, as a result of fierce fighting in which the enemy suffered heavy losses, our troops advanced and captured a number of populated places.

On Jan. 25 we destroyed twenty

German planes. Our losses were five planes. On Jan. 26 four German planes were brought down near Moscow.

Our submarines in the Barents Sea sank two enemy transports and an escort ship.

#### German

**BERLIN, Jan. 26 (From German broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The German High Command communiqué today said:**

In the East there was sustained fighting.

In the waters around England bomber aircraft last night damaged a large freight ship west of Pembroke so seriously that its loss may be reckoned with. Further night attacks of the German Air Force were directed against a harbor on the southwest coast of England.

In North Africa German and Italian troops are following up the defeated enemy and in violent fighting have inflicted further heavy losses on men and materials.

Yesterday alone ninety-six armored cars, thirty-eight guns and a large quantity of other war material were captured or destroyed in the Mediterranean.

North of Tobruk German bomber aircraft intercepted British naval units and scored direct hits on a light cruiser.

In a daylight attack by German bomber aircraft on the airdrome of Halfar, on the Island of Malta, bomb hits were scored on hangars and among grounded aircraft. In this action German fighters shot down in air combat eight British fighters without loss to themselves.

#### Italian

**ROME, Jan. 26 (From Italian broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The Italian High Command communiqué said today:**

Yesterday motorized Axis forces continually fought strong motorized enemy forces northeast of Agedabia and inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy. Thirty-eight guns, ninety-seven armored cars and tanks, a large number of which were of American make, were destroyed or captured, besides large quantities of war materials and ammunition.

Thirteen enemy planes were destroyed, while our losses were extremely light.

The enemy lost, between Jan. 21 and 25, 158 pieces of artillery, 239 tanks and armored cars, twenty-eight aircraft and a large number

of war materials and motor vehicles and more than 1,000 prisoners.

Violent sand storms prevented German and Italian air forces from supporting our land forces to the same extent as on the preceding day. One Hurricane was shot down. Three of our aircraft failed to return to their bases.

Another convoy has arrived in Libya, despite enemy efforts to stop it. Of the ships of this convoy, one was hit and then sunk. It was carrying troops, which were picked up by an escorting vessel and reached their destination safely. None of the other escorting ships was damaged.

An Italian submarine has failed to return to its base.

Military objectives on Malta were severely bombed and a number of fires were caused.

#### Finnish

**HELSINKI, Finland, Jan. 26 (From Finnish broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—A Finnish communiqué said today:**

Reports from the Karelian Isthmus show that our artillery has subjected enemy storage and dwelling buildings to fire. A fairly large enemy patrol was driven off by our infantry fire.

On the Aunus Isthmus there has been harassing fire by both sides. Our infantry repelled attempts by enemy patrols to approach our positions. Our artillery silenced an enemy propaganda broadcast.

On the Eastern Front the southern sector is quiet. In the northern sector lively patrol activity continues.

In aerial action in the southern sector of the Eastern Front our anti-aircraft shot down an enemy fighter.

## 17-billion Navy Bill Is Given to Congress

**Record Appropriations Measure Approved By House Committee—Debate Slated to Start Today—Speedy Passage Predicted.**

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (P)—The greatest appropriations measure in United States history, a \$17,722,565,474 proposed outlay to finance the Navy's aim of gaining complete control of the seas and the air wherever it operates, was presented to Congress today.**

### Little Opposition Likely

Debate on the huge bill is scheduled to start tomorrow in the House. Congressional leaders indicated belief there would be little, if any, opposition to the naval expansion program, which the House Appropriations Committee described as "stupendous."

The measure proposed naval outlays of \$4,292,225,500, in addition to previous appropriations, during the fiscal year ending next June 30 and \$13,430,339,974 for the year beginning July 1.

The new bill topped by \$5,222,565,474 the previous record appropriation of \$12,500,000,000 which the House authorized for Army planes

only last week. Added to vast sums already voted for this year, the measure would swell the 24-month Navy total to \$24,751,758,471.

The House Appropriations Committee, in approving the bill, expressed confidence that the Navy's "staggering" program would be accomplished "with unbelievable dispatch."

### 1942 to Be Critical Year

Releasing a lengthy transcript of testimony by high naval officials, the committee disclosed the Navy's belief that 1942 would be the critical year in the battle against the Axis powers.

Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the fleet, told the committee:

"If we can hold our own, and even advance a little, then we will be ready for whatever the expanded production will enable us to do in 1943 and 1944."

Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations, said the expanded production was designed to enable the Navy to accomplish these four great war objectives:

1. Increase plane and ship forces to such an extent that they would hold unquestioned supremacy wherever the Navy may operate.
2. Gain complete command of the seas by destroying naval forces of the enemies.
3. Cooperate with other branches of the United States armed forces and with the military forces of America's allies.
4. Gain economic strangulation of the enemies by destroying or shutting off commerce of the foes—and thereby promoting unrest within the borders of enemy nations.

To accomplish the huge production program, Navy officials emphasized repeatedly the necessity for

full-time operation by industry.

**24-hour Production Urged**  
"The thing we need," King said, "is to get on a 24-hour basis, with our present productivity." He added that the need for around-the-clock operations was particularly vital in plants producing ships, planes and guns.

Stark urged a 24-hour day and a seven-day week in all shipbuilding yards, both government and private. The Navy, he said, has instituted a "worker morale" plan to boost individual and group effort.

Nearly half of the total appropriation proposal was earmarked for building 950,000 tons of warships, 500 small craft and 1,799 miscellaneous naval vessels such as patrol and torpedo boats.

The type of warships to be built was not disclosed. However, testimony before the committee showed the Navy was giving more and more attention to aviation. Rear Admiral J. H. Towers, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, said the Navy was boosting the number of the fleet's plane carriers and auxiliary carriers, and that production of Navy

planes would be increased from "500 a month to 1,500 a month, 18,000 a year."

King said the Navy was working to find a balance between fighting ships and fighting planes, or "making the fleet a team, of insuring teamwork."

## \$17,722,565,474 Naval Bill Is Placed Before Congress

### House Committee Calls the Appropriation Staggering—Admiral Stark Outlines Great Building Program.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Congress received today a \$17,722,565,474 appropriations bill, largest in the nation's history, to finance the navy's war objective of attaining unquestioned supremacy above, under and on the seas through a gigantic ship and plane building program.

In sending the huge outlay proposed to the House for debate the Appropriations Committee dealt in superlatives—"stupendous" and "staggering"—to describe its aims, but expressed full confidence in their accomplishments "with unbelievable dispatch."

An accompanying 313-page transcript of testimony before the committee by Secretary of the Navy Knox and high ranking naval officers disclosed their conviction that 1942 would prove the critical year in the battle for victory.

"If we can hold our own, and even advance a little, then we will be ready for whatever the

expanded production will enable us to do in 1943 and 1944," said Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the fleet.

Just what that expanded production is intended to "enable us to do" was laid down later by Admiral H. R. Stark, chief of naval operations, in a terse, overall, summation of the navy's hopes and plans to:

1. Increase its power to the point of unchallengeable supremacy wherever it may operate.
2. Gain command of the sea by destruction of the enemies' seagoing forces.
3. Co-operate with our own military forces and with the naval and military forces of our

allies.  
4. Destroy or shut off the enemy's commerce in order to effect economic strangulation, thereby promoting disaffection inside his borders.

### Billion a Month for Navy.

The omnibus measure carried an additional \$4,292,225,500 in new appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30 and \$13,430,339,974 for the year beginning July 1. On top of vast sums already voted for this year, it would swell the 24-month navy total to \$24,751,758,471. It dwarfed even the previous record appropriation of more than \$12,500,000,000 for army planes which was passed by the House only last week.

Close to 50 per cent of the total appropriation will go to construct 950,000 tons of warships plus 500 small craft and 1,799 miscellaneous naval vessels such as patrol boats and swift-ranging, death-dealing torpedo boats which already have been authorized by Congress.

As a gauge of how much the expansion will add to the punch of Uncle Sam's two-ocean fleet, Rear Admiral W. H. Blandy, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, told the committee that 150,000 tons would permit construction of two aircraft carriers, two light cruisers, sixteen destroyers and twenty-three submarines.

### More to the Air Arm.

Interwoven in the testimony of the naval chiefs were statements attesting their increasing attention to the air arm and to the job of finding a balance between fighting ships and fighting planes, of—in Admiral King's own words—"making the fleet a team, of insuring teamwork."

Rear Admiral J. H. Towers, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, said the navy was increasing the number of the fleet's plane carriers and auxiliary carriers, and that it planned to speed up naval air factory production of planes from "500 a month to 1,500 a month, 18,000 a year."

Admiral Stark testified that the ingenuity of American plane builders had made the navy's newest carrier fighter "equal in speed and fire-power to any land-based plane in Europe," despite the limitations imposed by ship-board operations.

### Stark Asks 7-day Week.

Again and again, the navy men stressed the need for around-the-clock production by the nation's industry.

"The thing we need," Admiral King said, "is to get on a twenty-four-hour basis with our present productivity. And it is not on a twenty-four-hour basis, in all fields; in the ships and planes and anti-aircraft guns in particular."

Admiral Stark called for a twenty-four-hour day and a seven-day week in both Government and private shipbuilding yards and said that the navy had begun a "worker morale" program to increase individual and group effort.

The committee summed up that phase of the program with these words: "This is a stupendous program, but the committee is assured that it can be accomplished with unbelievable dispatch through the provision of additional facilities, overtime,

extra shifts and acceleration generally."

Millions of dollars in the appropriation will go for ordnance, for research, and for maintenance and pay of the navy personnel. Admiral Stark said that increased ship commissioning, arming of merchantmen and other

demands undoubtedly would require an increase in navy strength beyond its present authorization of 533,000 men.

Secretary Knox and Admiral King agreed that the navy should have the right to decide what type of munitions should be constructed first.

"It is perfectly obvious," said Admiral King, "that if you build 40,000 tanks and have no ships to carry them overseas, and have no organization to man them, and have no airplanes to co-operate with them, the overproduction of tanks can become a serious liability."

### Criticism on Hickam Field.

Admiral Towers criticized the army for placing Hickam Air Field in Hawaii so close to the navy's Pearl Harbor base. He said "on behalf of the whole navy" objections had been made when Hickam Field was built.

"Our (air) field at Pearl Harbor was established in 1917, and we felt that Hickam Field was too close; that it interfered with operations and also it was entirely too exposed to attack from sea," he told the committee.

Admiral Towers also asserted that there would continue to be a shortage of aluminum sheet—vital for plane production—for about three months and that production of incendiary bombs had been delayed because all available magnesium was needed for plane parts. Propeller supplies have been low, Admiral Towers said, but that situation will be corrected by March.

He disclosed, too, that the money the department requested included \$11,595,000 for non-rigid lighter-than-air ships for off-shore patrol "to prevent, as far as we can, submarines popping up and shooting at a defenseless vessel and torpedoing it."

The Senate Naval Committee approved legislation today authorizing the construction of 1,799 minor combat, auxiliary and patrol vessels of various unspecified types, at an estimated cost of \$3,150,000,000.

The legislation, which has already passed the House, would also authorize an expenditure of \$750,000,000 for construction of shipbuilding and ordnance manufacturing facilities.

# President Asked To Create Unit To Mobilize Workers

McNutt Urges Board To Direct When And Where And  
How Citizens Should Be Employed

JAN 27 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 26—Creation of a man-power mobilization board with far-reaching powers to say where and how men and women should work during the war has been proposed to President Roosevelt by Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, it was learned today.

The proposal, assailed by some union sources as a plan to conscript workers, was said to be under study by the Cabinet.

As outlined in a memorandum prepared by the security administration, the proposal calls for a board of seven authorized to fix policies concerning labor controls, compulsory registration and transfers.

## Should Quitting Be Banned

The board would deal with such problems as:

How should a national registration of working power be carried out? What policy should be followed if and when skilled men in the military services are needed in industry? What controls should be established to assure maximum and immediate utilization of the available labor supply in critical defense occupations? Should advertising by employers for persons in critical defense occupations be regulated or prohibited?

## Transfer To Defense Work

Should employers be required to obtain employees for critical defense occupations through the United States Employment Service? Should employers be prohibited from discharging employees in critical defense occupations without good cause? Should workers in critical defense occupations be prohibited from quitting without good cause?

What policy should be followed

when it becomes apparent that an employer is not making full use of his labor supply? How can women be used to augment the labor supply? When shortages of man power begin to develop in specific occupations will it be necessary to register and require the services of women?

What policy should be established with respect to utilization of men in military service with dependents? What policy should be followed in transferring workers from non-defense to defense work? What policy should be established for maximum utilization of the man power employed by the Federal Government in civilian work and the transfer of Federal employees from non-defense to defense employment?

What measures should be taken, if necessary, to transfer employees from State to Federal employment and vice versa? What policy should be established for the allocation of skilled labor to our naval and military bases and to our Allies in relation to our own needs?

**Six Agencies Now Recruiting**  
The board would be composed of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War; Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy; Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; McNutt; Sidney Hillman, director of the labor division of the War Production Board; a member of the Civil Service Commission and the director of the Office of Civilian Defense.

The memo pointed out that there were six Federal agencies engaged in recruiting man power—the army, navy, selective service, Civil Service Commission, Office of Civilian Defense and the employment service—and added that if these agencies were not to work at cross-purposes a mutual agreement as to policy should be worked out.

# WAR LABOR BOARD MEDIATORS NAMED

24 Associates Appointed By  
President To Serve  
When Directed

Will Act As Alternates When  
Regular Members Are  
Unavailable

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 26—Twenty-four associate members of the new War Labor Board, authorized to act as mediators whenever directed by the board, were appointed today by President Roosevelt.

The White House said they would serve as alternates to the regular members when the latter were unavailable or busy.

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early, disclosed that an earlier proposal to designate a group of umpires or arbitrators to assist the board had been abandoned.

The associates named in an executive order, were:

JOHN E. CUNEO, president Cuneo Press of Chicago.  
JOSEPH McDONOUGH, secretary-treasurer AFL Metal Trades Department.

FRANK TOBIN, Washington representative of International Teamsters' Union.

HUGH LYONS, Massachusetts State CIO director.

S. H. DALRYMPLE, president of the United Rubber Workers of America.

JA. CAREY, CIO secretary.

JOHN BROPHY, director of the CIO industrial union councils.

MRS. ANNA ROSENBERG, regional director, Social Security Board, New York.

PROF. PAUL TODD, University of California, at Los Angeles.

DEAN LLOYD GARRISON, University of Wisconsin Law School.

PROF. FOWLER V. HARPER, University of Indiana.

CHIEF JUSTICE WALTER P. STACY, of the North Carolina Supreme Court.

PROF. I. L. SCHARFMAN, University of

Michigan.

RALPH T. SEWARD, Washington.  
RICHARD J. GRAY, secretary, International Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union.

WILLIAM W. WAYMACK, editor and director, Des Moines Register and Tribune.

CYRUS CHING, vice-president of the United States Rubber Company.

JOHN E. CONNELLY, New York.

H. L. DERBY, New York.

T. R. JONES, president, American Type Founders, Inc.

DALE PURVES, treasurer, John B. Stetson Company.

F. S. FALES, Standard Oil Company of New York.

ROLLAND J. HAMILTON, secretary-treasurer, American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation.

FRED HEWITT, editor, Machinists' Monthly Journal.

William H. Davis, former head of the National Defense Mediation Board, is chairman of the labor group.

# House Finally Passes Bill on Price Control

Vote Is 286 to 112—Coalition Comes Within  
20 Votes of Sending Compromise Measure Back to Conference.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—After a three-hour attack by Republicans and a few Democrats the Wartime Price Control Bill was approved finally by the House today and sent to the Senate, where speedy action was forecast.

## Coalition Fights License System

A powerful coalition led by Rep. Wolcott (R-Mich) came within 20 votes of sending the controversial measure — compromised between original Senate and House bills — back to conference with instructions to revise it. The coalition wanted to knockout a system of business licenses designed to enforce price control and also believed a board of review should be set up to pass on price ceilings that might be fixed.

But, after Democratic leader McCormack of Massachusetts had asserted that those and other Republican-sponsored objections were unnecessary or meaningless, the House defeated Wolcott's attempts on a roll call vote, 209 to 189. Then members went on to pass the legislation on another roll call, 286 to 112.

McCormack took occasion during the animated debate to say that reports that the president might veto the bill were unfounded, but he

did not say he believed that additional legislation might have to be passed "to correct some of the defects in the present bill."

## Details of Bill

The legislation, first requested by President Roosevelt last July, would give a price administrator, who presumably will be Leon Henderson, authority to fix ceilings on prices in his discretion, as well as rents in defense areas. Licenses could be required for the conduct of almost any business. If provisions of a license were violated, the offending party would be warned, then the government could petition a state court to suspend it. That court might, after a hearing, suspend the license for not longer than 12 months and the aggrieved party could appeal through normal court channels.

With debate centering largely on that procedure and on the advis-

ability or necessity for a board of review to work with the administrator, there was comparatively little discussion of another controversial section which would forbid the setting of farm price ceilings below the highest of these standards:

110 per cent of parity, the Oct. 1 or Dec. 15 market level, or the average prices from 1919 to 1920.

These formulas represented a compromise which eliminated part of an amendment by Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) that would have tied parity prices directly to industrial wages. Such a provision, President Roosevelt objected, would compel inflation, the very thing the bill originally was designed to prevent.

The roll call by which the House adopted the price control legislation, showed Connecticut representatives for:

Democrats: Downs, Fitzgerald, Kopplemann, Maciora, and Shanley.

Joseph E. Talbot of Waterbury, successful Republican candidate in the recent special fifth district congressional election in Connecticut has not yet taken his seat and consequently did not vote.

He succeeded Rep. J. Joseph Smith, who resigned to become federal judge.

# Sugar Ration May Be Held To Three Fourths Of Pound

Henderson Says Reduction From Earlier Figure Would Allow For Restaurant Sales

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 26—Price Administrator Leon Henderson said tonight that initial sugar rations may be restricted to no more than three-quarters of a pound (twelve ounces) per person a week.

Announcement was made Saturday that rationing of sugar would begin some time in February. At that time, officials said each person's allowance would be about fifty pounds a year, or approximately a pound a week.

Henderson explained today, however, that part of the per capita average of fifty pounds a year would be consumed by persons who eat in hotels, restaurants and institutions.

## Home Sales Restricted

Sales for home use, he said, will have to be curtailed to the extent necessary to allow for use in such establishments.

Henderson noted also that some sugar would have to be held back early in the year to meet seasonal demands for home canning during the summer months and for the winter holidays.

"It may also be necessary at the outset of the plan to hold sales down so that existing stocks can be distributed equitably throughout the country, thus insuring adequate supplies in all areas."

## Details Not Ready

OPA officials said they were not yet ready to disclose detailed plans for operation of the rationing system, although rationing books have been designed and printing already may have started.

They reiterated, however, that OPA had plans for recovering hoarded supplies even from the shelves of house-

holders if necessary, and advised persons having stocks on hand to begin using them immediately.

#### Should Start Cutting

"I can't stress too strongly," Henderson's statement said, "that every housewife should begin now to reduce consumption of sugar in her home. Those who have hoards of sugar should stop buying and start using up their stocks since they will not be permitted under the plan to get more sugar until their supplies have been reduced to normal proportions.

"This is an opportunity for everyone to make a personal contribution to the war. The army and navy need alcohol derived from sugar to make smokeless powder. Saving on sugar means powder for our soldiers and sailors."

OPA's aim is to reduce consumption from an average of about seventy-five pounds per person in 1941 to about fifty pounds in 1942, or a general reduction in both industrial and household use of approximately one third.

## CANNERS WARNED OF PRICE CEILING

Unwarranted Increase Will  
Bring Curb, OPA Official  
Tells Association

Rowe Says Federal Agency  
Sees No Occasion For  
Charging More

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, Jan. 26—The nation's fruit and vegetable canners were warned today that the Office of Price Administration saw no occasion for a rise in prices on existing stocks and that any "unwarranted increase" would bring a ceiling.

Harold B. Rowe, assistant director of the OPA price division, told the National Canners Association that expenses of canning the 1941 crop already had been incurred, but that costs in putting up this year's pack would "be taken into consideration in

any ceiling we might impose."

#### Military Diversion Planned

"A few of you may be holding back supplies in anticipation of higher prices for the new pack," he said. "This may be natural enough under 'business as usual,' but it is not at all in accord with what the public has a right to expect in times such as these."

He also cautioned the canners that any price ceiling imposed "probably would cut across any future contracts you may have made to the trade at higher prices . . . and such contracts will be invalid except at or below the ceiling price."

John L. Baxter, chief of the canned foods section of the War Production Board, told the canners that the Government may ask the industry to divert from fourteen to forty-four per cent. of its 1942 production to military and lease-lend uses.

#### General Preferences Listed

He said the WPB was preparing a "general preference order" tentatively listing these amounts of canned goods to be withheld from sale in regular channels:

Apples, heavy pack, 32 per cent.; cherries, red sour pitted, 27; cherries, sweet light dark, unpitted, 25; peaches, cling, freestone halves, sliced, 23; pears, Bartlett halves, 26; pineapples, sliced, crushed, 25; fruit cocktail, 16.

Asparagus, all green culturally bleached, 44; lima beans, fresh, 22; beans, stringless, cut green or waxed, round or flat, 21; peas, Alaska 3/4 sieve, sweet, 3 and larger or ungraded, 38; corn, cream style whole kernel, yellow or white, 18; tomatoes, 30 and tomato juice, 14.

"In most cases, the Government's direct needs will not be so great as to reduce the amount available for civilian trade greatly below the usual amount, provided you increase your production to the extent desired," he said.

#### 90 Million for Farm Products

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported today it purchased \$90,000,000 worth of farm products during December for shipment to Great Britain under the lend-lease program and for distribution under domestic relief distribution. This brought the total for such purchases to more than \$600,000,000 since inauguration of the lend-lease program last April.

## Desserts Now Taboo On White House Menu

Dinner Guests May Expect Salads  
Instead As Result Of Sugar  
Rationing, First Lady Says

Washington, Jan. 26 (AP)—Sugar rationing will mean that White House dinner guests henceforth can expect salads in place of desserts.

Mrs. Roosevelt made that clear today at a press conference. She again expressed a disapproval of hoarding.

She said she and President Roosevelt used very little sugar anyway and that the guests would get salads instead of sweet desserts.

The rationing for the White House, she said, will be a mathematical problem. The program to be put into effect early next month is expected to limit sugar to one pound per person per week.

## WPB Earmarks All Aluminum For War Use

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26. (AP)—The War Production Board today earmarked the nation's entire supply of aluminum for war use, prohibiting all civilian use except for a handful of essential items.

Fifteen non-military uses were permitted, but most of them were restricted to low-grade aluminum. Other civilian consumption was banned, except for allocations which have been authorized specifically by the priorities division since last October 31.

The order, signed by War Production Director Donald M. Nelson, is effective immediately, and "continues in effect until revoked."

On the list of exceptions were replacements for worn-out or defective aluminum parts, and household or industrial machinery, provided that the old parts are returned by the consumer. The steel industry was permitted to use aluminum as an alloying agent, or deoxidizer, under specific restrictions, but commercial aircraft makers were forbidden to use the light metal, except on orders having military priority ratings.

## House Approves Bill To Develop U. S. Rubber

Measure Would Permit Purchase  
Of Firm Which Has Been Ex-  
perimenting In California

Washington, Jan. 26 (AP)—The House Agricultural Committee approved today a bill to permit the Agriculture Department to undertake widespread development of the guayule plant as a domestic source of rubber.

Already approved in substantially the same form by the Senate, the legislation would authorize the department to purchase for not more than \$2,000,000 the physical properties and formulas of the Intercontinental Rubber Company, which has been experimenting with guayule in the Salinas Valley, in California.

## Five Boeing Stratoliners Turned Over To Army

To Be Used For Special Purposes  
For Which Speed And Long  
Range Are Essential

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The War Department today announced Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., had turned over to the army its fleet of five Boeing stratoliners to be used "for special purposes for which high speed and long range are essential."

The planes are being stripped of luxurious fittings to make full use of their capacity and longest range for military purposes.

The War Department said that, in appreciation of the air line's "patriotic action," the army had authorized an exchange of planes with equal seating capacity of a type similar to those now being operated by TWA and other domestic lines.

## President Gets Control Of Wire Communications

Roosevelt Approves Measure Giv-  
ing Him Power To Suspend  
Systems' Operations

Washington, Jan. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt approved legislation today giving him broad control over the nation's wire and cable communications systems during the emergency.

The power, ending six months after the war, is similar to that vested in President Wilson during the first

World War.

The President may suspend regulations of the Federal communications system, close any facility or transmitting station and remove its apparatus and equipment, or order the use of facilities by Government agencies.

## 6 German Ex-Attaches Arrive In New York

Group Coming From Nicaragua  
Will Be Interned At White  
Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

New York, Jan. 26 (AP)—Former attaches of the German legation at Managua, Nicaragua, were among the eighty-six passengers who arrived today on a Chilean steamship. They will be interned at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

The group included Dr. Heinrich Eckner, charge d'affaires, and Hugo Danckers, consul.

## Foreign Trade Race After War Forecast

House Group Urges Steps To Keep  
U. S. Merchant Marine  
On Seas

Washington, Jan. 26 (AP)—Warning that severe competition for foreign trade will follow the war "as certainly as night follows day," the House Merchant Marine Committee urged today that steps be taken to prevent that competition from "driving the American merchant marine from the seas."

The committee reported favorably a bill (HR 6291) to provide for coordination under the Maritime Commission of the forwarding and similar servicing of water-borne export and import foreign commerce of the United States, including lease-lend cargoes.

The Maritime Commission would be directed to coordinate the work through agreements with other Government agencies and by contracts with individuals and private business concerns.

## American Bosch Being Investigated For Possible German Influence

Washington, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Treasury announced today it was investigating the records and personnel of the American Bosch corporation, whose main plant is at Springfield, Massachusetts.

The Treasury said in a statement: "The majority of the capital stock of the American Bosch corporation is beneficially owned by foreign interests. Accordingly, the corporation is under the freezing control of the Treasury Department."

The purpose of the investigation was not further described. This type of inquiry customarily is designed to determine whether or not the concern is controlled by Axis interests.

Thurman Hill, special assistant to the general counsel of the Treasury, is in charge of the investigation.

## Dies Says He'll Probe The Ku Klux Klan

Promises Thorough Investigation  
As He Asks House For More  
Funds For Committee

Washington, Jan. 26 (AP)—"A thorough investigation in every State where the Ku Klux Klan is operating" was promised today by Representative Dies (Dem., Texas) when he asked the House to continue until January 3, 1943, the life of the committee which was created to investigate un-American activities.

Announcement of the projected Klan investigation was made by Dies after the committee had heard behind closed doors testimony from J. A. Colescott, of Atlanta, described by Dies as Imperial Wizard of the Klan, who appeared voluntarily.

"As a result of today's hearing," Dies said, "the committee has decided to make a thorough investigation in every State where the Ku Klux Klan is operating. That is all I can say now." He said Colescott presented records of the Ku Klux Klan and promised cooperation.

Dies said he would request approximately \$100,000 to finance the committee's work.

## Tunney Gets Results, Navy Executive Says

His Ex-Boxers Good At Training  
Recruits, Admiral Jacobs  
Declares

Washington, Jan. 26 (AP)—It came to light in Congress today that the force of physical instructors formed for the navy by the ex-heavyweight champion, Gene Tunney, really gets results from recruits.

"Because of their virility they can do a much better job of training the recruits than could some of our older men," explained Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, during a committee hearing on a naval appropriation.

Many of the group under Tunney, who is a lieutenant commander, were professional boxers.

## For Army Of 3,600,000

Service May Double Or Treble  
That Figure Before It Gets  
Through, McNutt Says

New York, Jan. 26 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, said tonight that nearly 25,000 physicians would be needed for an army of 3,600,000 men and added that "our army may double or if necessary treble that figure before it is through."

The war, accompanied by vastly expanded munition production areas, also has given rise to need of more physicians in those defense communities, McNutt said in an address prepared for delivery to the New York County Medical Society.

## Douglas Going To London as Harriman Aid

Former Budget Director Is  
Appointed to Assist in  
Lend-Lease Program

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Lewis W. Douglas, the first budget

director of the Roosevelt Administration, will go to London to assist with the lend-lease program.

The announcement that Mr. Douglas was returning to Federal service was made after he called at the White House with W. Averell Harriman, Minister to Great Britain, and lend-lease expeditor.

Mr. Douglas served as budget director for about a year and a half, resigning on Aug. 31, 1934, after breaking with the Administration on spending and fiscal policies. He said he would obtain a leave of absence from his duties as president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company to assist Mr. Harriman.

#### Retains Insurance Post

The Mutual Life Insurance Company announced yesterday that Mr. Douglas, at the urging of the board of trustees, will continue to serve as president of that company. His assignment to war work will be for a period of six months, the company said, during which time he will be available, in so far as possible, for consultation and advice on the company's affairs.

The company also announced that, during Mr. Douglas's absence, Mutual Life's operations will be headed by Alexander E. Patterson, who was recently appointed executive vice-president of the company.

Mr. Douglas has been president of The Mutual Life of New York since Jan. 1, 1940. Prior to that date he was principal and vice-chancellor of McGill University at Montreal. He served as United States Budget Director from March, 1933, to Aug., 1934, and from 1927 to 1933 was Congressman-at-large for the State of Arizona.

## In the War Zone

### British Apparently Weakened Themselves In Libya to Send Aid to Singapore

By DEWITT MACKENZIE

The British reverse in Libya after a great victory well within their grasp is sufficiently puzzling to draw from an official Fascist spokesman in Rome today the remark that "it is not quite clear what has happened to the powerful British army."

One thing would seem to be certain—either the British forces have been weakened or the German strength has been greatly increased. We know that Gen. Rommel, the Nazi commander, has received re-enforcements very recently. However, there has been no indication that he has acquired enough new strength to explain the British retreat. It therefore strikes me that the British have been weakened.

Why? There has been an insistent demand for re-enforcements at Singapore and we know that at least British warplanes have been arriving in the Orient. While there is no official information to back the idea, it's not unreasonable to assume that the British have weakened themselves in Libya in order to send aid to the battle of Singapore. Thus we have an example of the delicacy of the operation of transferring strength from one war theater to another under conditions now existing.

#### Allied Power Rises in Pacific

An increase in Allied striking power, apparently indicative of growing re-enforcements, has contributed to a somewhat more satisfactory position for the United Nations in the battle of the Pacific—and Americans arms have had a good week end.

The great and still continuing defeat administered to the Japanese in the Strait of Macassar by combined American and Dutch warships from our Asiatic fleet with United States and Dutch warplanes—has struck heavily at the Japanese advance toward the Dutch East Indies.

Here the Japs have suffered a real disaster—their first. More

than twenty Nipponese warships and transports loaded with troops have been sunk or damaged, and the Allied attack was continuing most successfully today, with American flying fortresses reported in action.

One of the brightest spots has been Gen. MacArthur's brilliant counter-attack in which he outwitted the Japanese and broke up an elaborate offensive which threatened the existence of his little force. It was a superb job of soldiering, and means a further delay to the Japanese program. In other words, Gen. MacArthur and his minute men con-

tinued to slow the Japs down and give the Allies time to get re-enforcements into the Orient—re-enforcements which aren't likely to do Gen. MacArthur much good.

#### Air Power Grows in Malaya

Increased air power also was apparent in the fighting on the Malay Peninsula, where the Japanese are pressing forward, but slowly in the face of a determined defense.

In the European theater the Russians continue to smash through the German line. A report from Sweden says Hitler has fled from his headquarters at Smolensk because of the advancing Red tide. There are all the possibilities of a Nazi catastrophe in this situation, but one notes that with caution. We mustn't forget the Russian winter places limitations on the Muscovites as well as on their enemy.

It is with some misgivings that one mentions victories these days for fear it may inspire over-confidence. A friend of mine who occupies a high position

and has an exceptionally wide acquaintance among notable people throughout the country, tells me he is much concerned over the apparent complacency of a good many folk over the war. He feels that far too many fail to recognize the gravity of the crisis.

Perhaps we're too far removed from the battle front to feel the jar of the big guns and bombs. Maybe the Axis submarine raids along our Eastern seaboard are a real kindness on the part of the enemy, for they are likely to stir us up to the fact that we are up against a life and death struggle.

#### Momentous Spring Coming

We all know that the Allies should win because of their vastly superior resources. But victory presupposes an all-out effort by every man and woman to bring these superior resources into play. A pistol will kill more people than a mountain of iron that hasn't been fabricated.

The outcome of this conflict depends on the amount of war aid we can throw into the balance, not a year from now but in the immediate future. If Hitler and his minions can muster the strength to break through to fresh resources in the next few

months, there's no telling how far they may go.

The coming spring will be the most important to us since the Revolution.

Axis agents and Quislings are working overtime with propaganda to lull us into a spirit of self-satisfaction. Writers who are trying to keep our public posted on the war constantly receive threatening letters from these fifth columnists who try to frighten us into silence.

#### Fifth Columnist in Worcester

I have one before me now from a fifth columnist who is running about loose in Worcester, Mass. He wants to know "who the hell are you to tell us that we shall sacrifice totally?" He uses all the favorite Nazi phrases, and boasts of the upheaval to come in this country when the mob will take care of me and others of my kind.

Well, I'm not worried about my life, for I've had it threatened

before, but it is a matter of concern that these fifth columnists are moving about among us and plotting our downfall. This in itself should arouse us to the necessity of that same total sacrifice by all. If we don't stop the Axis, we most certainly will get the mob work that this Worcester Axis agent boasts.

## 'King's' Land Taken for Base

JAN 27 1942  
Captain Tommy  
Gives Up Property

HAMILTON, BERMUDA—(WIDE WORLD)—Henry Mortimer "Captain Tommy" Fox has been deposed as the uncrowned king of St. David's island.

Eighty-year-old Captain Tommy owned a huge acreage on the island near Bermuda's eastern tip before the U. S. forces moved in to set up a defense base. He was lord of the islanders, descendants of a mixture of Indians, Irishmen and African Negroes.

When the U. S. took over, Captain Tommy's acres went, and he filed four claims with the board of arbitration appointed to settle up with owners of expropriated property. The board was sitting here, and it waited for several weeks for Captain Tommy to turn up and argue his case.

But he never did, so the board finally packed up its papers and moved in a body to St. David's island, just to see Captain Tommy. He was waiting for them there when they arrived in a driving rainstorm.

Captain Tommy made his case short and snappy. They could have the land, he said, but he didn't like to give up use of the sailboat he'd fashioned personally from Bermuda cedar.

"I'd rather cut off my right arm than give it up," he said. However, he agreed that with his shore frontage going for hemisphere defense, there wasn't much he could do about it.

The other islanders accepted dispossession loyally also, and the board heard no complaints.

It was not the first time govern-

ment authority had called on Tommy personally. When it was first announced that St. David's was to be taken over for defense, Governor Sir D. J. C. K. Bernard made a special trip to the island to break the news to its "king."

## Cold Shoulder Given U.S. Foes in Mexico

JAN 27 1942  
Friendliness Toward Americans Growing—  
Government's Anti-Axis Policy Backed By  
People — U. S. Now Called  
'The Good Neighbor.'

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 26—(Wide World)—Every night a sandy-haired, red-faced little man in a military raincoat and boots stands at the end of the bar in a tavern in the heart of Mexico City's newspaper row.

Nobody speaks to him but the bartender and he speaks to nobody. Newcomers get the explanation—"He's a Nazi."

#### Swastikas All Over City

If he is a Nazi, he is typical of Axis sympathizers in Mexico. Nobody speaks of them but bartenders, waiters—and Axis sympathizers.

There are Axis sympathizers—one man couldn't put up all the swastikas scrawled on walls in dark corners all over the city, like obscene words on a schoolhouse fence. But there aren't any swastikas without a victory "V" chalked or painted over them.

That, too, is typical of Mexico's international outlook: The expressions of Axis sympathy are overlaid with expressions of sympathy for the democracies.

Mexico is against the Axis. If there are any Axis sympathizers in the government, they keep it pretty quiet. The few cases known to observers here sprang from economic rather than political reasons, and the U. S. is a better paymaster than the Axis in this day of frozen funds.

Mexico barely waited for a U. S. declaration of war to break relations with Axis countries. It has cooperated with the United States in a diplomatic and military sense ever since. For some reason Mexico, the only Latin American nation on which the United States ever declared war, is one of its best friends to the south.

#### People Back Government

There is no doubt the official policy of the government is backed by the people. Labor unions don't call

off strikes, as Mexican unions have done on the ground the strike was interfering with supplies needed by the United States, unless their members are friendly to the erstwhile "Colossus of the North." (Newsmen don't call us that anymore, either. They are more apt to say "El Buen Vecino"—"The Good Neighbor.")

The day of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, U. S. business men and journalists were flooded with expressions of sympathy and indignation from the Mexicans. Taxi drivers listen avidly to late news reports when they drive you home, and are silent and glum if the news isn't good. A U. S. accent in Spanish is a ticket to more than the usual quota of Mexican smiles of shopkeepers.

But there are some people more or less on the side of the Axis. The difficulty is to tell whether they are just Rightists, academic Nazis, or active sympathizers who would give aid to the Axis if they could.

A confusing factor, in an attempt to find out how many Axis sympathizers there are, is the old heritage of anti-United States feeling which was ground into a lot of people who grew up between 1910 and 1925. Probably most of the booing audiences comes from this element.

On the other hand, before Pearl

Harbor the booing was often as loud as the applause. Now it isn't. After all, Mexico has a Japanese problem on her west coast, too.

This anti-gringo feeling would require a very delicate analysis to separate it from Axis sympathy. It looks the same but it's not.

Then there are the people who might be acting in their own interests or those of the Axis, so far as results are concerned. Such a group is the Autonomist Mexican Party, which sponsors riots protesting the rising cost of living. Leftist deputies say the Nazis started the party and a government minister said cryptically that it was formed "by evil-intentioned people for their own purposes." Leaders of the group say it has the sole purpose of picketing shops whose prices are above the government-fixed levels.

#### Part of El Paso Demanded

The Confederation of Independent Parties is demanding the return of El Chamizal, at present a part of the city of El Paso, Texas. (The Rio Grande river changed its course about 30 years ago and left part of Ciudad Juarez on the United States side of the river. Mexicans say arbitration awarded that part of the city, called El Chamizal, to Mexico, but that the United States just kept it.) The Confederation says it isn't Nazi—it just wants El Chamizal back as part of Mexico's rights.

A couple of Leftist deputies have recognized this difficulty and are compiling a "gray list" naming people who are sympathetic to the Axis, but don't work at it hard enough to be included on a black-list.

Just to show that the far Right and the far Left may not be so far apart, the first names on the gray list are those of Mexico's Trotskyites, the minority bolsheviks.

RIO--~~ADD~~ ADD NIGHT LEAD PAN AMERICAN X X X ITS ARMY.

(IN LA PAZ, HOWEVER, ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER JUSTO RODAS

EGUINO SAID THE FORMAL DECREE RUPTURING RELATIONS BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND THE AXIS HAD NOT ACTUALLY BEEN SIGNED, BUT THAT IT WOULD BE ISSUED SOON.)

I SUMNER WELLES, HEAD OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT PRACTICAL RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE WERE "MUCH MORE IMPORTANT THAN THOSE OBTAINED IN ANY OTHER INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE."

JAN 27 1942

"IN A GREAT PART," HE SAID, "THEY WARD OFF THE DANGERS" OF AXIS THREATS TO THE HEMISPHERE.

ASKED WHAT HE THOUGHT THE AXIS REACTION MIGHT BE AGAINST COUNTRIES SEVERING RELATIONS, WELLES SAID "I HAVEN'T THE SLIGHTEST IDEA--IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO FORECAST THE POSSIBILITIES OF A DIRECT ATTACK AGAINST THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS."

REFERRING TO THE ARGENTINE AND CHILEAN RELUCTANCE TO SEVER TIES, WELLES POINTED OUT THAT ALL NATIONS HAD APPROVED THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' COMPROMISE RESOLUTION, AND "THEREFORE I DON'T THINK THERE WILL BE ANY DISSIDENCES OR DIVERGENCIES."

HE SAID HE STILL WAS OPTIMISTIC OVER THE POSSIBILITY OF SETTLING THE CENTURY-OLD BOUNDARY DISPUTE BETWEEN PERU AND ECUADOR BEFORE THE CONFERENCE ADJOURNED.

CHURCHILL HAS GIVEN NO SIGN OF SHAKING UP HIS CABINET.

ALTHOUGH IT WAS UNDERSTOOD HE HAD OFFERED AN ADDITIONAL MINISTRY SEAT TO SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS WHO JUST RETURNED FROM HIS AMBASSADOR'S POST IN MOSCOW.

JAN 27 1942  
THE SLIGHT COLD BOTHERING THE PRIME MINISTER WAS NOT EXPECTED TO PREVENT HIS PARTICIPATION IN THE DEBATE, ALTHOUGH THERE

WAS A POSSIBILITY HE MIGHT FOREGO A BROADCAST PLANNED TO FOLLOW HIS HOUSE OF COMMONS STATEMENT. #

LONDON - ADD A.E.F. REGIMENTALLY  
A BARTENDER COMMENTED, "I DON'T CARE IF THEY ARE JUST A

PLATOON AND A CORPORAL. THEY'RE HERE AND THAT'S WHAT WE WANTED."  
A THIRD GROUP WAS GLOOMILY DISCUSSING THE LIBYAN AND SINGAPORE

3424

14437

30.24-14437

## FIGHTING.

HEARING THE NEWS, THEY WHOOPED AND A GIRL IN A FIRE-FIGHTER'S UNIFORM SLAPPED A MALE FRIEND ON THE BACK.

"THAT'S THE ONLY THING WE'LL BE TALKING ABOUT TOMORROW."

JAN 27 1942  
IMMEDIATELY AFTER ANNOUNCING THE ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN NORTHERN IRELAND THE BBC NOTED TONIGHT THERE HAD BEEN "SLIGHT ENEMY AIR ACTIVITY" OVER NORTHERN IRELAND. NO DAMAGE OR CASUALTIES WERE MENTIONED.

THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE LANDING SAID:

"SEVERAL THOUSAND MEN OF AN AMERICAN INFANTRY DIVISION LANDED AT A NORTHERN IRELAND PORT RECENTLY. THEY ARE COMBAT TROOPS WITH THE USUAL COMPONENTS OF FIELD ARTILLERY."

AFTER BEING GREETED BY BRITISH MILITARY AND CIVIL OFFICERS AND BY AMERICAN OFFICERS, THE TROOPS MARCHED OFF TO TAKE TRANSPORTATION TO THEIR ENCAMPMENT, THE BBC SAID. #

A NORTH IRISH PORT, JAN 26-(AP)-MANY YOUTHFUL SELECTEES WERE AMONG THE AMERICAN ARMY FORCES THAT LANDED IN NORTHERN IRELAND, ONLY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM WHERE THERE IS NO CONSCRIPTION.

LONDON, Jan. 26-(AP)-The British Broadcasting Corporation said tonight that Private Wilburn Henke, 22, Hutchinson, Minn., was the first soldier to set foot on Northern Ireland soil behind Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle when the first contingent of American combat troops disembark at a northern Ireland port.

The BBC said Henke's father was born in Germany. Henke said his father's last message was "give 'em hell."

LONDON, Jan. 26-(AP)-Increasing demands for a full voice in empire war councils and for a whole Pacific war strategy seemed likely today to dominate the forthcoming three-day war debate in the House of Commons and shove domestic politics into the background.

The Australian demand was voiced by Australian premier John Curtin who declared in a broadcast from Perth that "no single nation can afford to risk its future upon the infallibility of one man nor afford to submerge its right to speak for itself because of another nation's assumed omniscience."

Prime Minister Winston Churchill was reported to have spent the week-end consulting his colleagues on the Australian and Pacific war problems.

Some political correspondents reported that Churchill planned to make an announcement concerning the creation in London of some type of war directing body in which the dominions would be represented.

There were other reports that the Prime Minister would simply offer Australia and the other dominions permanent seats in the present war cabinet.

A sample of the press comment was an editorial in the Daily Sketch which said "we do not appreciate the tendency in some quarters to throw Australia more and more into the arms of America. Direct appeal to Britain will, we feel sure, secure Australia all the help that is possible and all that she requires."

Apparently the Australian demand for a separate Pacific War Council was due for a less friendly reception here.

The Times' diplomatic correspondent thus summed up British doubts on this proposal: "Would it still be necessary if more direct consultation in the war cabinet were established? How far would it interfere with General Wavell's supreme command at a time when the commander needs to be free to act swiftly? Are questions that cannot be answered in a flash."

The tendency of some British circles to remind Australians they merely are confronted with the same kind of invasion threat which faced England herself at a much closer range for a year and a half, had almost vanished with evidence that the dominion was backing Prime Minister Curtin's stand.

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LONDON, Jan. 26-(AP)-Frederick W. Ogilvie, director-general of the British Broadcasting Corporation since 1938, resigned today.

Sir Cecil Graves, former deputy director general and Robert Foot, the present general advisor of BBC on wartime organization, were appointed joint directors general for the duration of the war.

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KUIBYSHEV, RUSSIA, Jan. 26-(AP)-The Soviet Government agreed today to the appointment of Stanoe Simich, former Yugoslav diplomatic representative in Slovakia, as minister to the Soviet Union. He succeeded Milan Gavrilovich who has gone to London as minister of justice in the new Yugoslav cabinet.

3024 - 14439

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 26-(AP)-Baron Shu Tomii, the Japanese ambassador, called at the Foreign Office today to make inquiries as to the extent of Argentina's support of the resolution adopted at ~~XXX~~ Rio de Janeiro recommending that all American nations sever relations with the axis.

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LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, Jan. 26-(AP)-The Bolivian Government today cancelled its contract with an Italian military mission which has been helping train the army. The mission is expected to leave for Buenos Aires Jan. 30.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JAN. 26-(AP)-All Italian industry has been reduced to a five-day work week because of a shortage of electric power, the Zurich newspaper Neue Zuercher Zeitung said today.

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Auckland, N.Z., Jan. 26-(AP)-Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand told his cabinet today that the response of the United States and Britain to his government's representations of New Zealand's war equipment needs had been heartening.

He said implications from earlier advices that Britain's policy was first to beat Adolf Hitler and then turn to the Pacific war proved erroneous.

"British authorities never made such a statement," Fraser said. "There is not even a hint that Churchill or his colleagues are considering such an attitude for a moment."

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Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 26-(AP)-The Rev. Daniel Mannix, Archbishop of Melbourne, declared in a speech today that Australia has been "let down" although "there is no reason to doubt Australia's loyalty to England or England's loyalty to Australia."

He asserted that Prime Minister Churchill likely would say "England with a population of 40 million is unable to be everywhere."

"The logical answer for Australia with seven millions is that it is impossible to fight for England in the Middle East, and Malaya, and at the same time defend Australia," he added.

He said the Australian people "still are looking for the mother's hand" which Churchill had warned the Japanese that Britain was strong enough to extend to the Pacific Commonwealth.

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LONDON, Jan. 26-(AP)-Britain's naval might has been swelled by the addition of the powerful new 35,000-ton battleship Duke of York to the fleet units in active service.

Announcement that the Duke of York had taken its place in the fighting line, made last night by the Admiralty, was accompanied by the disclosure that the ship had carried Prime Minister Winston Churchill across the Atlantic on his recent visit to the United States.

The Duke of York, laid down at Clyde May 5, 1937, is a sister ship of the ill-fated Prince of Wales, which was sunk by Japanese warplanes off the coast of Malaya and of the King George V, which brought British ambassador Lord Halifax to

the United States last January.

Two other ships of the same class, the Jellicoe and Beatty, are in process of construction.

At the outbreak of the war Britain was believed to have 15 battleships in service. Losses since then, in addition to the Prince of Wales, include the Repulse--which was sunk in the same action--and the Royal Oak and the Hood.

According to Jane's Fighting Ships, the Duke of York mounts ten 14-inch guns, sixteen 5.25-inches and considerable smaller armament. She was designed to do about 30 miles per hour, and would carry a normal complement of about 1,500 men.

JAN 27 1942

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LONDON, Jan. 26-(AP)-William C. Bullitt, special American envoy in the Mediterranean basin, has informed General Wladislaw Sikorski, premier of the Polish Government-in-Exile, that 17,000 tons of food now stored in Cairo will be delivered soon to Poles in Russia, it was announced today.

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ROME, Jan. 26-(Official broadcast recorded by AP)-The Italian High Command said today military objectives on Malta, British island base in the Mediterranean which has been repeatedly raided by axis planes, were severely bombed again yesterday and a number of fires were caused.

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Folo Rangoon Burmese

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, Jan. 26-(AP)-Contending that French Indo-China is neutral in the Pacific War and therefore should not be attacked, the Petain government today officially protested for the second time to the Chungking government against the bombing of airfields at Hanoi, Indo-China.

The French announced 10 natives were killed and 10 others wounded in the second attack on Hanoi. It was said here that neither of the bombings attained the objectives sought.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26-(AP)-Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, says that "the hazard" of having a large Japanese population on Terminal Island, off the coast of California, "is greater since the war," but "adequate protective measures" can be taken to safeguard navy facilities there.

By that, he told the House Appropriations Committee during hearings on the navy supply bill reported today, he meant "fencing, surveillance and police control."

An earlier proposal to move the entire population and the island's canneries to another site was given up, Stark said, because of the expense and other factors involved.

"I would have felt more comfortable if we were able to transfer this entire situation to an area clear of naval activities," he added.

HELSINKI, FINLAND, Jan. 26-(AP)-The Finnish High Command said all was quiet along the Russian front north of Lake Onega today after repeated Russian onslaughts had been crushed, but a mass migration of needy children to Finland gave evidence of privation behind the fighting lines.

Already about 5,000 children have been sent to Sweden by the official evacua-

tion committee and 2,000 to 3,000 others have been moved by private agencies.. Wartime transportation difficulties have impeded the exodus.

The war communique said Finnish artillery had shelled Russian lines on other fronts, silenced a propaganda station and dispersed an enemy patrol. One Red fighting plane was declared shot down.

WITH THE RED ARMY ON THE WESTERN FRONT, JAN. 26-(AP)-THE RED ARMY IS MOVING ITS MEN AND GUNS AND MACHINES BACK TO THE WEST ACROSS THE VAST, SNOWSWEPT REACHES OF A COUNTRYSIDE BLEAK WITH WINTER, BUT EVEN MORE DESOLATE WITH THE DESTRUCTION OF WAR.

ROADS ARE MARKED WITH MACABRE MILESTONES--WRECKED MACHINES, THE FROZEN DEAD, CHARRED RUINS AND HOMELESS PEASANTS.

RETREATING, THE GERMAN ARMY WHICH FAILED TO REACH MOSCOW IS PUTTING THE TORCH TO EVERYTHING THAT WILL BURN.

JAN 27 1942

AROUND US HOUSES AND BUILDINGS STILL ARE SMOULDERING AND OFF TO THE RIGHT THERE IS THE CONSTANT RUMBLE OF BIG GUNS WHICH SOUNDS STRANGELY LIKE SUMMER THUNDER IN THIS SCENE OF SNOW AND ICE.

BACK AT UNAROVO AND BORODINO, WHICH LIE BEHIND US, WERE SCENES OF UTTER DESTRUCTION. NOT A HOUSE WAS STANDING IN EITHER TOWN.

AMID THE SMOULDERING RUINS OF WHAT HAD BEEN RUSSIAN HOMES WERE DOZENS OF EMPTY BOTTLES OF FRENCH WINES. THERE WERE SO MANY BOTTLES AROUND SOME BUILDINGS THAT IT SEEMED A QUESTION WHICH THE NAZIS USED MOST, CHAMPAGNE, OR GASOLINE TO SET FIRES.

WOMEN, CHILDREN AND OLD MEN WHO HAD BEEN LIVING IN NEARBY WOODS NOW HAVE GATHERED SORROWFULLY AROUND THE RUINS OF HOMES.

IN ONE PLACE NEAR UVAROVO A WOMAN COULD BE HEARD WAILING.

A SMALL BOY POINTED TO A PIECE OF ROPE DANGLING FROM A TELEGRAPH POLE AND SAID, "SHE HAS COME BACK FROM THE WOODS AND FOUND HER HUSBAND HANGING THERE."

HOWEVER, BACK AT MOZHAISK, ABOUT 16 MILES EAST OF UVAROVO, THE RUSSIAN SURPRISE ATTACK DID NOT GIVE THE GERMANS TIME TO DESTROY MUCH. THEY BLEW UP THE CENTRAL SECTION OF THE TOWN, BUT LEFT TWO CHURCHES AND MOST OUTLYING BUILDINGS INTACT. THE RUSSIANS SAID, THOUGH, THAT THEY HAD BEEN MINED.

THE FIRST EVIDENCES OF INTENSIVE BURNINGS BEGAN AT BORODINO. THE ONLY THING LEFT STANDING THERE WAS A MEMORIAL SHAFT TO THE RUSSIAN ARMY WHICH ~~DEFEATED~~ <sup>FOUGHT</sup> NAPOLEON'S ARMY THERE. THE FAMOUS NAPOLEON MUSEUM WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE AND DYNAMITE. IN ONE CORNER OF A RUINED ROOM A STATUE OF THE EMPEROR STOOD--HEADLESS.

GERMAN PRISONERS I TALKED TO GAVE NO REASON FOR THE RETREAT.

"WE WERE TOLD IN THE MIDDLE OF THE NIGHT TO LEAVE," SAID ONE PALE, SHIVERING YOUTH. "WE GAVE UP."

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MY COLONEL GUIDE CARRIES A PISTOL STUCK IN HIS COAT ACROSS HIS CHEST.

"I DO THAT TO BE READY," HE EXPLAINED. "WE CAN'T TELL WHEN GERMAN AUTOMATIC RIFLEMEN MIGHT APPEAR. THEY ARE CUT OFF IN NUMBERS IN THE WOODS ABOUT HERE."

BUT ONE THING IS CERTAIN--THIS GERMAN RETREAT IN THIS AREA IS ORDERLY.

"THE GERMAN ARMY STILL IS POWERFUL," SAID GENERAL L.A. GOROV. "WE CAN'T SAY IT'S BEEN ROUTED. BUT THE GERMANS ARE TELLING THE WORLD THEIR RETREAT IS PLANNED; THE TRUTH IS, MY MEN ARE FORCING THEM BACK."

TODAY ALONE I'VE SEEN MANY MILES OF BURNED HOUSES. THE GERMANS

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ARE NOT LEAVING A BUILDING UNTOUCHED, THEY ARE WRECKING EVERYTHING AS THEY GO ALONG.

THE THUNDER OF THE GUNS IS CONTINUOUS. RUSSIANS ARE MAKING HEAVY USE OF ARTILLERY ON THIS FRONT, DROPPING TON UPON TON OF EXPLODING STEEL INTO THE RANKS OF THE RETREATING FOE.

WRECKED GERMAN TANKS AND ARMORED CARS AND TRUCKS GIVE AMPLE EVIDENCE OF THE POTENCY OF THE RED ARTILLERY. FROM 10 MILES ON THE MOSCOW SIDE OF MOZHAISK TO THE WEST OF UVAROVO THE ROAD LOOKS LIKE AN AUTOMOBILE JUNK YARD.

TANKS BIG, LITTLE AND MEDIUM ARE STRUNG OUT. CARS BY THE HUNDRED ARE OVERTURNED IN DITCHES. OFTEN AROUND A WRECKED TANK YOU SEE A DEAD GERMAN SOLDIER.

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ALL THIS EQUIPMENT HAS NOT BEEN HIT BY ARTILLERY, OF COURSE. SOME VEHICLES APPARENTLY HAVE BROKEN DOWN AND BEEN ABANDONED. OTHERS WERE KNOCKED OUT BY SOVIET ANTI-TANK PLANES.

IT'S DINNER TIME NOW, AND WE SIT DOWN WITHIN RANGE OF THE GERMAN ARMY TO EAT A MEAL PERFECTLY SERVED BY RUSSIAN GIRLS.

A BIG, SMILING OFFICER COMES OVER TO OUR TABLE. HE ASKS HOW WE LIKE THE MEAL--THE SAME THAT IS SERVED THE SOVIET SOLDIER. WE SAY WE LIKE IT FINE.

"IF THE GERMANS HAD LARGER GUNS," HE COMMENTED, "THEY'D BE SHELLING US RIGHT HERE TONIGHT."

ALL THIS TIME 18 AND 19 YEAR-OLD GIRLS ARE FLITTING IN AND OUT THE ROOM SERVING US A HOT AND TASTY MEAL OF SOUP, HERRING, BEEF AND SPAGHETTI.

"HOW DO YOU LIKE IT HERE SO CLOSE TO THE GERMANS," I ASKED ONE COMELY GIRL.

"OH, IT'S NOTHING," SHE REPLIED, "FOR WE KNOW THE GERMANS ARE GOING THE OTHER WAY."

NEW YORK, JAN 26-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO BROADCAST A RUSSIAN REPORT TONIGHT SAYING 959 GERMAN PLANES HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN OVER OR NEAR MOSCOW ALONE SINCE THE GERMANS STARTED RAIDING THE SOVIET CAPITAL. CBS HEARD THE BROADCAST. JAN 27 1942

LONDON, MONDAY, JAN 26-(AP)-ROYAL AIR FORCE BOMBERS RAIDED GERMAN TERRITORY DURING THE NIGHT, IT WAS STATED OFFICIALLY TODAY. THERE WERE NO DETAILS IMMEDIATELY.

LONDON, JAN. 26-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT THAT THE JAPANESE HAD EFFECTED NEW LANDINGS ON THE WEST COAST OF MALAYA AND WERE ADVANCING IN A SEMI-CIRCLE ON JOHORE BAHRU, WHICH LIES AT THE VERY END OF THE MALAY PENINSULA ACROSS SINGAPORE STRAIT FROM THE ISLAND OF SINGAPORE.

THE ROME RADIO SENT OUT A TOKYO ANNOUNCEMENT, CREDITED TO THE HIGH COMMAND, THAT AYER HITAN, SOUTHWEST OF KLUANG, WHICH IS 50 MILES FROM SINGAPORE, AND SENGARANG, SOUTH OF BATU PAHAT, WHICH IS SOME 60 MILES FROM THE BRITISH BASE, HAD BEEN TAKEN. JAN 27 1942

TOKYO, JAN 26-(OFFICIAL BROADCAST RECORDED BY AP)-IMPERIAL HEAD-QUARTERS SAID TODAY THAT KAVIENG, NEW IRELAND, HAD BEEN COMPLETELY OCCUPIED BY JAPANESE FORCES.

ELSEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, IT SAID, JAPANESE TROOPS

WHICH LANDED AT BALIK PAPAN, ON THE EAST COAST OF DUTCH BORNEO, NOW WERE ATTACKING FIERCELY ALONG THE COASTAL AREA. JAPANESE LANDED AT KENDARI, IN SOUTHERN CELEBES, WERE REPORTED ENGAGED IN MOPPING UP OPERATIONS.

LONDON, JAN. 26-(AP)-REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, HEARD THE VICHY RADIO BROADCAST A TOKYO REPORT TODAY THAT KLUANG, 50 MILES NORTH OF SINGAPORE, HAD BEEN CAPTURED BY THE JAPANESE IN THEIR DRIVE DOWN THE MALAY PENINSULA.

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LONDON, JAN. 26-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S WAR REVIEW IN COMMONS, PROBABLY THIS WEEK, WILL BE "HARD IN SOME WAYS, BUT VERY HEARTENING IN THE END," HIS PERSONAL ASSISTANT, MAJOR DESMOND MORTON, SAID TODAY. THE WHOLE PACIFIC STRATEGY IS EXPECTED TO BE DEBATED. SOME POLITICAL CORRESPONDENTS REPORTED CHURCHILL PLANNED TO CREATE SOME SORT OF WAR DIRECTING BODY IN WHICH THE DOMINIONS WOULD BE REPRESENTED.

MONTREAL, JAN 26-(AP)-PREMIER GODBOUT TOLD A PUBLIC MEETING TONIGHT THAT PRIME MINISTER W.L. MACKENZIE KING "HAS ALWAYS BEEN AGAINST CONSCRIPTION FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE, AND WITH THE EXAMPLE OF AUSTRALIA, WHO SENT MOST OF HER TROOPS OUTSIDE OF THE COUNTRY, HE WILL NOT IMPOSE CONSCRIPTION."

"I THINK THAT CONSCRIPTION FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE ACTUALLY WOULD BE A CRIME," HE ADDED. "THE EXAMPLE OF AUSTRALIA PROVES THAT NOW.

KING REALIZED, THE PREMIER SAID, THAT AUSTRALIA WAS TODAY DEPRIVED OF A LARGE PART OF ITS ARMY, FIGHTING ELSEWHERE WHILE THE

ENEMY APPROACHED AUSTRALIAN SHORES.

GODBOUT SPOKE IN FRENCH AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ST. DENIS-DORION LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

GODBOUT WAS INTERRUPTED MANY TIMES BY SHOUTED QUESTIONS, PARTICULARLY IN CONNECTION WITH CONSCRIPTION.

AS THE QUESTIONERS, DESCRIBED BY SPEAKERS AT THE RALLY AS STUDENTS, BECAME MORE UNRULY, A DOZEN POLICEMEN MOVED THROUGH THE CROWD TO KEEP ORDER.

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WHEN GODBOUT SAID THAT PRIME MINISTER KING WAS AGAINST CONSCRIPTION FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE, SOMEONE IN THE REAR OF THE HALL SHOUTED, "YES, BUT HE HAS ALREADY SENT MEN OVERSEAS."

THE YOUTHS KEPT UP A CONTINUAL CRY OF "CANADA, CANADA ONLY." AFTER THE MEETING BROKE UP, THEY LINED UP IN THE STREET OUTSIDE THE HALL, AND MARCHED AWAY SHOUTING "A BAS, A BAS LA CONSCRIPTION." (DOWN, DOWN, DOWN WITH CONSCRIPTION.)

GODBOUT, WHO HAD ORIGINALLY INTENDED TO DISCUSS EDUCATIONAL REFORM, DISCARDED HIS TEXT AND ANSWERED REPEATED DEMANDS TO SPEAK ON THE CONSCRIPTION ISSUE.

DISCUSSING THE PROPOSED PLEBISCITE, GODBOUT SAID THAT PRIME MINISTER KING COULD PUT THE QUESTION THIS WAY: "ARE YOU FOR CONSCRIPTION?" OR "ARE YOU AGAINST CONSCRIPTION?"

"BUT, MR. KING KNOWS THAT ENGLAND DOESN'T NEED MEN, SO HE WILL NOT ASK THE QUESTION THAT WAY."

THE PREMIER DID NOT SAY WHAT FORM THE PLEBISCITE QUESTION WOULD TAKE.

GODBOUT SAID HE APPROVED OF THE "DEFENSE OF OUR COUNTRY IN OUR OWN

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LAND, BUT THERE ARE CERTAIN TERRITORIES WHICH MUST BE DEFENDED TO PROTECT OUR OWN LAND." HE MENTIONED LABRADOR AND ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AS PLACES TO BE DEFENDED TO PROTECT CANADA.

"ENGLAND HAS NO NEED OF MEN," HE SAID. "WHAT ENGLAND NEEDS ARE MUNITIONS AND FOOD. THAT IS WHERE THE INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE OF OUR COUNTRY CAN HELP."

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"I AM FRENCH. I WANT TO REMAIN FRENCH, AND IN REMAINING FRENCH I WANT TO CARRY MY HEAD HIGH. WE CAN ALL BE GOOD FRENCH-CANADIENS, BUT LET US BE PATRIOTIC, LET US BE GOOD CANADIENS."

OTTAWA, ONT., JAN 26-(AP)-THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT PROPOSES TO PROVIDE MUNITIONS OF WAR AND FOOD UP TO \$1,000,000,000 FREE OF CHARGE TO BRITAIN, PRIME MINISTER W.L. MACKENZIE KING ANNOUNCED TODAY. HE SAID THIS WOULD HELP MEET THE BRITISH SHORTAGE OF CANADIAN DOLLARS.

OTTAWA, (TUESDAY) JAN 27-(AP)-OFFICIALS AT NO. 2 SERVICE FLYING TRAINING SCHOOL AT NEARBY UPLANDS AIRPORT ANNOUNCED EARLY TODAY THAT LEADING AIRCRAFTMEN C.F. CLARK OF KINGSTON, ONT., AND J.H. JOHNSTON OF BRINSTON, ONT., WERE TWO OF FOUR ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE MEN FROM THE STATION KILLED IN TWO TRAINING PLANE CRASHES IN ONTARIO YESTERDAY.

NAMES OF THE OTHER TWO WERE NOT RELEASED PENDING NOTIFICATION OF NEXT-OF-KIN.

TWO OF THE MEN WERE KILLED AT KINGSTON AND TWO AT BRINSTON, NEAR CORNWALL, ONT., BUT OFFICIALS SAID THEY COULD NOT SAY IMMEDIATELY IN WHICH CRASH CLARK AND JOHNSTON WERE KILLED.

CAUSE OF THE CRASHES WAS UNKNOWN.

#### MACASSAR

WASHINGTON, JAN 26-(AP)-IN A DISASTROUS JOLT TO A BIG JAPANESE INVASION FLEET IN THE NETHERLANDS INDIES, AMERICAN FORCES HAVE TORPEDOED AND PROBABLY SUNK AN ENEMY AIRCRAFT CARRIER, AND IN COOPERATION WITH DUTCH COMRADES HAVE POSITIVELY DESTROYED 11 OTHER VESSELS, LATEST REPORTS DISCLOSED TONIGHT.

MOREOVER, 22 OTHER JAP VESSELS HAVE BEEN HEAVILY BATTERED AND SOME OF THEM PROBABLY DESTROYED SINCE THE GREAT ENGAGEMENT BEGAN LAST FRIDAY IN MACASSAR STRAIT, GATEWAY TO JAVA, THE HEART OF THE FABULOUSLY WEALTHY INDIES. JAN 27 1942

ALTOGETHER, IT HAS BEEN THE MOST TREMENDOUS AMERICAN NAVAL VICTORY SINCE DEWEY'S EXPLOIT AT MANILA IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

THE FULL EXTENT OF THE FLAMING DAMAGE INFLICTED UPON THE GIANT JAPANESE CONVOY WHICH SINCE FRIDAY HAD BEEN TRYING TO THREAD THE 90 MILES OF THE MACASSAR STRAIT, BETWEEN BORNEO AND CELEBES ISLANDS, MAY NOT BE DISCLOSED FOR SOME DAYS.

A NAVY COMMUNIQUE TONIGHT SAID, WITH CHARACTERISTIC CONSERVATISM, THAT "SUBSTANTIAL" RESULTS WERE OBTAINED. THE HAMMER BLOWS WERE DELIVERED BY CRUISERS, DESTROYERS AND SUBMARINES OF ADMIRAL THOMAS C. HART'S ASIATIC FLEET, AND BY ARMY FLYING FORTRESSES.

IT WAS A UNITED STATES SUBMARINE WHICH DELIVERED THE ATTACK ON THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER, AND WHILE RESULTS WERE NOT ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN, THE NAVY SAID SHE WAS "BELIEVED TO HAVE SUNK."

NOR WAS THE IDENTITY OF THE CARRIER KNOWN. THE JAPANESE,

ACCORDING TO LATEST AVAILABLE INFORMATION HERE, HAD EIGHT AIRCRAFT CARRIERS BUILT AND TWO UNDER CONSTRUCTION LAST OCTOBER. THEY RANGE FROM 7,100 TO 26,900 TONS, AND THE LARGEST CAN CARRY 50 TO 60 PLANES.

THE TOTAL OF 11 SHIPS DEFINITELY SUNK WAS PIECED TOGETHER FROM COMMUNIQUE ISSUED HERE AND AT THE UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS IN JAVA. THEY WERE: SEVEN DESTROYED BY THE GUNS AND TORPEDOES OF AMERICAN WARSHIPS, TWO TRANSPORTS BY THE AMERICAN BOMBING PLANES, ONE DESTROYER BY A DUTCH SUBMARINE AND ANOTHER SHIP BY DUTCH BOMBERS. THE AMERICANS AND DUTCH ALSO ACCOUNTED FOR THE HEAVY HITS ON OTHER ENEMY CRAFT--TRANSPORTS AND THE CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS ESCORTING THEM.

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B92WX

THROUGH THIS THUNDERING ENGAGEMENT, THE FIRST LARGE-SCALE NAVAL DEPLOYMENT OF THE WAR THUS FAR, THE UNITED STATES FORCES LOST NOT A SINGLE SHIP OR PLANE. TWELVE ENEMY FIGHTING PLANES ATTACKED THE BOMBERS, AND FIVE OF THE TWELVE WERE SHOT DOWN.

BEHIND THE TERSE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE, WHICH FURNISHED AN EAGER PEOPLE ITS ONLY NEWS OF THE VICTORY SO FAR, LAY INDICATIONS THAT NOT ONLY THE ORIGINAL JAPANESE CONVOY, BUT POSSIBLY REINFORCEMENTS RUSHED VAINLY TO ITS RESCUE, HAD BEEN PARTIALLY DESTROYED.

THE ACTION OPENED FRIDAY WHEN DUTCH WARPLANES ASSAULTED THE CONVOY. THEN AMERICAN DESTROYERS ENTERED THE ACTION AND A NAVY COMMUNIQUE SATURDAY TOLD OF THEIR ATTACKING JAPANESE TRANSPORTS AND DESTROYERS. ON SUNDAY THE NAVY TOLD OF UNITED STATES CRUISERS JOINING THE BATTLE. AND TODAY COMMUNIQUE FOR THE FIRST TIME MENTIONED JAPANESE CRUISERS

AS BEING BOMBED BY THE WARPLANES. THE SEQUENCE APPEARED TO INDICATE THAT THE CRUISERS OF BOTH SIDES HAD NOT BEEN ON HAND AT THE START OF THE FIGHTING, THAT THOSE OF ADMIRAL HART'S WERE RUSHED INTO ACTION WHEN THE JAPS PROVED TO HAVE NO MASTERY OF THE AIR, AND THAT THE JAPANESE THEN DESPERATELY SENT THEIR OWN CRUISERS TO THE SCENE IN A FRUITLESS ATTEMPT TO TURN THE TIDE OF THE BATTLE.

DESPATCHES FROM BATAVIA, DUTCH EAST INDIES, SAID DURING THE DAY THAT THE KNOWN SUCCESSES THUS FAR WERE DIVIDED AT A RATIO OF ABOUT TWO FOR AMERICAN AND DUTCH BOMBERS TO ONE FOR A DOGGED GROUP OF DESTROYERS AND CRUISERS OF THE FLEET OF ADMIRAL HART. THIS DISPATCH DID NOT INCLUDE THE SINKING OF THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER.

THOUSANDS OF JAPANESE LIVES WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN LOST IN THE TREMENDOUS SERIES OF FORAYS BY UNITED NATIONS CRAFT, BUT NO EXACT ESTIMATE WAS YET AVAILABLE.

#### BOMBERS (WITH BJT)

WASHINGTON, JAN 26-(AP)-THE LATEST VICTORY FOR HEAVY LONG-RANGE AMERICAN BOMBERS REPORTED IN TODAY'S ARMY COMMUNIQUE CONFIRMED THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S CONFIDENCE IN THE ABILITY OF THE BIG CRAFT TO TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES IN AN AIR FIGHT.

THEY RAN THEIR RECENT BAG OF ENEMY PLANES TO 14 BY SHOOTING DOWN FIVE JAPANESE FIGHTERS IN ONE PHASE OF THE WEEK-END RUNNING AIR AND SEA FIGHT IN THE STRAIT OF MACASSAR.

NINE ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN JANUARY 17 BY A SMALLER FORMATION OF AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS IN A RAID ON A JAPANESE FLYING FIELD AT MENADO IN NORTHEAST CELEBES ISLAND.

FROM THE LATEST VICTORY THE BOMBERS EMERGED UNSCATHED, THE WAR

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DEPARTMENT SAID, BUT TWO AMERICAN PLANES WERE LOST AND ONE DAMAGED IN THE MENADO EPISODE. THE BOMBERS IN THE LATEST ENGAGEMENT OVER MACASSAR STRAITS, WERE OFFICIALLY IDENTIFIED AS BOEING FOUR-ENGINED FLYING FORTRESSES, WHICH THE ARMY DESIGNATES AS B-17. A SIMILAR TYPE FIGURING IN LONG-RANGE FLIGHTS IS THE CONSOLIDATED B-24.

THEY WERE DESIGNED FOR JUST THE SORT OF MISSIONS THEY HAVE PERFORMED IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC CONFLICT--TO RANGE FAR FROM THEIR BASES TO BLAST ENEMY TARGETS FROM HIGH ALTITUDES AND DEAL WITH ENEMY DEFENDING INTERCEPTORS WITHOUT AID FROM ESCORTING FIGHTERS.

THE UNITED STATES HAS LED ALL OTHER NATIONS IN PERFECTING THE TYPE, PERSISTING WHEN SOME FOREIGN CRITICS REFERRED TO THEM AS FLYING TARGETS. IN EUROPE, FLOWN BY BRITAIN'S RAF PILOTS, THE B17S HAVE BEEN OFFICIALLY CREDITED WITH SUCCESSFUL DAY AND NIGHT RAIDS OVER GERMANY AT ALTITUDES OF 34,000 FEET "WITH VIRTUAL IMMUNITY FROM ENEMY FIGHTERS AND GROUND FIRE."

LATEST IMPROVED VERSIONS OF THE FLYING FORTRESSES ARE CREDITED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT WITH SUCH EQUIPMENT AS ARMOR PLATE AND LEAK-PROOF FUEL TANKS, AND WITH SPEEDS "WELL IN EXCESS OF 300 MILES AN HOUR."

A94WX

WITH WHAT GUNS THEY ARE ARMED IS A MILITARY SECRET, HOWEVER, AS ARE DETAILS OF THE BOMB SIGHT WHICH CONTRIBUTES TO ACCURACY OF BOMBING FROM SUBSTRATOSPHERE ALTITUDES OF MORE THAN SIX MILES.

THE KNOWN RANGE OF THE TWO CHIEF TYPES OF HEAVY ARMY BOMBERS WOULD PERMIT THEM TO OPERATE FROM BASES IN AUSTRALIA OR ELSEWHERE

BEYOND THE LIKELIHOOD OF MASS ENEMY ATTACKS.

THE LATEST TYPE OF FLYING FORTRESS WHOSE SPECIFICATIONS WERE PUBLISHED WAS THE B-17-D, WHICH WAS SAID BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO HAVE A GROSS WEIGHT OF JUST SHORT OF 20 TONS, A WING SPAN OF 103 FEET AND PROVISION FOR A CREW OF SEVEN TO NINE MEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, JAN. 26 (AP)--A SUBMARINE RAID ON SAN FRANCISCO IS "VERY PROBABLE," ADMIRAL J.W. GREENSLADE, COMMANDANT OF THE 12TH NAVAL DISTRICT, SAID TODAY.

SUCH A RAID, WITH A SUBMARINE COMING TO THE SURFACE AND FIRING ON THE CITY WITH ITS DECK GUNS, WOULD HAVE ONLY A NUISANCE VALUE FOR ITS EFFECT ON CIVILIAN MORALE AND USE IN JAPANESE PROPAGANDA BROADCASTS, HE SAID.

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"IT IS NOT ONLY POSSIBLE, BUT VERY PROBABLE," THE ADMIRAL ASSERTED. "WE WOULD EVEN ANTICIPATE THE POSSIBILITY OF AN AIR RAID AS WELL."

"IN MODERN TOTAL WAR, SUCH AS IS BEING WAGED AGAINST US TODAY, THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS IMPREGNABILITY FROM ENEMY ATTACK. WE HAVE, HOWEVER, ANTICIPATED ANY MOVE THE ENEMY MIGHT MAKE AND HAVE TAKEN EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION TO GUARD AGAINST SURPRISE."

IN A RADIO INTERVIEW, ADMIRAL GREENSLADE STRESSED THE NECESSITY OF DEVELOPING CIVILIAN DEFENSE. "IT MUST BE PREPARED FOR EVERY EVENTUALITY."

A37 (NYC OUT)

NEW YORK, JAN. 26-(AP)-THE ENTIRE EASTERN SEABOARD FROM MAINE TO FLORIDA IS BEING DEFENDED BY COORDINATED LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES READY TO MESH INTO UNIFIED ACTION WITHIN A MATTER OF SECONDS.

EVEN AS BIG GUNS AND PLANES BOMBED AND ZOOMED IN MANEUVERS YESTERDAY, ESTABLISHMENT OF "A CLOSELY COORDINATED DEFENSIVE AND OFFENSIVE NETWORK SYSTEM" WAS ANNOUNCED JOINTLY BY THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE JOINT STATEMENT FOLLOWED BY A DAY THE REPORT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPECIAL INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE WHICH CRITICIZED LACK OF COMPLETE ARMY-NAVY LIAISON AT HAWAII AS A CAUSE OF THE PEARL HARBOR DISASTER DEC. 7.

"THROUGH ELABORATELY PREPARED METHODS OF LIAISON," THE STATEMENT SAID, A COMMAND TRIUMVIRATE OF NAVY, ARMY AND AIR CHIEFS "ARE AVAILABLE TO EACH OTHER 24 HOURS A DAY, AND THE FORCES AVAILABLE TO THEM MESH INTO UNIFIED ACTION WITHIN A MATTER OF SECONDS ON THE RECEIPT OF AN ALERT OR ANY ACTIVITY BY ENEMY SURFACE OR AIR FORCES ALONG THE ATLANTIC COAST."

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JOINTLY DIRECTING THE COORDINATED SERVICES ARE LIEUTENANT GENERAL HUGH A. DRUM, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE EASTERN ARMY FORCES; REAR ADMIRAL ADOLPHUS ANDREWS, COMMANDER OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC NAVAL COASTAL FRONTIER, AND BRIGADIER GENERAL ARNOLD N. KROGSTAD, COMMANDING THE FIRST AIR FORCE.

EDITORS:

THE WAR DEPARTMENT ASKS THAT THERE BE NO FURTHER PUBLICATION OF THE FIGURES GIVEN BY SENATOR THOMAS ON THE FORCES AT GENERAL MACARTHUR'S COMMAND IN THE PHILIPPINES, OR HIS STATEMENT THAT THERE IS A CONSIDERABLE AREA HELD BY THESE FORCES IN NORTHERN MINDANAO.

THESE STATEMENTS WERE MADE BY SENATOR THOMAS ON THE FLOOR OF THE SENATE. AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S REQUEST, HE SINCE HAS DISCLOSED HE WILL ELIMINATE THIS PORTION OF HIS ADDRESS FROM THE TEXT AS IT WILL BE PRINTED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

IT HAS BEEN THE UNDERSTANDING THAT ANYTHING SAID ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE WAS PRIVILEGED FOR PUBLICATION UNDER THE CENSORSHIP CODE ISSUED BY THE DIRECTOR OF CENSORSHIP. THE WASHINGTON BUREAU, SINCE RECEIVING THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S REQUEST, HAS BEEN UNABLE TO REACH A RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL OF THE CENSORSHIP OFFICE AND CONSEQUENTLY IS TRANSMITTING THE WAR DEPARTMENT REQUEST.

YOU WILL BE ADVISED AS SOON AS ANY RULING CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE CENSOR. MEANWHILE, A SUB WILL BE SENT ON THE THOMAS SPEECH.  
THE A.P.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JAN. 26-(AP)-BRIGADIER GENERAL WELLES, U. S. UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE, WILL RECEIVE THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR HONORIS CAUSA FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF BRAZIL TUESDAY AT A CEREMONY IN STATUARY PALACE.

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WELLES, WHO HAS BEEN ATTENDING THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, PLANS TO START FOR HOME WEDNESDAY BY PLANE.

# Roosevelt Says 6, 8 or 10 A. E. F.s Are Now in War, U.S. Is Rushing All Possible Help to the Pacific; U-Boats Sink 2 More American Tankers Off Coast

## Location Of Units Is Secret

President Also Reveals Aid Is Being Rushed To Far Pacific.

STUDYING REPORT ON PEARL HARBOR

Much Accomplished on Bringing About Unification of Command, Says Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (A.P.)—President Roosevelt today said the Allies were making excellent progress in getting help to the far Pacific and asserted there were six, eight or ten American expeditionary forces in various localities of the world. Much had been accomplished, too, he said, in bringing about unification of command, although not as a result of the Roberts report on the Pearl Harbor attack, which principally blamed

lack of collaboration between the Army and Navy for that debacle. Unification began long before the report was issued, he said.

### Declines to Elaborate

He declined to elaborate concerning help being sent to the western Pacific area. A reporter asked whether supplies had been sent to that war zone, and he answered that good progress had been made. Asked if men had been sent, too, he replied that he preferred to apply the broader word help to what was being done.

The President thought it silly to refer to the American troops in Northern Ireland as an A. E. F. He said this country has six, eight or ten expeditionary forces. But he would not, of course, disclose where they were.

### Silent on Eire Protest

He had not heard officially, he said, of the protest of Eire at the landing of American troops in Northern Ireland and would not comment, but made it plain he regarded the protest as a triviality.

Major General James E. Chaney, 56, an air corps officer who developed the air raid defense system now guarding the coasts of the United States, was named today by the War Department to command all American Army forces in the British Isles.

He will have charge of the American troops who arrived yesterday in Northern Ireland under the direct command of Major General Russell P. Hartle.

Chaney has been in London since early last Summer as ranking army member of the American military mission there. In September he was a member of a special American military mission in Moscow.

It was in January, 1940, that Chaney, after nearly two years of preliminary work at Mitchel Field, N. Y., was placed in charge of a new experimental air defense command to develop protection against

air raids.

He organized the use of plane detecting devices in a defense system which he demonstrated at his field headquarters near Watertown, N. Y., during army maneuvers in the Summer of 1940. His listening post was established near a field from which interceptor ships took off on the approach of "enemy" bombers.

On the basis of Chaney's experimental work, the air corps set up four air districts covering the entire country, and on Oct. 25, 1940, he was assigned to command the northeast air district at Mitchel Field. Seven months later he was ordered to duty in the office of Chief of Staff and shortly thereafter went to London.

## SAYS U.S. HAS 6 TO 10 FORCES ABROAD NOW

Asserts Nation Is Sending All Help It Can to Southwest Pacific as Fast as It Can —Reports Very Good Progress.

Washington, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt asserted today that the United States had six, eight or ten expeditionary forces outside the United States.

He told a press conference at the same time that this country was sending all the help it could as fast as it could to the whole southwest Pacific area.

He asserted also that very good progress was being made on getting aid to the western Pacific.

The President did not elaborate on his statement about

the expeditionary forces. He tossed the remark about them into a question and answer discussion about the arrival of American forces in Northern Ireland, which was announced yesterday. He was asked about statements that this was only a vanguard of American forces. Not answering directly, he went on to say that somebody had said the forces in Ireland were an A. E. F. It is rather silly to say this, he added, because we have six, eight or ten expeditionary forces outside the United States which might be called by various names. You can pay your money and take your choice, he added.

Mr. Roosevelt preferred not to discuss locations of American forces or to say whether they had arrived at their destinations.

### As to a Unified Command.

For two months, he said, a unification of command has been in process of consummation between American military and naval forces.

This was not, he explained, a result of the report of the Roberts Commission which investigated Japan's sneak attack on Pearl Harbor and criticized lack of collaboration between the army and navy commanders.

The President indicated that no merger of the War and Navy departments was contemplated, however.

He parried questions designed to elicit his comment on a protest by Eamon De Valera, President of Eire, over the

dispatch of troops to Northern Ireland. This, Mr. Roosevelt said, is a development to carry on the war to eventual victory.

### Defines the ABDA Area.

He suggested that the people of Eire had little to worry about over the fact that American military might had been sent to strengthen the defenses of the British Isles.

An Inter-Allied Council, the President said in response to a question, is developing very nicely, but he did not go into details on that either. As for the type of assistance going to the western Pacific, Mr. Roosevelt said he would

call it help rather than use the narrower terms of men or materiel.

Incidentally, he proposed that the press begin calling the whole southwestern Pacific area by a simple term which he said the Government had been using for some time—the ABDA area. That stands for American, British, Dutch and Australian, he explained. This area, he said, does not include China, Thailand, Burma and French Indo-China.

# Light Work Ordered For AEF in Ulster

## Hard Beds and Green Fields Impress American Soldiers—Flying General Made Head of Expeditionary Force.

BY WILLIAM B. KING  
WITH THE AEF IN NORTHERN IRELAND, Jan. 27, 1942  
—Light work was ordered today for some of the United States combat troops now established in their camps in northern Ireland.

**Landing Is Peaceful Interlude**  
But for most of them their second day on British soil was devoted to writing letters or cables to the folks back home.

For the youthful infantrymen who had crossed the Atlantic without undressing, carrying their lifebelts wherever they went, the landing on British soil seemed a peaceful interlude. But that was because most of them did not know that enemy planes just then were scouting over the province.

For those of the troops who expected to have to make camp in rough surroundings, the neat billets were a pleasant surprise. In the camouflaged encampments constructed for them by American workmen who arrived almost eight months in advance they found a British army staff had prepared their beds, cooked a special dinner and made all arrangements for comfort.

Two things seemed to impress the young soldiers most as they examined their new surroundings: the hard beds in their new quarters and proverbial green of the Irish fields.

"I think," said 22-year-old Joseph Hermindez, "that conditions here are going to be more Spartan, and that the training will be as hard as the beds. That will be pretty stiff. I think our camps at home were far more comfortable. But they were made for peace-time training."

Sylvester Grady of Minneapolis echoed that thought, saying:

"I think these beds the British army use are about the hardest I ever slept on. But there's a war on for us now."

One expressed the feeling of many when, looking across a vivid stretch of green fields dotted by an occasional small, thatched hut, he said:

"Now I know why they call it the Emerald Isle. I never knew grass could be so green."

For their mid-day meal the soldiers had soup, roast beef, roast potatoes and vegetables, custard,

coffee, and bread and margarine.

As the men in the ranks settled down to their new camp life their headquarters disclosed that the U. S. Army had been preparing for the American soldiers' arrival in the United Kingdom for almost a year.

This came out at a press meeting at which it was announced that Maj.-Gen. James E. Chaney has been made commanding general of U. S. Army forces in the British Isles, with headquarters in England, while Maj.-Gen. Russell P. Hartle, who landed with the troops yesterday, is field commander.

Chaney was in London during most of the Battle of Britain last fall and his reports formed the basis of the U. S. Army's plans for the formation of the four air corps interceptor commands which now blanket the United States. The Marylander is termed an authority on co-ordinated antiaircraft defense of land batteries and fighter planes.

His chief-of-staff, Brig. Gen. Charles L. Bolte, heads a group of 17 specially selected officers who have been studying the British staff system of combat procedure while planning for the integration of the U. S. forces.

The United States troops are quartered in a solid bit of "home away from home"—encampments outfitted with the latest in electric refrigeration and kitchen equipment.

Under lease-lend the United States months ago sent the advance party of this newest A. E. F. to build housing for troops and supplies. The work was done by veterans who had put up similar structures in the United States and elsewhere, and the speed with which they worked amazed the neighboring population, to whom American methods and American machines were something new.

Miles inland those workmen erected prefabricated huts, warehouses and depots, all brought in numbered sections from United States factories and sent to carefully camouflaged camps, hidden so well in dense woods and rolling

hill country that even while they still were under construction they were almost invisible from sky or ground.

Within the structures—built low to the ground and well dispersed to hide them from any possible marauding German airmen—is the latest in American equipment to make them efficient.

A storage building half covered with earth contains electric refrigeration units to hold perishable foods, such as fruits and meats.

One of the camouflaged buildings in a group deep in an ancient forest contains the most modern cooking equipment, arranged for efficiency, cleanliness and, as always, inconspicuousness.

Another hut in a typical camp has been set aside for use as a hospital.

Other buildings have specialized purposes, but most contain only the familiar rows of army bunks. All the huts are built of metal, insulated to protect their inhabitants from the wet cold of winter. They are a vast improvement over the housing that was provided for United States soldiers who came to Britain on a similar mission twenty-five years ago.

In another, and even more secluded spot of land that Britain has allotted for United States development, well-hidden and well-guarded ammunition dumps have been placed.

All this work was completed well ahead of schedule by the workmen who left their American homes for at least a year and toiled in the drizzle, snow, cold and brown mud of Northern Ireland.

## Sea-Weary Soldiers Begin Limbering Up In North Ireland

By RICE YAHNER,  
Associated Press War Correspondent.

WITH THE A. E. F. IN NORTHERN IRELAND, Jan. 27.—Sea-weary United States soldiers—vanguard of a second A. E. F.—worked the kinks out of cramped muscles today in camps constructed by American technicians who have been working here for eight months.

In good spirits after an uneventful Atlantic crossing under the protecting guns of the United States and British Navies, the troops—several thousand strong—found everything in readiness to receive them when they landed yesterday amid cheers and martial music.

The billets to which they were

whisked away by train and motor transport were no makeshift affairs. On the contrary, their quarters proved to be sturdy insulated

huts, erected of pre-fabricated parts brought from the United States and designed especially to withstand the cold and frequent rains of Northern Ireland.

The construction work was carried out under the Lease-Lend Act.

While the setting was new, the wartime crossing of the Atlantic and the debarkation were an old story to many of the officers and non-commissioned officers, who landed on these shores nearly 25 years ago as members of the first A. E. F.

Mingled with the World War veterans and seasoned Regular Army men were numerous draftees. All were fresh from Southern maneuvers which had hardened and welded them into a single fighting unit.

Censorship forbids mentioning the size of the unit or its identity, but the official announcement issued in London said it included "several thousand men of an infantry division."

"They are combat troops with the usual components of field artillery," the statement added.

The contingent is commanded by 52-year-old Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle.

**Speak Highly of Fitness.**

Critical British, Irish and American officials who watched the troops debark spoke highly of their evident fitness.

"You are impressive examples of American military might," declared Sir Archibald Sinclair, British Air Minister, who welcomed them.

So great was the secrecy surrounding the Atlantic crossing that only a small band of curious onlookers was on hand as the big transports were warped alongside the quays.

When military bands struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," however, a ragged cheer went up from the shore, and like wildfire the electrifying cry ran through the town:

"The Yanks are here!"

Spectators crowded to the streets as the troops marched out of the dockyard after the brief official greeting, swinging along to the stirring strains of "Marching Through Georgia" with the Stars and Stripes fluttering proudly at the head of the column.

**Exchange Greetings.**

The doughboys looked grim as they paraded through town, full packs on their backs and tin hats on their heads.

Grins came to their faces, however, as they broke marching formation to entrain for their encampments and they exchanged friendly greetings with Britishers and Irishmen who crowded close

to them.  
While most of the doughboys hailed from the Midwest and many had never before been aboard any vessel larger than a river steamer, they seemed to be taking in stride the excitement attendant on their trans-Atlantic voyage.

"When do we eat?" was the question that seemed uppermost in their minds.

They learned quickly that they would get what the British call "a heavy breakfast and two heavy meals" a day. British soldiers get one heavy meal and three light ones daily.

Plans for the disposition to be made of the American troops were not announced, but it was assumed that training—which began only a year ago for some—would be resumed with emphasis placed on tactics developed by British soldiers who already have seen action on the continent and elsewhere.

Most of the Americans appeared

anxious to come to grips with the enemy.

"They're all eager for a fight," was the way one of their officers put it.

First-class Pvt. Milburn Henke, 22, of Hutchinson, Minn., son of a German immigrant to the United States, was the first soldier ashore. He proudly displayed a postcard from his father saying: "Give 'em hell."

Though the Atlantic crossing was described laconically by the Navy as "routine," it was an exciting adventure for this correspondent and Harrison Roberts, Associated Press photographer, accredited to the A. E. F.

The ever-present danger of enemy submarine, frequent boat drills, the sight of protecting warships wallowing through the waves and the eerie nights when the convoy swept on without a light showing, all combined to add to the air of excitement.

Because of the number of passengers aboard the 20-year-old transport to which we were assigned there were only half enough lifeboats to go around and the remainder of the personnel was assigned to life rafts.

## Streamlined Billets One of the Delights in Northern Ireland.

A North Ireland Port, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. James E. Chaney, rated both as a combat pilot and a combat observer by the United States Air Corps, has been made commanding general

of the United States Army forces in the British Isles, it was officially announced today.

Gen. Chaney's chief of staff is Brig.-Gen. Charles L. Bolte.

Major-Gen. Russell P. Hartle, who arrived here with several thousand United States Army troops yesterday, is the commanding general of American forces in Northern Ireland.

The announcement said the first United States combat troops to arrive in the European combat zone could be regarded as the vanguard of others to take up stations in the British Isles.

**Special Group Acted.**

"A special observers' group" augmenting a large staff of attaches, it reported, made a study

of British combat procedure for movement of United States troops in this zone if and when it becomes advisable.

Gen. Chaney, 56-year-old native of Maryland, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1908. He was transferred to the Air Corps after long service in the Infantry and Signal Corps.

The establishment of "general headquarters somewhere in England" under Gen. Chaney's command was announced.

The United States military headquarters announcement said that Chaney arrived in the United Kingdom on May 15, 1941, with seventeen specially selected staff officers. He set up a general and a special staff under the name of Special Observer Group to make a detailed study of British military and air technic.

"This staff worked in close co-operation with the War Office and perfected an organization which enabled immediate action when President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill decided in Washington late last month to have American troops assist in the defense of the British Isles as an essential fortress in this world struggle," the announcement added.

The United States

## CHANNEY CAREER MAN OF ARMY

## Bolte, Staff Chief, in U. S. Service Since 1917.

Washington, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—As commanding officer of all American Army forces in the United Kingdom the War Department today designated Major-Gen. James E. Chaney, 56-year-old air officer who has been ranking army member of the American military mission in London for several months.

Gen. Chaney is no stranger to jobs combining military affairs with diplomacy. He was a member of the American military mission that visited Moscow last September, and in 1932 was technical adviser to Gen. George S. Simonds at the disarmament conference in Geneva, Switzerland.

He was born in Chaney, Md., and his early career in the army included six months of "detached service" which took him to Europe, Africa and Asia in 1910. Four years later, after his return from a tour of duty in the Philippines, Chaney was instructor in modern languages at West Point, where he had been graduated in 1908.

He was transferred to the air service from the infantry in 1917 and the next year was commandant of the school of military aeronautics at Columbus, Ohio. With the war-time rank of major, he sailed for France, where he was assigned to air staff duties.

**Was Stationed at Rome.**

From 1919 to 1924 Chaney was assistant military attache for air at Rome, and he was given three Italian decorations—Order of the Crown, Croce di Guerra and Italian Ribbon.

In more recent years he has commanded the Air Corps schools at Brooks, Kelly and Randolph fields in Texas, and in 1940 he was named head of the Air Defense Command at Mitchell Field, New York. Ordered to duty in the office of the Chief of Staff last May 10, he was sent to London shortly thereafter.

Gen. Chaney's Chief of Staff, Brig.-Gen. Charles L. Bolte, 46 years old, is one of the army's youngest general officers. He was born in Chicago on May 8, 1895, and is a graduate of the Armour Institute of Technology.

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In January, 1940, after nearly two years of preliminary work at Mitchel Field, he was placed in charge of a new experimental air defense command to develop protection against air raids. He organized the use of plane-detecting devices in a defense system that he demonstrated at his field headquarters near Watertown, N. Y., during manoeuvres in the Summer of 1940. His listening post was established near a field from which interceptor planes took off on the approach of "enemy" bombers.

On the basis of his experimental work, the Air Corps set up four air districts covering the entire country, and, on Oct. 25, 1940, he was assigned to command the Northeast Air District at Mitchel Field.

Seven months later he was ordered to duty in the Office of the Chief of Staff, and shortly thereafter he went to London.

#### Service in China.

Gen. Bolte was an infantry reserve officer in 1917 when he was ordered to active duty on his birthday, and he has been on continuous duty as an infantry officer since then. For bravery in France, where he participated in the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne actions and was wounded in action, he was decorated with the Purple Heart.

After graduation from the command and general staff school in 1930, Gen. Bolte was assigned to the Fifteenth Infantry at Tientsin, China, for four years. More recently he was a member of the War Planning Group at the Army War College in Washington, and then operations and training officer of the Fourth Army Corps at Jacksonville, Fla.

On May 28, 1941, he went to London as war plans officer for a special army observer group.

## U.S. Troop Landing. Assailed by De Valera

### Irish Government Not Consulted on Arrival Of Second AEF in Ulster, Eire President Protests.

DUBLIN, Jan. 27 (AP).—Eamon de Valera, the Brooklyn-born prime minister of neutral Eire, vigorously protested tonight the landing of United States troops across the border in northern Ireland and the renewed emphasis thus placed on the rift between Eire and the six counties of the north.

#### Peril to Eire Independence Seen

De Valera based his protest on the fact that Irish government was "not consulted either by the British government or the American government" on the arrival of the troops, and added:

"It is our duty to make it clearly understood that, no matter what troops occupy the six counties, the Irish peoples' claim for the union of national territory and for supreme jurisdiction over it will remain unabated."

Simultaneously Minister of Supplies Sean Lemass, in a speech here tonight, declared that Eire's independence and neutrality faced increasing danger and might have their supreme test in the coming year. He made no further elaboration on that statement.

#### No Hostility Toward U. S.

De Valera softened his protest somewhat with the declaration that his people have "no feeling of hostility toward and no desire to be brought in any way into conflict with the United States."

The 60-year old prime minister founded his protest on the contention that the appearance of American forces on the northern side of the border stressed the split which led to the partition of Ireland in 1921. By that action, the Irish Free State was established while the six counties of Ulster remained in the United Kingdom.

Comparing the partition of Ireland to that of Poland, De Valera called it "one of the cruelest wrongs that could be committed." Furthermore, he declared it was carried out "despite the express will of the Irish people."

Text of De Valera's statement follows:

The Irish government has not been consulted either by the British government or the Amer-

ican government with regard to the coming of American troops to the six counties (of Ulster).

Everyone knows that Ireland 20 years ago was partitioned and the six counties cut off from the rest of the country by act of the British parliament despite the expressed will of the Irish people.

They knew when the United States entered the last war that President Wilson declared Americans meant to fight for democracy and for the rights of peoples to national self-determination.

The Irish people took him at his word and in the general election of 1918, by the overwhelming vote of more than 3 to 1, declared for national independence and for the establishment of a republic.

This decision was reaffirmed after two years of conflict with Britain in the general election of

1921 when partition candidates returned were less than a fourth of the total representation.

Nevertheless, the British government set up a separate parliament for six of the 32 counties. These counties formed no historical or geographical entity. They were chosen fully with the view of securing a majority for

In one half of the area, including the City of Derry, and in the whole area on the boundary of the 26 counties a majority of candidates were against partition.

Likened to Partition of Poland Partition of the territory of an ancient nation was one of the cruelest wrongs that could be committed against a people. The partition of Ireland was no different in essence from the former partition of Poland.

Nor were the evils that flow

from it less than those Abraham Lincoln foresaw from the projection of the partition of the United States when he determined to prevent it, even at the cost of fighting one of the bitterest civil wars in history.

Ireland has no hostility toward nor any desire in any way to be brought into conflict with the United States for reasons to which I referred a few weeks ago. The contrary is the truth.

It is our duty to make it clearly understood that no matter what troops occupy the six counties, the Irish peoples' claim to union of national territory and for supreme jurisdiction will remain unabated.

Four years ago the British government and Parliament recognized fully the sovereignty of the Irish Nation over that part of the nation's territory included in the 26 counties and the bargain has been honorably kept in that regard.

But maintenance of the parti-

tion of Ireland is as indefensible as aggression against all nations, which it is the avowed purpose of Britain and the United States, in this war to bring to an end.

### Eire Premier Says Neither Washington Nor London Consulted Dublin.

Dublin, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Eamon De Valera issued a statement tonight protesting against the arrival of United States troops in Northern Ireland, across the border from Eire.

The statement declared that Eire had not been consulted either by the British or American governments with regard to the coming of the troops.

Mr. De Valera based his objec-

tion on the emphasis lent the split between Eire and Northern Ireland by the establishment of the American forces on the northern side of the border.

His statement referred to the fight twenty years ago when he said the Irish nation was partitioned "despite the express will of the Irish people." He compared the division of Ireland with the partition of Poland and called it

"one of the cruelest wrongs that could be committed."

However, he declared, the people of Ireland have "no feeling of hostility toward and no desire to be brought in any way into conflict with the United States."

### Ulsterite Hopes A. E. F. Will Alter Eire Policy

BELFAST, Jan. 27 (AP).—Prime Minister John M. Andrews informed the Parliament of Northern Ireland today of the "historic and significant" arrival of American troops adding that between the United States and Ulster there are many bonds that could never be broken.

A Laborite member said he trusted the arrival of the American Expeditionary Force would mark the beginning of a new policy on the part of all concerned and that very soon Ireland (Eire still neutral) would recognize the necessity of taking its rightful place in the commonwealth of nations.

### BRITAIN SPREADS A. E. F. NEWS AFAR

### Radio Carries It in Many Different Languages.

London, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—The British Broadcasting Corporation laid down the heaviest propaganda barrage of the war today to tell the world that the Yanks were coming again.

In a multitude of languages, announcers spread word of the landing of a new A. E. F. vanguard in Northern Ireland and emphasized repeatedly that the United States sent approximately 2,000,000 men across the Atlantic in the world war.

The flow of American fighting men is starting much faster this time, they declared.

Despite the secrecy cloaking all shipping and troop movements, it has been common talk recently

in London as well as in Northern Ireland and Eire that American troops would be landing in the British Isles any day.

Some London quarters which presumably should have been in the dark even knew the date of their arrival.

## A. E. F. Pierced U-boat Ring

### Navy Fooled Nazi Submarines Believed Sent Here to Sink Transports.

Washington, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—The United States Navy apparently outwitted a veritable school of U-boats in guiding the first trans-Atlantic American troop convoy of this war safely to Northern Ireland.

While official communiques maintained silence on the subject, naval experts noted today that the probable period the convoy spent on the high seas had coincided with a time of intensive submarine activity in the western Atlantic. Quiet words of praise were spoken for the skill by which the soldiers were delivered without the loss of a man.

The ships put into the unidentified harbor yesterday and the troops, under command of Major-Gen. Russell P. Hartle, began moving out to the first camp to be occupied by American soldiers in the British Isles since the days of the Doughboy.

The strategical purpose to be served by these units and other following contingents remained a military secret. But it was clear that they might either assist in defense of the British Isles, should Hitler decide to try an invasion this spring, or take part in an Allied invasion of the Continent.

As defense units the Americans were believed here to have one especial advantage over British troops. If the Axis were to attempt an invasion through Eire, the citizens and government of the Irish Republic might welcome American military assistance, while resenting the presence of British troops.

The possibility has been discussed here that Eire might consent to establishment of American bases on the Irish coast if and when the United States could

guarantee protection for that country against German attacks.

Anti-submarine operations have been redoubled since the under-sea raiders began moving into the American side of the Atlantic in force.

On the basis of reported ship sinkings, the U-boats recently have appeared to be operating along this nation's East Coast in far greater number than they did during the first world war. Thus it was considered probable that this most recent troop convoy crossed the Atlantic under greater potential peril than that faced by American transports in 1917-18 when the U-boats were more or less bottled up in the North Sea.

Some naval experts even speculated that the submarines which have been attacking coastal shipping may have had an assault on the big convoy as one of their primary objectives.

## Dad and Son AEF Buddies

With the AEF in Northern Ireland, Jan. 27 (AP).—Papa David Meskimen and son Frank—both sergeants in the same outfit—are among the U. S. troops here.

"I just came over to keep an eye on the boy," said the father, casting a paternal glance at 27-year-old Frank.

The Meskimens come from Waterloo, Iowa.

# No. 1 Private Of A. E. E. Calls Girl Back Home

**Talks on Radio-Telephone  
Hookup From Sister to  
His Parents in Minnesota**

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 27 (AP).—"Squirt" talked to "Dinkie" tonight, their lonesomeness bridging 6,000 miles of land and sea.

"Squirt" is twenty-year-old Iola Christensen, of Hutchinson, Minn., and "Dinkie" is Private First Class Milburn Henke, twenty-three, son of a Hutchinson restaurant operator. Private Henke was the first American ashore from transports that carried the first American Expeditionary Force of this war to Northern Ireland. They have been sweethearts for some time.

Their conversation, with those between Milburn and his parents, was arranged by communications engineers using short-wave radio, telephone and regular broadcast radio, over the National Broadcasting Company's Blue Network.

At first a little shy and nervous when she heard Milburn's voice, Miss Christensen quickly picked up the conversation. After conveying greetings of her parents and mutual friends she inquired as to the time in Ireland, and then swung into the thought closest to her mind.

**Asks About Irish Girls**

"How about those Irish girls?" she asked her faraway sweetheart. "Do they all have red hair?"

"I don't know yet," came the reply. "We haven't got away to see yet."

Mrs. Carl Henke, the soldier's mother, appearing to be calm, admitted nervousness as she conveyed greetings of the family and said her son was missed at Christmas and at a celebration Monday night honoring "grandma's fifty-second wedding anniversary."

Milburn's father, who was born in Germany and advised his son in a recent letter to "give 'em hell," was the most nervous of the three. As he told his son how proud he was and said the boy had put "Hutchinson on the map," his voice almost faded to a squeak.

"I'm sure it won't be long now, since you're over there," he told his son. "And when it's over, we'll be waiting here for you."

And to this, Iola added: "And I'll be waiting, too."

**Milburn Proves a Diplomat**

At the end of the broadcast, the

New York announcer attempted to get Milburn to commit himself as to whether he thought the Irish colleens were more attractive than Minnesota girls. Milburn put himself on record and Iola's mind at rest with: "I'll take the Minnesota girls."

Milburn at first said Iola's hair was "red," but she quickly denied this, and he later admitted he'd better call it "brown."

Earlier today the elder Henke's restaurant was a busy place, with friends, customers and just plain curious folk dropping in to see the man whose son was the first American soldier to land on European soil in this war.

Last Jan. 13 Milburn dropped his father a rather mysterious line. It read: "I can't say where I am, or where we are going. Don't worry, I'll write as soon as I get a chance."

Carl Henke, the soldier's father, was brought to Hutchinson from Strassburg, Germany, when he was a year and a half old. His father, William Henke, was killed in the World War while fighting on the American side against Germany.

## Carl Henke Is Proud of His Son

**Father of First U. S. Soldier to Set Foot on  
European Soil Is German-born.**

Hutchinson, Minn., Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Carl Henke's restaurant, in this town of less than 4,000, was a busy place today, with friends, customers and just plain curious folks dropping in to see the man whose son was the first American private soldier to land on European soil in the present world war.

And Carl—German born—was happy about the whole thing. His restaurant, where his son was a working partner until he was called into service, reflected that pride. There was a star in the window; Washington's and Lincoln's pictures were on the walls.

It all was in honor of Milburn Henry Henke, 22 years old, first class private, who was the first American fighting man to land on European soil, following Major-Gen. Russell H. Hartle down the gangplank of an American Army transport that docked in Northern Ireland.

On January 13 last Milburn dropped his father a rather mysterious line. It read:

"I can't say where I am, or where we are going. Don't worry, I'll write as soon as I get a chance."

He sent his girl friend, Iola

Christenson, 20, of Hutchinson, a note to the same effect.

Then yesterday, the War Department settled the enigma. It announced that Milburn had led the vanguard of American soldiers in disembarking in Northern Ireland.

Carl Henke, the soldier's father, was brought to Hutchinson from Strassburg, Germany, when he was a year and a half old. Carl Henke's father, William Henke, was killed in the first world war while fighting on the American side against Germany.

**Was School Athlete.**

Young Henke is known locally for his general all-around physical ability and his athletic attainments. He was born on a farm and, like all Minnesota rural kids, learned about guns in hunting rabbits, partridge and ducks.

In Hutchinson High School, Henke was an athletic ace, playing basketball, football and baseball. He was particularly good at basketball. His school nickname is Dink.

After being graduated he played independent basketball and kept in condition between seasons by working with a well drilling crew. A big rugged chap, he helped out in his dad's restaurant for a while before leaving for army camp.

The girl friend, Miss Christensen, kept in the background as reporters overran the place with

even a London newspaper telephoning for the home town background of Dink Henke.

She did say, finally: "I'm glad it was Ireland because that's a nice place to be."

Young Eugene Henke, handsome 14-year-old brother of the soldier celebrity, was more positive in his opinion. Sticking out his chest, Eugene said: "I knew he'd be a big shot."

## Smashing of Japan to Start In 1943, Churchill Pledges

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Winston Churchill told Britain today that American fighter and bomber squadrons would participate "in the coming offensive against Germany," and gave his assurances that in 1943 the United Nations would be able to set out in "good style" to destroy Japan.

A text covering all important passages in Prime Minister Churchill's speech in Commons will be found on Page 9.

### **Demands Confidence Vote**

On his longest and most important war review in many months he staked the life of his administration by demanding from the House of Commons a vote of confidence that will without question be given shortly. He said plainly that the Allied position in the Pacific was yet grave and would remain so through 1942.

For the relative British weakness

in that theatre, Churchill shouldered full responsibility.

In the past, he said, while the menace posed by Japan was yet distant and passive, the British government had been faced with the realities of actual conflict in Africa and in Russia and to these theatres

it had diverted its major available troop strength and every ounce of material aid that could be spared.

"It follows," he explained, "that we could only make partial provision in the Far East against the hypothetical danger of a Japanese onslaught."

Nevertheless, he disclosed that considerable reinforcements had arrived in Singapore, although the limiting factor in the Asiatic theatre had not been lack of men but lack of available transport.

"A hard fought battle is raging on the approaches to Singapore," he said, "I am not going to make any forecast except to say it will be fought to the last inch by British, Australian and Indian troops."

### **Allies Still Face Hard Blows**

The prime minister's speech ranged the whole world front—now offering encouraging words, now warning that hard and painful blows were yet to fall on the Allies

—and in the end he went back to the only all-embracing promise he ever had made to the British people on the war: "Blood, toil, tears and sweat."

"But," he went on: "It is because, however, I see a light gleaming behind the clouds and broadening upon our path that I make bold now to demand a declaration of confidence of the House of Commons as an additional weapon in the armory of the United Nations."

The possibility that Australian alarm might become a powerful factor in the debate receded somewhat with the Prime Minister's announcement that not only Australia and New Zealand but Canada and South Africa would be given representation in the British War Cabinet.

The Prime Minister declared his belief that the Japanese—"whose game is to make hell while the sun shines"—were more likely to try to consolidate their present positions than to undertake "a serious mass invasion of Australia." Nevertheless, he conceded that both Australia and New Zealand were now "in the immediate danger zone."

He declared, too, in answer to expressions of fear in Australia and elsewhere that the Pacific struggle was being subordinated to the older struggle with Hitler, that "there is no question of regarding the war in the Pacific as a secondary operation."

### **Joint U. S.-British Staff**

In this connection, he told of the body known as the combined chiefs of staff committee, composed of three U. S. officials and three officers representing the British chiefs of staff committee in London, set up in Washington, and said that any differences arising through its operation would be adjusted "by personal agreement between President Roosevelt and myself, representing our respective governments."

He disclosed also the proposed establishment of a Pacific Council, comprising Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and the Dutch East Indies to transmit the "united views" of that body to the chiefs of staff committee in Washington.

The Australians wanted this council to be set up in Washington, he added, and New Zealand preferred such a location, but President Roosevelt's views were being awaited.

### **Report on Various Theatres**

This, essentially, was what the prime minister reported of the various theatres:

Libya—If British forces had not won a full victory they had at least made "a highly profitable transac-

tion" in killing, wounding or capturing two thirds of the Axis forces, or 61,000 men.

But Libya was still to be held against an enemy who "has certainly received reinforcements" via the Mediterranean.

Russia—"The Caucasus and the Russian oil fields of Baku and the great Anglo-Berian oil field are denied to the enemy" in a victory by the Russians, aided by British equipment. Thus "the overrunning of all those lands from the Levant to the Caspian, which in turn give access to India, Persia, the Persian Gulf, the Nile Valley and the Suez Canal," had been averted.

Western Pacific—In this admitted-

ly critical battle the balance both in sea and air power "will surely change;" there is a cordial British-American union, typified by the fact that "we (Churchill and Roosevelt) can say anything to each other, however painful;" and there are immense increases in British war production—tank production, for example, doubled in the last six months—"colossal programs" in the United States and "the multiplication of joint tonnage at sea"—illustrated by American construction already increased in proportion of 100 to nearly 160.

By these programs, said the Prime Minister, "we shall be able to move across the ocean next year two, three and even four times as large armies as the considerable forces we are able to handle at present."

He spoke warmly of the presence of an vanguard of an American army in the British Isles where "very considerable forces are following, as opportunity may serve."

He said the mighty British and American navy, both in the Atlantic and Pacific plan their moves "as if we literally were one fleet."

### **Sharp Criticism**

The prime minister sat down to a certain victory in the coming confidence vote, but there nevertheless was sharp criticism.

Sir Herbert Williams, Conservative, observed sardonically that Churchill was the "only person in the country satisfied with his own team," and added that for the prime minister to ask a vote of confidence "is like going to church and hearing the parson propose a vote of confidence in God."

There were assertions that Pacific events were being hidden from the people; that the government was afflicted with "backstairs intrigue;" that the people were "alarmed at the disharmony" between British and Australia; and other scattered grumblings.

Churchill himself conceded that

there had been painful errors and would be more, but said he was not going to "pick out scapegoats, throw blame upon generals and sacrifice my loyal and trusted colleagues to appease the clamor of certain sections of the British and Australian press or to take the edge off our reserves in the Far East."

He declared that when he was told he ought to throw one or another cabinet member overboard he could only say: "I much regret I am unable to gratify such wishes—or words to that effect."

# Churchill

Partial text of Churchill statement on 28 Jan 1942  
[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 27.—Prime Minister Churchill, presented Britain today with a picture of growing Allied might and unity, and demanded that Parliament vote confidence in his Government.

Against his frank admission that bad news has come from the Pacific Ocean battle front he told the House of Commons:

United States troops which have landed in Northern Ireland are only the vanguard of more to come.

**Bombers To Be Sent**  
United States fighter planes will help defend Britain against air assault. United States bombers will join the RAF in bombing Germany.

Considerable reinforcements have reached the Malayan front in the past week.

"We are taking many measures with the United States to increase the security of Australia and New Zealand, sending reinforcements, arms and equipment by the best routes."

"It is because I see the light gleaming behind the clouds and broadening upon our path," he said at the end of his candid report of the good and evil in Britain's war fortunes, "that I make so bold now as to demand a declaration of confidence of the House of Commons as an additional weapon in the armory of the United Nations."

**Commons Begins Debate**  
At the close of the war leader's speech, the House of Commons began debate on Britain's war direction, which Churchill will wind up with a brief concluding speech this week. The thunderous cheers that greeted

his one-hour-and-twenty-four-minute accounting left no doubt how the House of Commons will vote when it finally puts the question of confidence to a test.

Experienced observers predicted that Churchill had forestalled most of his critics and that not more than 20 or 30 would vote "no" to the resolution "that this House has confidence in his Majesty's Government and will aid it to the utmost in vigorous prosecution of the war."

"We shall presently regain naval command of the Pacific and begin to establish effective superiority in the air," the Prime Minister predicted.

**Doubts Australian Invasion.**  
He pledged that the Malay peninsula and Singapore would be defended to the last inch and said he doubted that Japan would attempt an invasion of Australia.

"a very ambitious overseas operation in the precarious and certainly limited time before the British and American navies regain, as they must regain, ultimate command of the Pacific."

"There is no question of regarding the Pacific war as a secondary operation," he added. "The United States Navy is linked in the most intimate union with the Admiralty both in the Atlantic and the Pacific."

Although Mr. Churchill said he "must confess to feeling the weight of war upon me even more than in the tremendous summer days of 1940," he spoke with obvious confidence and appeared to be in high good humor. He told one of the largest audiences ever to pack a Commons session that "I feel the broadening smell of victory and liberation bearing us and all tortured peoples onward safely to the final goal."

**M. P.'s Sit on Floor**  
Seats for the debate were at such a premium that several members had to sit on the floor of a low platform at one end of the chamber. From her customary seat in the gallery, Mrs. Churchill leaned forward to listen intently to her husband's speech, and his son, Randolph, in army uniform, sat among his fellow conservative members.

The Prime Minister divulged broad new plans for unifying war direction, bringing in Britain's Dominions.

Besides a special council for the war in the Pacific to be set up in Washington or London, he announced that Britain had agreed to the requests of Australia for the right to membership in the War Cabinet and that the same rights will be accorded New Zealand, Canada and South Africa.

**To Collaborate With Stalin.**  
Mr. Churchill also mentioned arrangements with President Roosevelt for a body in Washington to be called "the combined staff committees" and declared that "we must also concert together in close collaboration with Stalin and Chiang Kai-shek."

"I am the man that Parliament and the nation have got to blame for the general way in which they were served," the Prime Minister told the House of Commons in a voice made husky by a heavy cold as he summed up Britain's war fortunes in his first review since visiting the United States.

**Insist On Trust**  
"And," he added, "I cannot serve them effectively unless, in spite of all that has gone wrong and is going to go wrong, I have their trust and their faithful aid."

However, not all that Churchill reported was of British reverses or of dark prospects for the future.

In Libya, he said, an imperial army outnumbered two to one by Gen. Erwin Rommel's German-Italian forces has won Cirenaica.

It has lost 18,000 men killed, wounded or captured, he disclosed; but he declared that more than three times that number—"a highly profitable transaction"—have been lost by the Axis. He totaled their casualties at 61,000.

**Holding It Is Next Job**  
Now, he added, Britain's job is to hold reconquered Cirenaica.

He called Britain's munitions output "gigantic" with tank production doubled in the last six months and small arms output more than doubled.

Britain's volume of planes is steadily rising, he said, and they are larger and better.

The Prime Minister said he had many discussions in Washington with President Roosevelt on British-American war direction and that "in order to wage war effectively against

Japan" they had agreed that Roosevelt "propose the establishment of a Pacific council in Washington or London to include representatives of Australia and New Zealand as well as Britain and the Netherlands."

Australia wants and New Zealand prefers Washington as the meeting place, Churchill said, but no decision has been reached yet whether it will be there or London.

"It is because things have gone badly, and worse is to come, that I demand a vote of confidence," the war leader said.

**Refers to Press Criticism.**  
Referring to press criticisms in recent weeks about "our affairs at home and abroad," Mr. Churchill told the House the present occasion was one of those arising in the life of any government which "must be clarified."

"We have had a great deal of bad news from the Far East and I think it highly probable we shall have a great deal more," Mr. Churchill said gravely.

"Wrapped up in this bad news will be many tales of blunders and shortcomings in foresight and action."

In the galleries of the crowded House as the Prime Minister spoke were United States Ambassador John Winant, Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky and the High Commissioner of Eire, J. W. Dulaney.

**Says Hess Sought Overthrow.**  
Bidding for a show of British unanimity, the Prime Minister told the House that when Rudolf Hess, No. 2 deputy of Adolf Hitler, "flew over here some months ago he firmly believed he had only to gain access to certain circles in this country for what he described as the Churchill clique to be thrown out of power and for a government to be set up with which Hitler could negotiate a magnanimous peace."

"That," continued the Prime Minister, "may seem silly to us but it is mischievous abroad and I am sure the House would wish to make its position clear."

"Since I have been back in this country I have had inquiries from a dozen governments based on enemy propaganda turning

upon the point as to whether the government is to be dismissed from power or not."

**Sent Stalin What He Asked.**  
Mr. Churchill dwelt at length on the achievements of Soviet Russia and told the House that "we have sent Stalin exactly what he asked for."

Nevertheless, he acknowledged ruefully that bad weather had caused "a small lag" and promised it would be made up "by the early days of February."

Britain's aid to Russia in munitions, the Prime Minister declared, contributed not only to the Russian victories but also to better relations between Britain and the Soviet Union.

"And," he added, "I cannot serve them effectively unless, in spite of all that has gone wrong and is going to go wrong, I have their trust and their faithful aid."

**Reports on North Africa.**  
However, not all that Mr. Churchill reported was of British reverses or of dark prospects for the future.

In Libya, he said, an imperial army out numbered two to one by Gen. Erwin Rommel's German-Italian forces has won Cirenaica.

It had lost 18,000 men killed, wounded or captured, he disclosed, but he declared that more than three times that number—"a highly profitable transaction"—have been lost by the Axis. He totaled their casualties at 61,000.

Now, he added, Britain's job is to hold reconquered Cirenaica.

The battle of Libya would have been lost November 24, he said, had not Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, commander of the British Middle Eastern forces, "intervened himself, changed command and ordered the ruthless pressure of attack to be maintained without regard to risk or consequences."

"But for this robust decision we should now be back on the line from which we started," Mr. Churchill continued, "or perhaps further back. Tobruk would possibly have fallen and Rommel would be marching toward the Nile."

"Cirenaica has been regained—it still has to be held."

"We have in our possession 36,500 prisoners, including many

wounded, of which 10,500 are Germans.

"We have killed and wounded at least 11,500 Germans and 13,000 Italians."

**Won't Predict Libyan Outcome.**  
"In all we have accounted for 61,000 men. There is also a mass of enemy wounded, some of which have been evacuated to the rear, to sea or to the westward."

Furthermore, Mr. Churchill declared, the Axis has lost 852 aircraft and 386 tanks.

The Prime Minister declined to predict the outcome of the Libyan battle, but declared that "after two and a half years of war we have only just managed to keep our heads above water. We are beginning to see our way through, and it looks more than ever before that we are going to win."

He called Britain's munitions output gigantic with tank production doubled in the last six months and small arms output more than doubled. Britain's volume of planes is steadily rising, he said, and they are larger and better.

Never since "we were deserted by the Bordeaux-Vichy government and were set upon by Italy," said Churchill, has the situation in the Nile Valley, both west and east, been as favorable.

But, he said, only by the smallest margin have the British so far succeeded in beating Gen. Rommel in Cirenaica and only by the victories of the Russians on the Black Sea "have we been spared the overrunning of those vast lands from the Levant to the Caspian."

Telling the House that every tank and every aircraft squadron was needed, in Libya, Mr. Churchill declared it would "see by what a small margin and by what strokes of fortune we so far have survived."

Referring to the demands on him last summer and fall for a continental invasion by the British, Mr. Churchill commented that "all the troubles in the Far East and Middle East might have been sunk into insignificance compared with another and far worse Dunkirk had he yielded."

**Japan a Threat Two Years.**

Turning to other war theaters, Mr. Churchill said that because of a Cabinet policy of avoiding embroilment with Japan "we

have lain for nearly two years under the threat of attack by Japan."

"Now that the blow has fallen," he added, "it does not fall upon us alone."

The Prime Minister called Britain's munitions output "gigantic" and said it was "rounding up in remarkable manner."

Praising Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Supply, Mr. Churchill said:

"We are producing twice as many and far more complicated guns every month as we did in the peak of 1917 and 1918."

"Tank production has doubled in the last six months," he disclosed. "Small arms production is more than twice what it was six months ago. In aircraft production there is a steady increase not only in the numbers but in the size and quality of aircraft."

Because of preoccupations elsewhere, he asserted, Britain had it in her power "only to make moderate and partial provision in the Far East against the hypothetical danger of Japanese attack."

"Why then should I be called upon to pick out scapegoats and throw blame on generals and soldiers?" he demanded bluntly of those who have been urging Cabinet changes?

"Why should I be called on to drive away loyal and trusted colleagues and friends to appease the clamor of a certain section of the British and Australian press?"

"If I were capable of doing that I would be incapable of rendering to this country and this House any further service."

Mr. Churchill furthermore took personal responsibility for diplomatic policy toward Russia and the handling of Britain's resources, strategy and dispositions of forces in the Pacific area.

Mr. Churchill warned that Japanese naval supremacy would last "long enough for Japan to inflict many heavy and painful losses on all the United Nations with establishments and possessions in the Far East. But if we persevere, the boot will be on the other leg."

The Prime Minister pledged that "the battle of the Malay Peninsula and the approaches to Singapore will be fought to the last inch by British, Australian and Indian forces which have

have lain for nearly two years under the threat of attack by Japan."

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The Prime Minister pledged that "the battle of the Malay Peninsula and the approaches to Singapore will be fought to the last inch by British, Australian and Indian forces which have

been re-enforced in the last week."

#### Agreement With Roosevelt.

Prime Minister Churchill said that during his visit to the United States "I had many discussions with the President on Anglo-American war direction."

"In order to wage war effectively against Japan," he added, "it was agreed with Mr. Roosevelt that the latter propose establishment of a Pacific Council in Washington or London, to include representatives of Australia and New Zealand as well as Britain and the Netherlands."

Mr. Churchill said that the Australian Government asked for accredited representation in the War Cabinet in formulation and direction of policy.

"We have, of course, agreed," he said. "The same facilities will be accorded to New Zealand, Canada and South Africa."

The Prime Minister in expressing his doubt that Japan would attempt an invasion of Australia described such action as "a very ambitious overseas operation in the precarious and certainly limited time before the British and American navies regained, as they must regain, ultimate command of the Pacific."

#### 'Will Fight Through To End,' Roosevelt Tells Churchill

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today that on his visit to the United States he established with President Roosevelt the closest relations of "comradeship and friendship."

"We can say anything to each other, however painful," he said.

"Mr. Roosevelt's last words to me were 'We will fight through to the bitter end whatever the cost may be.'"

## Parliament Is Told Hess Sought New Cabinet To Negotiate Peace

JAN 28 1942

### Churchill Reveals Hitler's Deputy Firmly Believed He Had Only To Gain Access To Certain Cliques To Overthrow Present Regime In Britain

(By The Associated Press)

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Prime Minister Churchill told Parliament today that when Rudolf Hess parachuted down onto Scotland eight months ago the Nazi leader "firmly believed he had only to gain access to certain cliques in this country for what he described as the Churchill clique to be thrown out of power, and for a government to be set up with which Hitler might negotiate a magnanimous peace."

This was the first time that Churchill had confirmed reports that this actually was Hess' purpose in making the sensational flight from Germany to Britain.

Churchill was engaged in telling the House of Commons "How very oddly foreigners view our country and its way of doing things" when he told of the Hess episode.

"The only importance attaching to the opinions of Hess," the Prime Minister added, "is the fact that he was fresh from the atmosphere of Hitler's table."

Whether Hess made his flight with Hitler's consent probably will not be known until the war is ended. And it is doubtful if the British public soon will learn the full details of Hess' supposed acquaintance of friendship with the Duke of Hamilton, the British Peer Hess meant to contact on his mission.

A few days after Hess landed, the well-informed British Press Association said that Hess had a map with the ducal seat of Dungavel ringed in blue, that the No. 2 Nazi had landed only 15 miles from Dungavel, and asked his farmer-captors how to reach the Duke.

Hess had met the Duke before the war and had written him after hostilities began. The Duke had turned the letter over to British authorities, the report said.

Military intelligence officers interviewed Hess with the Duke standing by. Churchill also had private audiences with him, but if the Prime Minister learned anything startling, he never com-

municated it to the public.

Berlin branded Hess "a mental case" suffering from peace hallucinations when he fled Germany; British radio propagandists gleefully countered with assertions beamed to the Reich that the No. 2 Nazi "suddenly had become sane."

Premier Stalin of Russia in a broadcast Nov. 6 described Hess' flight as an unsuccessful attempt to enlist Britain and the United States in the Nazi war on Russia.

Hess landed in Scotland in May, some six weeks before Germany attacked Russia.

Although Churchill had demurred at previous parliamentary questions about his talks with Hess, he did say on Nov. 12 that Britain's No. 1 prisoner had intimated "that Hitler originally counted more on starvation of the British than on invasion."

Meanwhile, Hess twice has been reported on hunger strikes as a protest against detention, saying that he should be treated as "a special envoy" and allowed to return to Germany, to his wife and 3-year-old son.

The average Briton's attitude about Hess seemed to be summed up in Home Security Minister Herbert Morrison's comment:

"Whether he is Rat No. 1, a Trojan horse, or just a giant panda—the main thing is he is caged."

#### Churchill Pays Tribute To MacArthur's Stand

#### Sends Salute to Americans in Name of Commons

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP).—To General Douglas MacArthur and his command in the Philippines, Prime Minister Churchill paid this tribute in his war review to the House of Commons today: "I would like, in the name of the House, to express my tribute to the splendid courage and quality with which the small Amer-

ican Army under General MacArthur has resisted so brilliantly and for so long the hordes of Japanese hurled against it by superior air and sea power.

"Amid our own troubles we send General MacArthur, his soldiers and the Filipino troops who are defending their native soil with vigor and courage our salute."

## Chief Portions of Churchill's

## Report to Commons on

## Britain's

## Improved

## Outlook in War

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP).—Following is a partial text of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech in the House of Commons today:

From time to time in the life of any government there come occasions which must be clarified. No one who has read the newspapers of the last few weeks about our affairs at home and abroad can doubt that such an occasion is at hand.

Since my return to this country I have come to the conclusion that I must ask to be sustained by a vote of confidence from the House of Commons. It has been suggested that we should have three days' debate at this time, during which the government would be belabored by some of those who have not such heavy burdens to carry, but that we should separate without a division. In this case there are sections of the press which are hostile, and there are some whose hostility is pronounced, who would declare the government's credit broken, and it might even be hinted that it has been privately intimated to me that I should be very reckless if I asked for a vote of confidence.

The matter does not stop there. These reports can then be flashed all over the world and they would be repeated by enemy broadcasts night after night in order to show that the Prime Minister has no

right to speak for the nation, and that the government of Britain is about to collapse. If a member dislikes the government very much and feels that it is in the public interest that it should be broken up, he ought to have the manhood to testify to his opinion. Nobody need be mealy-mouthed in this debate.

This Parliament, which at present is the most powerful representative assembly in the world, must also and will also bear in mind the effect produced abroad by all its proceedings.

We have also to remember how very oddly foreigners view our country and its way of doing things. When Rudolf Hess flew over here some months ago, he firmly believed he had only to gain access to certain circles in this country for what he described as the "Churchill clique" to be thrown out of power and for a government to be set up with which Hitler might negotiate a magnanimous peace. The only importance attaching to the opinions of Hess is the fact that he was fresh from the atmosphere of Hitler's table.

But I can assure the House that, since I have been back in this country, I have had anxious inquiries from a dozen countries, all turning on the point of whether His Majesty's government is to be dismissed from power or not.

I am sure the House would wish to make its position clear. Therefore I stand by the ancient constitutional and Parliamentary doctrine of free debate and faithful voting.

Now I turn to the account of the war which constitutes the claim I make for the support and confidence of the House.

Three or four months ago we had to cope with the following situation:

The German invaders were advancing, blasting their way through Russia. The Russians were resisting with the utmost heroism, but no one could tell what would happen—whether Leningrad, Moscow or Rostov would fall, or where the German winter line would be established.

No one can tell now where it will be established, but now the boot is on the other leg.

The government thought, and Parliament, upon reflection, agreed, that the best aid we could give Russia was in supplies of many kinds—raw materials, munitions and, particularly, tanks and aircraft. Our forces at home and abroad had long been waiting thirstily for these weapons. At last they were coming to hand in large numbers.

Large-Scale Aid to Russia  
At home we have always the

danger of invasion to consider and prepare against. Nevertheless, we sent Premier Stalin—I gather that is how he wishes to be addressed and that is the form in which he favors me—exactly what he asked for. A whole lot was promised and sent. There is, I am sorry to say, a small lapse due to bad weather. But it will be made up by the early days of February.

This was a decision of major strategy, and any one could see that it was right to put it first when they watched the wonderful achievements of the Russian Army. Our munitions were, of course, only a contribution to the Russian victory. But they were an encouragement in Russia's darkest hour. Moreover, if we had not shown this loyal effort to help our ally—albeit at heavy sacrifice to ourselves—I do not think our relations with Premier Stalin and his great country would have been so good as they now are. Nor would our comradeship have been as close, and there might well have spread reproaches on all sides.

Far from regretting what we did for Russia, I only wish it was in our power—it was not—to have done more.

Three or four months ago, at

the time when the German advance was rolling onward, we were particularly concerned with the forcing of the Don River. With the capture of Rostov and the invasion of the Caucasus and the reaching of the Batum oil wells by the panzer spearhead of the German Army, every one who was giving scrutiny and independent thought to the problem will realize how deep was the anxiety in all our breasts. Such an advance would not only have given the Germans oil they are beginning seriously to need but would have involved destruction of the Russian Fleet and loss of command in the Black Sea.

It would have affected the safety of Turkey and would have exposed to grievous danger Persia, Irak, Syria and Palestine. And beyond those countries—all of which now are under our control—it would have threatened the Suez Canal and Egypt.

#### Threat of Rommel's Army

At the same time that this menace defined itself with increasing reality, General von Rommel, with his army of ten German and Italian divisions intrenched at and behind Halfaya, was preparing to make a decisive attack upon Tobruk preliminary to one great attack upon Egypt from the west. The Nile Valley, therefore, was menaced simultaneously by attack from the west and by a more remote but in some ways more deadly attack from the north.

We therefore approved General

Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck's plans for building up action by delaying forces in the vast region from Cyprus to the Caspian Sea. On the other flank—the western flank—we prepared to meet Rommel. We hoped to recapture Cyrenaica and the important airfields around Bengasi. But Auchinleck's main objective was more simple. He set himself to destroy Rommel's army.

JAN 28 1942  
In the desert the most fierce continuous battle has raged between scattered bands of men armed with the latest weapons, seeking each other dawn after dawn and fighting to the death day after day and even long into the night.

This was a battle which turned out very different from what had been foreseen. This battle would have been lost on Nov. 24, if Auchinleck had not intervened, changed command and ordered the ruthless pressure of the attack to be maintained without regard for consequences. But for this robust decision, we should have been back on our line, Tobruk would probably have fallen and Rommel would probably have marched towards the Nile.

Cyrenaica is regained. It has still to be held. We have not succeeded in destroying Rommel's army, but nearly two-thirds of it are wounded, prisoners or dead.

#### 36,500 Prisoners Taken

In this strange, somber battle of the desert, where our men met the enemy for the first time on equal terms, we have lost in killed, wounded and captured about 18,000 officers and men, of whom the greater part are British. We have 36,500 prisoners, including many wounded, of whom 10,500 are German. We have killed or wounded at least 11,500 Germans and 13,000 Italians—in all, the total accounted for is exactly 61,000.

Of forces Rommel disposed of on Nov. 18 little more than one-third remains. Eight hundred and fifty-two German and Italian aircraft have been destroyed, as well as 386 German and Italian tanks.

During this battle we had in action more than 45,000 men against enemy forces—if they could be brought to bear—much more than doubly that strong.

I cannot tell what is the position at the present moment in Cyrenaica. We have a very daring, skilful opponent against us and—may I say across the havoc of war—a great general. He has certainly received reinforcements. Another battle even now is in progress, and I make it a rule never to prophesy beforehand how battles turn out.

Not only has the enemy lost nearly three times our losses, but the blue waters of the Mediterranean have—thanks to the enterprise of the navy, our sub-

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marines and the air force—drowned a large number of reinforcements which were continually sent, and this process has had no further important success during the last few days.

So, whether you call it a victory or not, it must be dubbed up to the present moment—for I won't make promises—a highly profitable transaction...

Let us see what has happened on the other flank... There we must thank Russia. The valor of the Russian armies has warded off the dangers which we undoubtedly ran. The Caucasus and the Russian oil field of Baku were not at war and might never and the great Anglo-Persian oil fields are denied to the enemy.

While facing Germany and Italy here and in the Nile Valley, we never had the power to provide effectively for the defense of the Far East.

It has been the policy of the Cabinet at almost all costs to avoid embroilment with Japan until we were sure the United States would also be engaged.

Winter has come. We have time

to strengthen still further our forces in those regions.

I therefore present to you that the situation in the Nile Valley, both east and west, is incomparably easier than anything we have seen since we were deserted by the Vichy government and were set upon by Italy.

It is only by the smallest margin that we have succeeded so far in beating Rommel in Cyrenaica, destroying two-thirds of his forces. It is only by the victory of the Russians that we have been spared the overrunning of all those lands, from the Levant to the Caspian, which in turn give access to India, Persia, the Persian Gulf, the Nile Valley and the Suez Canal.

The House will see how our resources have been strained, by what small margin and what strokes of fortune—for which we claim no credit—we have survived so far.

Where would we have been, I wonder, if we had yielded to the clamor, which was so loud three or four months ago, to invade France or the Low Countries? Every ton of our shipping, every flotilla, every airplane, the whole strength of our army, would have been fighting for their life on the French shore or the shores of the Low Countries, and these troubles in the Far East and the Middle East might have sunk into insignificance compared with the question of another and far worse

Dunkirk.

We have only had two and a half years of fighting and we have only just managed to keep our heads above water.

#### Growing Hope of Victory

It looks as if we were in for a very bad time. But, provided we all stand together and provided we throw in the last spasms of our strength, it also looks more than it ever did before as if we were going to win.

If we had moved large armies of attack from Japan with which we had no means of coping. But as time passed the mighty United States, under the leadership of President Roosevelt, for reasons of its own interest and safety, but also out of chivalrous regard for the cause of freedom and democracy, has drawn ever nearer to the struggle, and now that this blow has fallen it does not fall on us alone.

On the contrary, it falls upon United States forces and United Nations, which unquestionably are capable of enduring the struggle, relieving their losses and preventing another such stroke from ever being delivered again.

We are producing more than twice as many and far more complicated guns every month than in the peak 1917-18 war period, as well as service rifles. Tank production has doubled in the last six months. Small-arms-production is more than twice what it was six months ago. Filled rounds of ammunition doubled in the last six months.

In aircraft production there is a steady increase, not only in numbers but in size and quality, though it is not all the increase I looked for.

But this has nothing to do with the preparations it was open to us to make in Malaya, Burma and the Far East. The limiting factor has not been troops and equipment but transport. From the moment this government was formed every scrap of shipping we could draw away from our vital supply route, every U-boat escort we could divert from the Battle of the Atlantic has been used to its utmost capacity to carry troops, tanks and munitions to the East. There has been a ceaseless flow.

The decision was taken, as I have explained, to make our contributions to Russia, try to beat Rommel and form a strong front

from the Levant to the Caspian.

#### 60,000 Men at Singapore

It follows we could only make partial provision in the Far East against the hypothetical danger of a Japanese onslaught. Sixty thousand men were, indeed, concentrated at Singapore, but priority in aircraft, tanks, anti-aircraft, anti-tank and munitions was accorded the Nile Valley.

For this decision in its broad strategic aspects and also its diplomatic policy towards Russia I take the fullest personal responsibility.

Why, therefore, should I be called upon to pick out scapegoats, throw blame upon generals and sacrifice my loyal and trusted colleagues to appease the clamor of certain sections of the British and Australian press or take the edge off our reverses in the Far East?

If I were capable of rendering this country no further service when, therefore, I am told to jet-tison Duff Cooper and to throw him to the wolves, I can only say that I much regret I am unable to gratify such wishes or words to that effect.

It seemed irrational... to suppose that the Japanese, having thrown away the opportunity of attacking us in the autumn of 1940, when we were so much weaker and all alone, should have at this period come into a desperate struggle against the combined

forces of the British Empire and the United States.

Nevertheless, nations, like individuals, commit irrational acts, and there were forces at work in Japan—violent, murderous, fanatical, explosive forces—which no one could measure.

On the other hand, the probability, since the Atlantic conference at which I discussed these matters with President Roosevelt, that the United States, even if not herself attacked, would come into the war in the Far East and thus make the final victory assured, allayed some of these anxieties and that expectation has not been falsified by events.

This fortified our British decision to use our limited resources on the actual fighting front.

#### U. S. Fleet a Factor

As time went on, we have had greater assurance that, if Japan ran amuck in the Pacific, we should not find ourselves alone. It must also be remembered that over the whole Pacific seas brooded the powerful United States fleet concentrated at Hawaii.

It seemed very unlikely that the

Japanese would attempt a distant invasion of the Malay Peninsula, an assault on Singapore and an attack on the Netherlands Indies while leaving behind them, on flank and rear, this great American fleet.

When I reached the United States, further steps were taken by the President, with my cordial assent, to move from many directions everything that ships could carry and all air power which could be flown to suitable areas.

However, in the position, we sent the Prince of Wales and Repulse to form the spearpoint of the considerable battle squadron which we felt able to form in the Indian Ocean.

On Dec. 7 the Japanese, by a sudden and treacherous attack delivered while their envoys still were negotiating in Washington, crippled for the time being the American Pacific Fleet and in a few days inflicted a very heavy naval loss on us by sinking the Prince of Wales and the Repulse. For a time, therefore, naval superiority in the Pacific and the Malayan Archipelago passed into the hands of Japan.

How long it will remain in Japanese hands is a matter on which I do not intend to speculate but it will be long enough for Japan to inflict many heavy and painful losses on all the United Nations who have possessions in the Far East.

Japan will no doubt try to peg out lodgments over this immense area and to organize, before they lose command of the seas, local command of the air, which will render their expulsion a matter of considerable time and exertion.

Such an attack could not be met by local defense. These conditions will be reversed as the balance of sea and air power changes, as it will surely change.

#### Heavy Punishment Likely

I cannot tell how long it will last. All I can tell the House is that it will be attended by very heavy punishment which we shall have to endure.

We should not allow ourselves to become rattled when this or that place has been captured because, once the ultimate power of the United Nations is brought into play, it will move forward remorselessly provided we persevere and remain united.

I would like, in the name of the House to express my tribute to the splendid courage and quality with which the small American army

under General MacArthur has resisted so brilliantly for so long the hordes of Japanese hurled against it by superior air and sea power. Amid our own troubles we send General MacArthur, his soldiers and the Filipino troops who are defending their native soil with vigor and courage our salute.

We have to turn our eyes for the moment to the hard-fought battle which is raging upon the approaches to Singapore and in the Malay Peninsula. I am not going to make any forecast about that now except that it will be fought to the last inch by the British, Australian and Indian troops who are in line together and who have been considerably reinforced.

On Dec. 12, at the moment when the situation in the Pacific and at Pearl Harbor disclosed itself, it was possible to make a swift redistribution of our forces. General Auchinleck was making headway in Cyrenaica; the Russian front not only stood unbroken but had begun to advance, and we were able to order a large number of measures which may be judged as to their results as the next few weeks and months unfold.

The House would be very ill advised to suppose that the seven weeks which have passed since Dec. 7 have been weeks of apathy or indecision in the English-speaking world. Quite a lot has been going on. Now that we are working in closest partnership with the United States and have also to consider the great alliance with Russia and China, as well as the bonds which unite us with the rest of the twenty-six united nations and dominions, it is evident that our system must be far more

complex than heretofore. The physical and geographical difficulties of finding a common center for the leaders of nations and the great staffs of nations which cover the whole world are insuperable.

I, however, have arranged with President Roosevelt that the war can be discussed from day to day fully by all the leading military and political authorities concerned, and that there be a body in Washington called the Combined Chiefs of Staffs Committee, consisting of three United chiefs of staffs—men of the highest distinction—and three officers representing and acting under general instructions of the British Chiefs of Staffs Committee in London.

This body will advise the Presi-

dent and, in event of a divergence of views between the British and American chiefs of staff or their representatives, the difference must be adjusted by personal agreement between President Roosevelt and myself, representing our respective governments.

We must also concert to give the closest possible association with Premier Stalin, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, as well as the rest of the allied associated powers.

In order to wage war effectively against Japan, it was agreed that we should propose to those concerned the setting up of a Pacific council in London on a ministerial plane, comprising Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and the Netherlands East Indies, assisted by the British chiefs of staff and the great staff organizations beneath them.

Thus the united views of the British Commonwealth and the Dutch would be transmitted... to the Combined Chiefs of Staffs Committee sitting in Washington.

The Dutch government sitting in London may be willing to agree to this arrangement. But the Australian government desires and the New Zealand government prefer that this council of the Pacific should be in Washington, where it would work alongside the Combined Chiefs of Staffs Committee.

I have therefore transmitted the views of these dominions to the President. I have not yet received, nor do I expect for a few days, his reply. I am not therefore in position today to announce, as I hoped, final arrangements for the Pacific Council.

#### Free Hand for Wavell

The supreme commander (General Wavell) has assumed control of the fighting area in the Southwest Pacific. We do not propose to din the supreme commander with frequent instructions. He has his general orders.

Our duty, upon which we have been consistently engaged for some time, is to press reinforcements of every kind, especially air, into the new war zone from every quarter and by every means and with the utmost speed.

The eastward approaches to Australia and New Zealand have been styled the Anzac area and are under United States command.

Communications between the Anzac area and North America are the United States responsibility, while communications across the Indian Ocean to India remain the

British responsibility.

Now I come to the question of our own empire or Commonwealth of Nations. The fact that Australia and New Zealand are in the immediate danger zone reinforces the demand they be represented in the War Cabinet of Great Britain. We always have been ready to form an Imperial War Cabinet containing the Prime Ministers of the four Dominions.

The Australian government now has asked specifically that an accredited representative of the commonwealth government have the right to be heard in the War Cabinet in the formulation and direction of policy. We have, of course, agreed to this. New Zealand feels bound to ask similar representation, and the same facilities will of course be available to Canada and South Africa.

We shall not put any obstacle to the return of the splendid Australian troops who volunteered for imperial service to defend their own homeland or whatever part of the Pacific theater may be thought most important.

#### Australian Invasion Unlikely

I think the Japanese are much more likely to be establishing themselves in those districts they have occupied than to undertake a serious mass invasion of Australia. That would be a very ambitious overseas operation for Japan to undertake in the precarious and limited period before the British and American Navies regain, as they must certainly regain through new building and other reasons, unquestionable command of the Pacific. Everything in human power that we can do or persuade the United States to do to help Australia we will do.

The moment the United States was attacked by Japan, Germany and Italy, I was sure it was my duty to cross the Atlantic and establish closest possible relationship with the President and the government of the United States, and also to develop the closest contact between the British chiefs of staff and the American chiefs of staff.

During the three weeks I spent in President Roosevelt's home and family I established with him relations not only of comradeship

but, I think I may say, of friendship. We can say anything to each other, however painful. When we parted he wrung my hand, saying: "We will fight this through to the bitter end, whatever the

best may be."

At Washington we and our combined staffs surveyed the entire scene and reached a number of important and practical decisions. One of these affects future operations and cannot be mentioned.

The vanguard of an American army already has arrived in the United Kingdom. Very considerable American forces are following as opportunity may serve. These forces will take their stations in the British Isles and face with us whatever is coming our way. They impart to the forces of the British Isles a freedom of movement greater than we should otherwise have possessed.

#### U. S. Planes to Bomb Reich

Numerous United States fighter and bomber squadrons will also take part in the defense of Britain and in the ever-increasing bombing offensive against Germany.

The United States Navy is linked in the most intimate union with the Admiralty. Both in the Atlantic and the Pacific we shall plan our naval moves together as if we literally were one fleet.

In the next place we have formed a league of twenty-six United Nations in which the principal partners at present are Great Britain, the British Empire, the United States, the U. S. S. R., China, together with the stout-hearted Dutch. This union is based upon the principles of the Atlantic Charter. It aims at the destruction of Hitlerism in all its forms in all corners of the globe. We will march forward together until every vestige of this villainy has been extirpated from the life of the world.

Thirdly, we have addressed ourselves to the war against Japan.

Fourthly, we have established a vast common pool of weapons, munitions, raw materials and shipping.

I had a talk with President Roosevelt last night on the telephone, as a result of which the announcement of war boards was made early this morning in the United States.

Many people have been staggered by the figure of the prospective American output of war weapons which the press announced. Lord Beaverbrook and I made acquaintance beforehand with the bases upon which these colossal programs are founded and I myself heard the President confide their specific tasks to the chiefs of American industry and heard these men accept their prodigious tasks and declare they could and would fulfill them.

Most important of all is the multiplication of joint tonnage at

sea. Though American programs already are vast, they have been increased in proportion of 100 to nearly 160. If they are completed, as I believe they will be, we shall be able to move across the ocean next year two, three and even four times as large a force as the considerable forces we are able to handle at present.

#### Offensive by 1943

I expect, and I have made no secret of it, that we shall both receive severe ill usage at Japanese hands in 1942. But I believe we shall presently regain naval command in the Pacific and begin to establish effective superiority in the air. Then, later on, from the great basic areas of Australia, India and the Dutch East Indies, we shall be able to set about our tasks in good style in 1943.

Defeat of Japan would not necessarily entail defeat of Hitler, whereas defeat of Hitler will enable the whole force of the United Nations to be concentrated on the defeat of Japan.

But there is no question of regarding the war in the Pacific as a secondary operation. The only limitation to its vigorous prosecution will be the shipping available.

It is most important that we should not overlook the enormous contribution of China to this struggle for world freedom and democracy. If there is any lesson I brought back from the United States that I could express in one word, it would be China. When we feel the sharp military qualities of Japanese soldiery in contact with our own troops, we must remember that China, ill-armed and half-armed, has for four and a half years single-handed withstood under her glorious leader, General Chiang Kai-shek, the main fury of Japan.

We shall pursue the struggle hand in hand with China and do everything in our power to give them arms and supplies which are all they need to vanquish the invader and play a magnificent part in the forward movement of the United Nations.

I have never ventured to predict the future. I stand by my original program of blood, toil, tears and sweat which are all I have ever offered, but to which I added five months later many shortcomings, mistakes and disappointments.

It is because, however, I see a light gleaming behind the clouds and broadening upon our path, that I make bold to demand a declaration of confidence of the House of Commons as an additional weapon in the armory of the United Nations.

## MacArthur's Forces Get 24-hour Respite

### Japs Halt Drive Temporarily—Fighting Planes And Torpedo Boats Score Successes Against Jap Bomber JAN 28 1942

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Daring exploits by planes and torpedo boats attached to the forces of General Douglas MacArthur were recounted today by the War Department, while the Japanese invaders gave the defenders of Batan peninsula a 24-hour respite.

#### Two Jap Planes Downed

Quoting MacArthur a department communique said that two Army P-40 pursuit planes took to the air to combat three Japanese dive bombers. Two of the three bombers were shot down and the third disabled. Neither American plane was damaged.

The officers of two motor torpedo boats, sighting two formations of Japanese bombers approaching, placed themselves directly in the path of the second formation, let loose with their guns, and dispersed the planes.

Their accurate fire scored hits on three enemy planes. When last seen the bombers were smoking and rapidly losing altitude. General MacArthur cited the officers and men of the small, speedy boats for gallantry.

The swarms of enemy troops pressing MacArthur into Batan Peninsula had evidently had enough fighting for a while, after the smashing blow which routed one end of their battle line at the end of the week. For 24 hours, the department said, there had been practically no ground fighting on Batan.

## Midway Island Defenders Hit Jap Cruiser

### Enemy Destroyer Also Seriously Damaged in Dec. 7 Fighting.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Navy announced tonight that the Marine defenders of Midway Island had inflicted serious damage on an enemy cruiser and a destroyer at the time of the initial Japanese attack.

The attack was made on the night of Dec. 7, about 14 hours after the initial assault on Pearl Harbor, but the delayed report issued tonight was the first disclosure that the Japanese had suffered severe damage in relation to that which they caused among the defenders.

A report from the commanding general of the Marine defense forces in the Hawaiian area said that the damage to defense positions was negligible and only two men were killed in the first attack.

This apparently arose from the fact that the Japanese had expected little opposition and when the Midway shore batteries opened fire and registered several hits in the first few minutes the attacking ships changed course and quickly withdrew.

One of the vessels, the report did not say which one, was observed to take three hits—two on the superstructure which put the forward gun out of action and one near the waterline.

Two hits were scored on the other vessel near the waterline forward and as it retreated black smoke was observed pouring from the hole in its side.

Midway, an island group at the northwestern tip of the long Hawaiian chain, is still held by United States forces.

According to the Marine report, the substance of which was released by the Navy Department, the two Japanese warships opened fire on an outlying island of the Midway group at 9:30 p. m. local time.

It was a moonlight night, ideal for the attack.

Twenty minutes later the cruiser and destroyer neared the range of the island batteries. When the leading vessel came within 4,500

yards, the report continued, search lights were turned upon it and the Marine artillery opened fire.

The search lights were in action only three or four minutes, yet during that brief time all five of the hits on the two ships were observed.

#### Two Officers Cited

Two officers were named in the report for especially heroic action. One of them, First Lieutenant George H. Cannon, 26, son of Mrs. B. B. Cannon, III, Ann Arbor, Mich., died from loss of blood apparently caused by the fact that he refused to be removed from his command post after he had been seriously wounded.

The other was Corporal Harold R. Hazelwood, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard F. Hazelwood of RR number 1 Stark City, Mo., switch board operator at the same command post.

In spite of shock and a compound leg fracture when the post was hit by a Japanese shell, Hazelwood set up his damaged switchboard and reestablished communications.

Cannon, who was directing fire from the post, suffered fractures of both legs and pelvis, the report said, "but refused to be evacuated before his wounded men."

"As a result, Lieutenant Cannon died from loss of blood," the report added.

Cannon, a native of Webster Grove, Mo., became a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps in June 1938, after attending high school in Detroit, Mich., the Culver Military Academy at Culver, Ind., and the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

Hazelwood, a native of Butterfield, Mo., enlisted in the Marine Corps in May, 1940, at Kansas City.

## Toll Of Enemy In Macassar Battle Near 30 Ships Forcing Mikado's Legions To Set Back Invasion Clock And Revise Drive Maneuvers

## Large Number Of Hirohito Troops Lose Lives In The Heart Of Indies

JAN 28 BY T. HANCOCK

Batavia, N.E.I., Jan. 27 (AP)—The frightful cost in Japanese men and ships of the Battle of Macassar Strait was declared authoritatively tonight to have set back Japan's invasion clock and to have put the enemy face to face with the question of revising his whole plan of South Pacific conquest.

#### Jap Losses Near 30 Ships

Revised totals tonight, for the first three days of the 5-day-old running battle off Borneo, set Japanese naval losses at a minimum of 11 warships and 17 heavily-laden transports sunk or badly smashed. Thirteen Japanese planes, at least, were destroyed thousands of miles from their island home and this, it was stated, was "only the beginning of the Allied action necessary to drive back the enemy."

(The British radio broadcast a Batavia report Tuesday night saying some 100 Japanese ships were believed originally to have been in the invasion fleet. This account, heard by CBS, said the running battle still was progressing in full fury.)

Uncounted, but obviously enormous, was the number of Japanese troops who lost their lives in the waters of the strategic waterway to the heart of the Indies.

#### 'Very Large Warship' Sunk

Outstanding was the sinking of a "very large warship, presumably a battleship," by Dutch army bombers on the first day of the battle last Friday, and the torpedoing and probable sinking of a Japanese aircraft carrier by a U. S. submarine. Only the warship's tip now is showing above the water, the Dutch said.

The Batavia box score was only for the period from Jan. 23 through Jan. 25, and a Washington tabulation said Japanese losses ran to 24 ships—11 known sinkings, six probable sinkings, and the damaging of 17.

Tokyo admitted that on the first day four transports were lost off Balikpapan, the Borneo East Coast port where Japanese troops landed after the Dutch destroyed

\$70,000,000 worth of oil wells and equipment. But Tokyo did not mention any warship casualties.

"By now it has become clear," informed observers told the Aneta Agency, "that the heavy blows struck at the enemy have certainly upset his timetable and per-

haps his future strategy. Tokyo will now realize how great are the risks of naval operations in this Archipelago and may consider it necessary to revise its plans."

Here is the three-day Dutch recapitulation of Japanese craft sunk or heavily damaged:

	By the Dutch	By the Americans	Total
Warship . . .	9	2	11
Transports . .	7	10	17
Planes . . . .	8	5	13

American cruisers and destroyers were credited with the outright sinking of seven transports, and heavy damage to two others. American bombers sank an eighth transport, hit a cruiser and shot down five Japanese fighter planes.

The Dutch claimed specifically to have sunk only the big warship, a destroyer and a transport, but believed they sank three out of the five Japanese cruisers which they hit. Several of the damaged Japanese ships were seen in flames and listing heavily when the Dutch airmen flew away.

Despite all these successes the Japanese were believed through sheer weight of numbers to have fought their way into the Kendari region on the southeast coast of Celebes which flanks the Macassar Strait.

A communique said no news had been received from there since the Japanese landed Sunday, "and it is assumed at present that the attacked points have been occupied." Officials previously had re-

ported strong resistance there.

Japanese planes attacked Macassar City at the southern entrance to the Strait of that name on the Island of Celebes, and also ranged far over scattered provincial outposts, including Pontianak in Southwestern Borneo, Belawan and Padang in Sumatra, Parepare in Celebes, and Tanjong Pinang in the Rhio Archipelago just south of Singapore.

"No material damage of any significance was caused," it was said, "but three persons were killed and 11 injured."

A Melbourne dispatch said Australian airmen damaged three Japanese ships in Rabaul Harbor, New Britain, last night in a raid on that Japanese-occupied point in the Bismarck Archipelago. Two of the ships were set afire, a communique said.

Japanese scouting flights over New Guinea and the Solomon Islands also were reported.

running Dutch-American air and sea assault on a great Japanese convoy in the narrow waters between the islands of Borneo and Celebes, twenty-eight enemy ships were sunk or heavily damaged, and thirteen warplanes downed.

Eleven of the ships were war vessels, and seventeen were transports, it said.

#### Upset In Jap Plans Cited

"By now it has become clear," informed observers told Aneta, the Netherlands Indies news agency, "that the heavy blows struck at the enemy certainly have upset his time table—and perhaps his future strategy."

"Tokyo now will realize how great are the risks of naval operations in this archipelago and may consider it necessary to revise plans."

There still is no indication of the original size of the convoy, but observers expressed belief that the Japanese must have lost a considerable part of their effective strength.

#### "Box Score" On Victims

The box score of Japanese craft sunk or crippled showed:

	By Dutch	By Americans	Total
Warships	9	2	11
Transports	7	10	17
Planes	8	5	13

The vessel presumed to be a battleship was said to have gone down on the first day of the great battle, Jan-

uary 23, leaving only its tip showing above water.

(A tabulation in Washington showed a joint American-Dutch toll of thirty-four Japanese ships—11 as certainly sunk, at least 6 probably sunk and 17 more damaged—but the list in Batavia was only for January 23 through 25, the first three days of the five-day engagement.)

The Dutch high command, nevertheless, said it was believed that the invaders had succeeded in occupying further points in the Kendari region of southeast Celebes, where they had landed troops on Sunday.

#### Stout Resistance

Although the defenders previously had been reported putting up stout resistance, today's communique said

no further news had been received from that sector flanking strategic Macassar strait on the east.

The Dutch assumed, therefore, that the Japanese had succeeded in occupying other points on the east Celebes

coast, and strengthening their hold there.

The Japanese air force continued its sporadic raiding and reconnaissance at scattered points in the Indies Archipelago. Bombing and machine-gunning attacks caused no material damage, and resulted in the killing of three persons and the wounding of eleven, the communique said.

The Dutch acknowledged loss of one of their naval patrol boats in an attack by enemy aircraft.

Among places raided by the Japanese were Macassar, on the southwest Celebes coast; the advanced air and naval station of Amboina; Pontianak, on the southwest coast of Borneo; Belawan and Padang, in Sumatra; Parepare, on the southwest coast of the Celebes, and Tanjong Pinang, in the Rhio archipelago, just to the south of Singapore.

## London Hears Craft Went Down in Fight in Macassar Strait—U. S. Warships Chase Jap Convoy Fleet.

Washington, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—United States and Dutch forces pressed relentlessly after a savagely battered Japanese invasion fleet today, alert for the first opportunity to capitalize on the foe's loss of his aerial eyes.

The now historic running battle in Macassar Strait was continuing, it was learned reliably, although the Navy Department here was silent on the details of operations as the action moved into its fifth day.

The Dutch and American attackers already had eleven enemy ships to their credit as "certain" sinkings, at least a half dozen "probables," plus seventeen more badly punished. And this smashing score was officially described as "conservative."

It was now evident, moreover, that the Allies had acquired two new advantages in their methodical sea-and-sky campaign of warship and transport destruction in the strait's shark-infested waters.

#### The Only Carrier Out.

The torpedo of an American submarine deprived the enemy of the only aircraft carrier believed operating with the once huge invasion armada. The navy last night listed the carrier as "probably sunk," but even if she

were kept afloat somehow, her disabled condition would immobilize her remaining planes, both for offensive and vital scouting missions.

The second advantage arose from the Allied success in drastically reducing the speed of the originally slow-moving enemy armada. Merciless pounding had crippled numbers of its vessels and a convoy is tied to the speed of the hardest-hit ship—unless it sacrifices its casualties.

The Japanese convoy already has spent more than four full days trying to negotiate the disastrous 414 miles of the Macassar Strait—a fact that speaks volumes. And the slower a convoy's pace, the easier prey it ships make for fast-striking war-

ships and bombers, or lurking submarines.

To multiply the difficulties of the enemy, January and February are the worst weather months in the strait, with rain, heavy squalls and rough seas making navigation particularly hazardous for shipping.

#### Few Total Carriers

The torpedoing of the Japanese air carrier was the first positive evidence that the United Nations had submarines operating in the strait, but observers here had suspected their presence as soon as the Macassar Sea engagement assumed major proportions. They thought it likely that the Allied High Command in the South Pacific would have its pigboats in position in case the Japanese sought to rush heavy naval reinforcements to the rescue of the luckless convoy.

The Navy Department communique did not identify the type carrier which the U. S. submarine torpedoed. The Japanese carriers are relatively small compared with the larger American ships in that category. They range from 7,100 to 20,900 tons, with the smaller ones carrying about thirty planes and the larger ones between fifty and sixty.

Japan was credited with eight carriers in service—some authorities say nine—at the start of the war, and two under construction. The United States strength then was seven built and eleven building.

The probable sinking of the escorting carrier therefore served a double purpose. It reduced the temporary Japanese numerical edge in this warship category, and it also weakened further the naval strength available for protecting the badly mauled convoy fleet.

Japanese air resistance throughout the Macassar Strait battle has been surprisingly weak, when compared with the strong air support that has characterized all other Nipponese operations to date.

This led to the belief here that the convoy fleet was caught beyond the fighter range of the nearest Japanese land bases on

Borneo and Celebes, the two islands flanking the strait; that the fierce intensity of the Allied attack took the enemy by surprise, and finally that the hostile force had to rely on the planes of a single carrier both for fighter protection and for patrol against the rapier-like Allied thrusts.

#### Blows by U. S. Fleet Here

At no time have the communiques reported more than a dozen enemy fighters in the strait—a fact which might indicate one of the smaller-sized carriers—and five of these were shot down when they tangled with a flight

of United States Army flying fortresses.

Although the main theater of United States naval operations was obviously in Macassar Strait at the moment, Admiral Thomas C. Hart was getting in blows elsewhere with units of the Asiatic fleet to keep the enemy occupied.

The Navy Department disclosed late yesterday that the fleet's mile-a-minute mosquito torpedo boats had paid a return visit to Subic Bay on Luzon Island in the Philippines and sunk their second 5,000-ton enemy ship in those waters. The first was sent to the bottom in a daring raid on the same harbor last week.

## 146 Jap Vessels Sunk Or Damaged Since Dec. 7

By The Associated Press

An unofficial compilation of ship sinking claims of American, British, Dutch and Australian naval and air forces, and of Japanese admissions, showed tonight that the Allies had sunk or damaged 146 Japanese war and merchant ships and submarines since Dec. 7.

Revision of the score is possible, however, because of possible duplication of claims by the Allies and inability of commanders of ships and planes always to ascertain immediately the success of their blows.

Before the battle of Macassar Strait began Jan. 23, the unofficial figures on Japanese maritime losses were:

#### 57 Naval Ships Sunk

Naval ships sunk — 57 (10 destroyers; one battleship; 2 cruisers; 32 transports; one sub chaser; one gunboat; 4 minesweepers; 5 naval supply ships and one naval sloop).

Naval ships damaged — 26 (2 battleships; 4 cruisers; 2 destroyers; 15 transports; one seaplane tender; one minesweeper; one unidentified.)

Merchant ships sunk — 19 (7 freighters; 4 unidentified; one schooner; 2 tankers; 3 heavy lighters; one passenger vessel which the Japanese said was a hospital ship; a 17,000 Yawata class passenger liner).

Merchant ships damaged — 7 (2 tankers; one freighter and 4 unidentified.)

Submarines sunk — 9.

Total — 118 (85 sunk, 33 damaged).

Since the battle of Macassar began, the unofficial figures on Japanese losses:

Warships sunk — 11 (including ship tentatively identified as a battleship).

Transports sunk — 17.

Total at Macassar — 28.

Total to date — 146.

## Jap Battleship Sunk, Dutch Report

By D. Witt Hamcock  
[By the Associated Press]

Batavia, Jan. 27.—A heavy Japanese warship, sunk in the first day of Japan's disastrous effort to run the Straits of Macassar, was identified tentatively today as a battleship in a Dutch recapitulation of the enemy's losses.

This would raise Japan's toll to two capital ships thus far. The first was the battleship Haruna, sunk by Capt. Colin P. Kelly, Jr., off the Philippines in the first days of the war.

(A special Dutch communique Friday said a "large warship," together with two cruisers and a transport, suffered direct hits with 660-pound bombs when Dutch fliers attacked the Japanese convoy. It is this "large warship" that now is believed to be a battleship.)

The summary by authoritative sources said that in three days of a

## Loss of 4 Transports Admitted By Japanese

TOKYO, (from Japanese broadcasts), Jan. 27 (AP)—Four Japanese troopships were sunk in Macassar Strait Friday night during landing operations at Balikpapan, Borneo, Imperial headquarters acknowledged today.

One Allied submarine was destroyed, it added, in a fierce engagement among escorting Japanese warships and attacking forces to destroyers, submarines and planes. In Malaya, Domei reported the capture today of Kluang, 50 miles north of Singapore, and Ayer Hitam, 19 miles east and northeast of the occupied city of Batu Pahat.

Other Japanese forces were declaring advances toward Johore Bahru, just across the Strait from Singapore.

The news agency listed 50 British planes destroyed yesterday, 39 of them in RAF attempts to attack Japanese transports off the East coast Malayan town of Endau.

In a belated account of a Japanese victory around Bakri and Perit Sulong, Jan. 20, Imperial Headquarters said 1,810 troops of the British Independent 45th Brigade were killed and 1,100 captured. These towns are on the west coast of Johore State.

The newspaper Nichi Nichi claimed Japanese forces in the Philippines captured Balanga, principal town on the East coast of Batan Peninsula facing Manila.

## Japs Admit Losing 4 Ships Off Borneo

JAN 28 1942 Associated Press

Tokyo (From Japanese Broadcasts), Jan. 27—Imperial headquarters announced today that four Japanese transports were lost in a battle last Friday during landing operations at Balikpapan, Borneo.

Japanese warships escorting the transports engaged in a fierce encounter with destroyers, submarines and aircraft and succeeded in sinking one of the enemy submarines, headquarters said.

Domei said Japanese forces in Malaya were advancing upon Johore Bahru, just across the strait from Singapore Island, after taking a strategic town of 2,000 population only forty-five miles from that goal.

The British are retreating from Ayer Hitam and Kluang, and the Japanese have opened fire on Rengas and Simpang Rengam, Domei said.

### Fifty Planes Claimed

Nichi Nichi reported from Batan Peninsula in the Philippines today that General Homma's forces had captured Balanga, principal town on the east coast of the peninsula facing Manila Bay.

Fifty British planes were shot down yesterday, thirty-nine of them in air

battles during which British formations of bombers and torpedo planes attempted to attack groups of Japanese transports off Endau, on the east coast of Malaya, it was announced.

Ten more were shot down over Rangoon in a raid on Burma and one was accounted for over Tengah airdrome at Singapore, the communique said.

### U. S.-Built Planes Claimed

Twenty-four of the planes were shot down off Endau when the British attacked at 4:30 P. M., the communique said, and fifteen were shot down over Endau itself.

Dispatches to Nichi Nichi from Saigon, French Indo-China, declared today that Japanese forces were advancing according to plan upon Moulmein, Burma, despite terrific resistance.

The headquarters listed twelve torpedo planes, one Consolidated (American-built) patrol bomber, three Lock-

heed Hudson bombers (also American made), three Hurricanes and five Buffalo fighters (also American made) among the downed British aircraft.

Almost an entire formation of sixteen bombers and one Hurricane fighter was destroyed in the battle over Endau, the communique declared.

In this fighting and in the battle near Rangoon, the Japanese claimed they lost but one fighting plane, while another was forced to land behind Japanese lines.

### Claim Victory Over British

TOKYO, Jan. 27 (From Japanese broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press in New York)—Imperial Headquarters announced tonight that 1,810 troops of the British Independent Forty-fifth Brigade were killed and 1,100 captured in a Japanese victory around Bakri and Perit Sulong on the west coast of Johore State Jan. 20.

The announcement said Japanese losses were 139 dead and 136 wounded. It claimed the British brigade commander had been killed. Booty, it was stated, included nine field artillery pieces, one ten-centimeter cannon, twenty-one trench mortars, twenty-nine light armored cars and 400 trucks.

## Japs Reported Edging Closer To Singapore

RAF Takes Heavy Toll  
Of Landing Party—  
Jan Cruiser Hit.

SINGAPORE, Jan. 27. (AP)—Britain's growing air force has struck with telling fury at a Japanese con-

voy landing reinforcements above the eastern Malayan front, but tonight the invaders were fighting closer and closer to this great naval base.

Despite determined air bombardment, the Japanese landed an unspecified number of troops and war machines at Endau, 35 miles to the northeast. While they were landing, the British scored one direct bomb hit on a cruiser, 12 hits on transports and wrought havoc on a large dump of supplies on the coast.

Twelve Japanese planes plummeted to earth in flames, two others probably were destroyed and another two were damaged, the British said.

The Japanese radio attested to the fury of the combat. It claimed 39 British bombers and torpedo planes were destroyed over the waters of Endau and the town itself. The British communique made no mention of losses.

Barges and landing craft were machine-gunned heavily, and bombs dropped so near another cruiser and transport that they probably were damaged. The Japanese sent up planes from land bases to try to stave off the RAF assault.

Tonight the British land forces were contesting the fresh Japanese north of Jemaluang, 10 miles southeast of Mersing or about 60 miles from Singapore. Mersing, the eastern anchor of the shortened imperial defense line, thus appeared to be in Japanese hands, although the British did not specifically say so.

Singapore was heartened by the assurance of Prime Minister Churchill in London that Malay forces had "been considerably reinforced" and that the battle "will be fought to the last inch."

Enemy bombers raided Singapore again this morning after attacks yesterday and last night. The British acknowledged some damage, a few casualties and a few small fires which were quenched swiftly.

In the center, fierce fighting continued in the lush green jungle south of Kluang and Ayer Hitam, 19 miles east and northeast of the fallen west coast city of Batu Pahat. Here again, the British indicated that Kluang, 50 miles north of Singapore, had been lost.

Japanese dive bombers spearheaded the infantry drive, and fighters sprayed the defending Australian, Indian and British forces with machine-gun fire.

In the west, the battle was fought around Senggarang, 12 miles southeast of Batu Pahat and within 48 miles of Singapore. The

British yesterday acknowledged the fall of Batu Pahat, center of Malayan iron deposits where in peaceful times the Japanese held a concession under which they took 1,500,000 tons of ore a year for their war machine.

(The Japanese claimed they were advancing upon Johore

Bahru, across the causeway from the naval base, from 45 miles to the north. They said the British were retreating from Ayer Hitam and Kluang).

Anti-aircraft batteries alone were credited with certainly destroying 60 Japanese planes, and probably 21 more, in Malaya to date.

## Japs At Point 48 Miles From Singapore

(By the Associated Press)

Singapore, Jan. 27—Fiercely attacking Japanese troops pressed closer to vital Singapore on the entire Malayan front today bombed the island bastion and landed reinforcements above the eastern anchor line of British defenses.

The invaders were within forty-eight miles of this stronghold on the west, where the British said "fighting is taking place about Senggarang." This was a further penetration of twelve miles from Batu Pahat, whose fall was acknowledged yesterday.

### Kluang May Have Fallen

Apparently bitterly contested Kluang, rail and highway junction in the central battleground, had fallen too, because the British acknowledged fighting south of there. Kluang is only fifty miles from Singapore on the Central Malayan railway.

"In the center south of Kluang and Ayer Hitam, the enemy has supported his infantry with continuous dive bombing and machine-gun attacks against movements on roads," the communique said, "fighting is in progress in these areas." Ayer Hitam is nineteen miles northeast of Batu Pahat.

A furious air battle was waged over Endau, eighty-five miles northeast of here on the east coast, and the British

shot down twelve Japanese planes, scored twelve hits on troop transports, a cruiser and a large supply dump on the beach.

The British said they were fighting this force north of Jemaluang, ten miles southeast of Mersing. This indicated the eastern front also had been pushed back.

The British withdrew from Endau last week.

### Some Singapore Damage

Some damage was acknowledged in air raids on Singapore, the first reported in three days. The British said anti-aircraft defenses had certainly shot down six Japanese planes, 9 Malaya to date, and probably twenty-one others.

The landings were effected under a heavy bombardment by British aircraft which scored a direct hit on a Japanese cruiser, twelve direct hits on transports and another hit on a large supply dump on the beach, the bulletin said.

Some land transports—presumably armored vehicles or trucks—were landed by the Japanese together with the troops, the announcement added.

In addition to the hits recorded on Japanese vessels engaged in the landing operations, several bombs were said to have fallen near a cruiser and a transport. The attacking barges also heavily machine-gunned landing barges.

Endau is about twenty miles

north of Mersing, eastern anchor of the British defense lines.

### Heavy Fighting Reported

At the other end of the line, zigzagging eighty or ninety miles across the peninsula, heavy fighting was reported raging around Senggarang, approximately fifty miles above Singapore, with British and Indian troops battling to stem the Japanese advance.

The British announced yesterday that the Japanese had occupied Batu Pahat, ten miles north of Senggarang.

On the central sector of the front, the British indicated they still were holding positions south of Kluang and Ayer Hitam, but said the Japanese were attack-

ing steadily with the support of incessant dive-bombing and machine-gunning attacks.

Kluang is about fifty miles north of Singapore on the central Malayan railway and Ayer Hitam is about nineteen northeast of Batu Pahat.

### Singapore Bombing Resisted

Singapore, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—British fighting planes and anti-aircraft batteries were in prolonged action this morning as Japanese bomber formations unloaded bombs on several districts on Singapore Island.

A few small fires were started, but they quickly were brought under control.

Two British officers and seven Gurkha soldiers cut off from the main force in northern Malaya early in the war have reached Singapore after forty days.

They fought their way out of several tight corners, crossed the main road the Japanese trucks were constantly using, then paddled a small sampan 200 miles across the Malacca Strait to Sumatra.

A rapid drive by Japanese troops separated the two officers and 250 men from their battalions December 15 in Northern Kedah. Attempting to make their way through the jungles during a heavy storm while the Japanese attacked, the party scattered.

### Reach Coast Village

The officers and the seven Gurkhas sloshed across 20 miles of flooded rice fields and finally reached a village on the coast, where Chinese guided the party to the sampan.

The small craft had neither oars nor sail so the men cut palm fronds and fashioned crude paddles, then set out for Penang.

The wind blew the sampan toward the sea at night and the next day a cross current foiled their attempts to reach Penang so they decided to allow the wind to help them toward Sumatra, 200 miles to the south, whence they came to Singapore.

## Two Jap Ships Are Set Ablaze By Australians

Successful Raid on Rabaul Harbor—New Allied Supply Council Created.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 27 (A.P.)—A new allied supply council was created here today and the government announced all commonwealth labor would be diverted to defense production in a broad program to vastly strengthen the united nations' position in the southwestern Pacific.

And when the Allies are "on anything like equal terms" with Japan, cabinet members declared, the United States-Dutch victory over an enemy invasion fleet in Macassar Strait will be repeated in every theatre of the Pacific conflict.

The Australian air force gave the Japanese a taste of what is to come with a successful raid last night on Rabaul harbor, New Britain, where three enemy ships were damaged. Two were set ablaze.

Rabaul is the capital of New Britain and is the first place occupied by the Japanese in their invasion of islands screening Australia proper from the north and northeast.

The council set up here will deal with supply problems arising between Australia and her Allies. It will be expanded as the war proceeds and is expected ultimately to include representatives of every nation fighting Japan.

Prime Minister John Curtin announced at Perth that the government intends to close immediately all non-essential industries throughout Australia and transfer the labor thus released to establishments engaged in defense production.

## AUSTRALIANS SET JAP SHIPS AFIRE

Bombers Hit Three in F of Rabaul.

Melbourne, Jan. 27 (A.P.)—Three Japanese ships in Rabaul

harbor, New Britain, were damaged in a bombing attack last night, a Royal Australian Air force communique reported today.

Two of the vessels were set on fire, the communique said, but no other details were given.

All of the Australian aircraft returned safely.

Rabaul, capital of the Island of New Britain, was the first place occupied by Japanese forces in their invasion of islands to the north and northeast of the Australian continent.

Japanese flyers today were reported continuing scouting trips over New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.

Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 27 (A.P.)—An Australian company commander and two soldiers surprised a Japanese detachment in a railway station on the Malayan Front, killing 13 and capturing another, a communication to War Minister Francis Forde disclosed today.

The three were visiting a deployment of their company when they saw the Japanese being conducted into a railway station by a native official.

They attacked with tommygunfire and other hand weapons. The commander set upon two Japanese in the waiting room, killing one with his gun and capturing the other after using his fists and steel helmet.

## Jap-Thai Drives Into Burma Said Checked By R.A.F.

Foes Await Reinforcements For Coastal Plain Push

By DANIEL DELUCE

Rangoon, Burma, Jan. 27 (A.P.)—The Japanese-Thai push into Burma appeared to have been checked tonight after British planes bombed and machine-gunned the invaders' troop and supply trucks on the Kawkaik road east of strategic Moulmein.

The invaders last week were reported only 20 miles from Moulmein, and the fall of the city had seemed imminent a few days ago. But tonight observers believed the Japanese were awaiting reinforcements for a push into the coastal plain, and there were no indications that British posi-

tions on the Salween River north of Moulmein had been outflanked.

Moulmein itself, only 100 miles from Rangoon across the Gulf of Martaban, was placed under British military rule "in preparation for future operations." Air raid and communications posts, however, were left in civilian hands.

A communique announced the abandonment of Mergui, 240 miles south of Moulmein in the Burma Panhandle bordering Thailand on the long Kra Isthmus leading down to Malaya. A small British garrison had been maintained there even after other units had pulled out of Tenasserim to the

south and Tavoy to the north. The British said all stores and equipment were removed without enemy interference.

Japanese bombers, which were

declared officially to have killed 1,102 persons in Rangoon since Dec. 23, again flew over the city last night to attack an airdrome north of the capital. Damage was slight and there were no casualties, a communique said.

Leaflets falsely depicting a massacre of Burmese by British troops also were dropped by the raiders.

Meanwhile the survivors of two steamers apparently torpedoed by Japanese submarines in the Bay of Bengal arrived here, and it was estimated that 22 crewmen had lost their lives.

Ten Chinese sailors adrift 37 hours were rescued Dec. 23, but there was no word of their 20 companions in two other lifeboats.

A European captain who arrived with 42 of his crew said two men were killed when his steamer was hit.

Jap Troops Bombed.

Rangoon, Jan. 27 (A.P.)—British bombers with fighter plane escort have carried out raids on Japanese troops on the Kawkaik-Myawaddi Road east of Moulmein and machine-gunned lines of trucks, an R. A. F. communique announced tonight.

The small British garrison at Mergui, on the west coast of the Burma Panhandle, 240 miles south of Moulmein, has been evacuated, the British command announced tonight.

The communique said that all stores and personnel had been removed successfully during the

past week and that the operation "was not interfered with in any way by the enemy."

An army communique announced today that military authorities have taken over control of Moulmein, 100 miles east of Rangoon, "in preparation for future operations."

One thousand, one hundred and two persons have been killed by Japanese bombs in Rangoon since December 23, it was announced today.

The Japanese air force appeared over Rangoon again last night and dropped vividly-colored propaganda cartoons depicting an imaginary massacre of Burmese by British troops.

The text accompanying the cartoon exhorted the Burmese to "Remember Mandalay," which was the scene of a rebellion ten years ago.

Survivors of two steamers torpedoed in the Bay of Bengal by a submarine believed to be Japanese landed here today and estimated that twenty-two lives had been lost in the double-barreled attack.

The submarine came to the surface two miles away while the second ship was going under, but the survivors could not make out any distinguishing marks at that distance.

A lifeboat carrying ten Chinese who had been adrift for a day and a half was rescued on January 23. There has been no word of their twenty companions in two other lifeboats.

Two men of the crew were killed when the second ship was hit amidships. The European captain and crew of forty-two made land after rowing all night.

The R. A. F. announced that a force of eight Japanese bombers attacked the airdrome north of Rangoon last night, but had caused only slight damage and no casualties. Rangoon had three air raid warnings in the 24-hour period ending at 6 A. M. today.

## Chinese Claim Successes In

## Four Sectors

Reported Driving Japs Back Toward Canton-Kowloon JAN 28 1942

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27 (A.P.)—Chinese forces are pressing the advantage on the south Kwantung front gained through recapture of Tamshui and are driving Japanese back toward the Canton-Kowloon railroad, a Chungking communique declared today.

The war report, released by the official Chinese news agency, was picked up by radio at the CBS shortwave listening station here.

Two more towns, Pingshen and Lungkang, have been retaken, the same communique asserted, and the "Japanese are retreating toward Samchun, on the railway bordering the territories of Hongkong."

In three other sectors—East Kwantung, Central Suiyuan and South Anhwei—Japanese attacks were said to have been repulsed with moderately heavy casualties and some material losses to the invader. The Suiyuan assault involved use by the enemy of poison gas, it was stated.

"In southwest China," the communique continued, "Kunming, capital of Yunnan province, had a brief air raid alarm yesterday afternoon when nine Japanese planes were sighted near the Indo-China border."

"Many Chinese planes, including American volunteer group planes, appeared in the city. x x x After a little while the enemy raiders withdrew to the south without dropping their bombs."

## Congress Inquiry For Pearl Harbor Tragedy Expected

F. D. Confers With Aides On Findings Of Roberts Board

Washington, Jan. 27 (A.P.)—A congressional investigation into the Pearl Harbor disaster was in prospect today as President Roosevelt disclosed that he was conferring with aides on the findings of the

Roberts Commission which investigated the Dec. 7 attack.

Mr. Roosevelt said he was studying the Roberts report, and would have another conference about it with his war and Navy Secretaries. He gave no indication what action might be taken on the report, which blamed Adm. Husband E. Kimmel and Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short.

On Capitol Hill, Representative Maas (R-Minn.) ranking Republican member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, said there would be a sweeping, supplementary study of the disaster.

"I can assure the country that the House Naval Affairs Committee will undertake a thorough investigation of the entire Pearl Harbor situation and all that led up to it and will study also the Roberts report," he asserted after a closed committee meeting.

Maas did not disclose what went on in the meeting and Chairman Vinson (D-Ga.) declined comment on the matter.

In reply to another question,

Mr. Roosevelt said steps had been taken in the past two months to unify the command of the Army and Navy forces but he indicated it did not contemplate the merger of the War and Navy Departments, as suggested by Senator Norris (Ind.-Neb.).

Norris told reporters the time had come to abolish the War and Navy Departments as such and to place the Army, Navy and air force under one defense department.

The veteran Nebraskan, who voted against American entry into the first World War, attributed part of the Japanese success at Pearl Harbor to inactivity on the part of Congress.

"Congress can't escape its part of the blame for this thing," he asserted. "Long ago it should have streamlined our military organization. It ought now to provide for a unified command from the top down."

Senator Gurney (R-S.D.) suggested, however, that Congress ought to let the War and Navy Departments alone so that they would be free to fight the war, and Senator Brown (D-Mich.) remarked:

"Let's forget Pearl Harbor and give the Japs a chance to coin a slogan, something like 'Remember Tokyo.'"

## NORRIS URGES ONE COMMAND FOR U.S. IN WAR

Would Abolish Present American System of Two Departments.

PLANE OUTPUT ENCOURAGING

Progress Made in Production and Shipment of Bombers Is Held Gratifying.

Washington, Jan. 27 (A.P.)—A demand that the army and navy commands be unified in a single defense department was made today by Senator Norris, Independent, of Nebraska, as legislators heard encouraging reports of improving American strength in the south Pacific theatre.

Laying a share of the blame on Congress for the success of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Senator Norris declared that the time had come to abolish the War and Navy departments as such and to place the army, navy and air force under one defense department.

"Congress can't escape its part of the blame for this thing," the veteran Nebraska Senator told reporters. "Long ago it should have streamlined our military organization. It ought now to provide for a unified command from the top down."

What was described as an encouraging report on American production and distribution of war equipment was said to have been given to a Senate Military Affairs sub-committee yesterday by Lieut.-Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the air forces.

Pleased at Transportation. While committee members de-

clined to discuss any of the details of Gen. Arnold's testimony on a pending \$12,555,000,000 defense appropriation bill, some said they were highly gratified at the progress made not only in producing fighting and bombing planes but in transporting them to critical military areas, such as the Orient.

The pending bill, slated for committee approval today, would provide funds for 23,000 combat planes and 10,000 trainers for a tremendous increase in the air forces. Gen. Arnold was reported to have expressed confidence that the training of new flyers would keep pace with the production of these new craft.

Senator Norris, who is not a member of this committee, said that it was his idea in proposing the single defense department, that the army, navy and air force should be made component branches and that there should be unified command in the field. He cited a portion of the report by the commission headed by Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts which pointed out the lack of co-operation between army and navy commanders at Pearl Harbor.

#### Favors Supreme Command.

Agreeing in part with Senator Norris, Senator Ellender, Democrat, of Louisiana, a member of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, said that he felt there should be unification of the command in the field, but did not believe it was necessary to revamp the War and Navy departments to obtain this.

"We ought to do like the British and the Germans do," he declared. "We ought to appoint one man to supreme command on any mission that is to be carried out and give him the necessary land, sea and air power to carry out that mission."

While Senator Ellender said the Pearl Harbor report had come under discussion by the Naval Affairs Committee, Senators Brown, Democrat, of Michigan, and Gurney, Republican, of South Dakota, observed that Congress ought to drop the matter.

"Let's forget Pearl Harbor and give the Japs a chance to coin a slogan, something like 'Remember Tokio,'" Senator Brown suggested.

**Kimmel in San Francisco**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27 (AP).—Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, who was removed from command of the United States Fleet on a charge of dereliction of duty in the Dec. 7 attack on Hawaii by the Japanese, was in San Francisco today with no announced plans for the future. "I have no plans," he replied to all questions.

He had "no comment" on the Japanese attack or the Roberts report placing responsibility on him and General Walter C. Short for the success of the attack.

The most detailed comment of Admiral Kimmel was: "I am not leaving San Francisco today." He arrived here last Saturday.

## Alien Japanese Removal Asked By Los Angeles

County Wants U. S. to Send 13,000 Inland as Move to Safeguard War Plants

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 27 (AP).—The Board of Supervisors asked the Federal government today to remove 13,000 alien Japanese from the Los Angeles area to inland points to safeguard defense industries and preclude fifth-column activity.

Wayne Allen, county manager, had urged the action in a resolution which said Japanese aliens were a potential source of danger to American security and should be sent inland to till the soil "far removed from airfields, power plants, water lines and other strategic defense points."

"It is difficult if not impossible to distinguish between loyal and disloyal Japanese," the resolution added. "In the event of invasion of California by forces of Japan, the civil population would be unable to cope with the large Japanese population, which would constitute a potentially dangerous fifth-column enemy. There are 93,717 Japanese in California, of which 33,569 are aliens, and 36,866 Japanese reside in Los Angeles County, 13,391 being aliens."

## Friendship on Cruise Led To MacArthur's Wedding

Two Met After She Had Been on Voyage With His Mother

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Jan. 27 (AP).—A shipboard friendship sent the former Jean Marie Faircloth from Murfreesboro to Manila to share the dangers of war with her husband, General Douglas MacArthur, friends recalled today while scanning the news for some word of her whereabouts.

Washington sources said it was believed that she was at Fort Mills on the island fortress of Corregidor in Manila Bay. Her brother, Cameron Faircloth, of Nashville, said he had learned that Mrs. MacArthur was safe, but had had no direct word from her since the war's outbreak.

But about that shipboard friendship. It wasn't the General whom Miss Faircloth met on a trip to the Orient in the mid-30's, but his mother. Through this acquaintance came the introduction to the man then busily engaged in moulding the now battle-tested military strength of the Philippines.

Friends recalled that when Miss Faircloth returned here from Manila early in 1937 she spoke frequently of "the General." But only a few intimates knew that when she left home in April of 1937 she was going to New York to wed the soldier, several years her senior.

Murfreesboro remembers her as the small, very attractive brunette daughter of a well-to-do banker and business man. A genuine interest in people was manifest in her ready friendliness, although she limited her social activities to members of her family and a small number of close friends.

Her ties with the home town have been maintained since she went to Manila with the General. Frequent letters and snapshots of herself and their small son, Arthur, now three years old, have enabled friends to follow her activities.

## MacArthur May Get Extra Time on Taxes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—The Treasury sought means today of preventing General Douglas MacArthur and other Americans isolated in war areas from being classed as income-tax dodgers. John L. Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, said the problem is being studied and

may require legislation. Americans outside the United States have until June 15, instead of March 15, to file their annual tax returns. If they fail to pay then they must be charged 6 per cent interest. Present laws apparently do not permit suspension of these interest charges, although the Treasury has authority to waive any additional penalties.

## R. I. Assembly in Tribute To Philippines' Defender

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 27 (AP).—The Rhode Island General Assembly this afternoon adopted a resolution congratulating Gen. Douglas MacArthur on his 62d birthday and his defense of the Philippines.

The resolution was speedily passed by both the House and Senate. In the House, Republican Floor Leader Richard D. Windsor suggested that the resolution be forwarded to MacArthur on a bomber "ready for action" and expressed the hope that the general would celebrate his 63d birthday as "commander of the army of occupation in Tokyo."

## RUSSIANS TELL OF ADVANCE ON KALININ FRONT

Nazi Communications Cut, Repeating Germans Being "Annihilated"

MOSCOW, Wednesday, Jan. 23 (AP).—Soviet forces are "vigorously advancing" all along the Kalinin front northwest of Moscow, the Army newspaper Red Star reported today.

Engagements in progress at the approaches to important centers of German resistance, Red Star said. "Soviet troops are blockading the enemy with small forces and have cut his communications. The bulk of Red Army troops are pursuing the retreating fascists, splitting them into isolated groups and annihilating them."

Heavy blows are being dealt the Germans on the southwestern front, the paper said.

## REDS HIDDEN BY A BLIZZARD POUNCE ON FOE

## Threaten Velikie Luki Only Eighty Miles From Latvian Border.

JAN 28 1942  
MORE NAZI TRANSPORTS SUNK  
959 German Planes Reported Shot Down Around Moscow Since Last Summer.

MOSCOW, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Red Army troops were officially declared today to have recaptured a number of additional villages and towns through fierce fighting in which the enemy suffered heavy losses.

The Soviet Information Bureau in a mid-day communique said the advance westward continued during the night, but gave no details.

It added that the Germans lost 1,340 officers and men on the southern front.

Highly placed Russians in London said the recapture of Rzhev, on the upper Volga, 130 miles northwest of Moscow, was expected at any minute and that a blizzard-braving assault threatened the German stand at Velikie Luki, 140 miles further along and only eighty miles from the Latvian frontier. Orel, 200 miles southwest of Moscow, and Belgorod, at the head of the Donets Basin, also were reported under heavy pressure.

"Our submarines in the Barents Sea sank two enemy transports and an escort ship," the Soviet Information Bureau also said.

Three other Axis transports had been reported destroyed by Soviet action in those arctic waters in the previous two days.

Four German planes were brought down near Moscow Monday, the Soviet communique reported.

[The British radio broadcast a Russian report that 959 German planes had been shot down over or near the Russian capital since Adolf Hit-

ler's flyers started raiding the city last summer.] The communique declared Germany lost 126 planes in the fighting last week, against forty-one Russian aircraft destroyed.

## Claims Advances Though Foe's Stand Stiffens

By Edna Gilmore  
WITH THE RED ARMY on the Central Front, Jan. 27 (AP).—A Russian Army big and strong enough to maintain its tactics of encirclement

edged forward on the whole front tonight despite stiffening German resistance.

All Out of Moscow Area  
Now deep in Smolensk province on the center, the Red Army had cleared the last live German from the province of Moscow, on the Upper Volga, 130 miles northwest of Moscow, the Russians confidently expected to announce at any time the capture of encircled Rzhev; at the spearhead of their north central assault, only 80 miles from the Latvian border, the Red armies menaced Velikie Luki. Likewise at Orel, 200 miles southwest of Moscow, and at Belgorod, at the head of the Donets basin, German garrisons were heavily pressed.

North of here Russian forces were moving east of Nalidovo in flanking movements which liberated more mileage of the Rzhev-Velikie Luki railway.

Word from the southern front said battle there was intense, with German counterattacks in some sectors. However, the Russians announced the capture of staff officers of the 17th Army Corps, 526th Infantry Regiment and an artillery division.

Nazis More Active  
The Nazi air force was suddenly more active; up here the planes are trying to protect columns which are endeavoring to withdraw the remnants of tank divisions to Germany. There, Lt. Gen. Leonid Govorov told us, the Germans hope to prepare for a vast tank offensive in the spring.

In 30-below-zero cold, the Germans brought up several fresh battalions on the southern sector of the central front, but they were scattered inexorably.

It was the same story in many places: the Russians, actually camouflaged against the snow, split the Nazis into separate units; then, upon learning they are about to be surrounded, the Germans fall back, often offering fierce fights with covering groups.

South of here, we can hear the boom of Russian guns which have retaken villages, all burned by the Germans. It is reported that in 10 to 12 days, along the whole front, the Germans have had to abandon 2000 inhabited places.

Reds Use Night  
The Soviets are using the night to good advantage. In one area the Red forces waited for six hours for darkness, then hit the outflanked Germans, and cut their communications. The Nazis hurriedly withdrew their main

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force, but their covering units were met by a Red Army bayonet charge. Soldiers die strangely on this frozen front, in sub-zero temperatures, shrieking winds and driving snows.

They lie along the roadsides grotesquely silent in their white shrouds, provided by the Russian winter.

The Red armies bury the German dead when they get to it, but there is much time that must be spent in moving a live army ahead. Hence we see them where they fell: they look like awkward dummies, impishly abandoned.

The terrible cold contorts their arms and legs. A German officer lay with his arms and hands extended as though he had died in a juggling act; another was frozen in the position made by sprinters as they get away from their mark; still a third young soldier, covered from feet to chest with snow, faced the road with an expression of calm in his staring eyes.

#### Bodies Often Mined

These men had not been touched, for one very good reason. The Russians say that retreating Germans often put mines beneath the bodies.

There are Russian dead too. A Red Army commander said some of them had been killed by the Germans after they captured them.

Most of the German prisoners captured within the last few days told the Russians they had been called urgently from occupied France. Only a few appear to be professional soldiers.

One officer, Capt. Alfred Lindental of the 189th Infantry, taken with three other officers from the same unit, said they wandered in the woods for five days after being cut off.

Back of us useable tanks, trucks, gun carriers and many tons of barbed wire are being hauled out of the snow by Soviet tractors and assembled at Mozhaisk for salvage.

## Reds Drive Deep Into Smolensk Zone

(London, Jan. 27 (P))—The Moscow radio quoted the army organ Red Star today as reporting that 18,000 persons were massacred by the Germans at Poltava, in the Ukraine.

JAN 28 1942

By Eddy Gilmore

Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

With the Red Army on the Central Front, Jan. 27—The Russian army, continuing its deadly flanking movements, moved deeply into Smolensk province today after clearing the last German from the province of Moscow.

Mozhaisk, the battered and ruined high-water mark of the Germans' advance west of the capital where they withstood the furious Red army counter-attack for so long, has been converted into an assembly point for trophies captured from the Nazis.

When we passed through Mozhaisk and moved up with the troops toward Gzhatsk we saw some of the Soviet activities in collecting this booty.

Tanks which litter the roads for miles are being hauled out of the snow and dragged by tractors to the Mozhaisk railway. Some of them look to be in excellent condition.

In the loot are many motor vehicles—trucks for transporting troops, machines for hauling big guns, small gun carriers. Among other materials were 150 tons of barbed wire.

#### Damaged Gear Salvaged

The Germans had removed the engines from some of the vehicles, but many others seemed capable of operating after overhaul and repairs.

Those which were badly smashed by Red army artillery and grenades are being combed for undamaged parts, and the rest shipped off as scrap steel and iron to the Soviet munitions mills.

Lieut. Gen. Leonid Govorov, whose soft voice contrasts sharply with his roaring cannon, told us the Germans are moving remnants of their shattered tank divisions to Germany to

prepare them for a great tank offensive in the spring.

"We learn from German prisoners that they want to hit us while they still have superiority in tanks," he said.

#### Cites Allies' Pledges

"Will they still have superiority in the spring?" he was asked.

"That depends partly on the fulfillment of our Allies' pledges," he replied.

At present, he said, the Germans no longer were using tanks in the mass, only two or three in a group which usually is attached to a battalion.

Tall, broad-shouldered, his blue eyes gleaming over a red tablecloth, the general, whose artillery is largely credited with smashing the Germans' Mozhaisk salient, told us his ideas on the best way to beat the Nazis. After artillery, the best weapon against tanks is tanks, he said.

#### Credits Russ Bayonets

"It's important that the western world find out," he said, "that the Red army is the first force to make the German army retreat—and in haste."

The 45-year-old conqueror of Mozhaisk went on to list reasons. He declared the Russians have superiority in artillery, both in quality and numbers; the Russians are traditionally good bayonet fighters and the Germans are not; British tanks are being used to good effect; the Red air force is active in offensive operations.

"Not one time," he asserted, "have the Germans withstood a bayonet charge."

The general discounted below-zero

weather as a major factor, but said overconfidence had caused the Germans to pay insufficient attention to their rear, and "there is considerable weakness about German fortifications."

One among nine shoddy-looking German prisoners supplied another idea in an interview, drawing a green Russian propaganda leaflet from a pocket. He said: "We think the war has gone on long enough."

A German prisoner was interviewed next. He drew a green Russian propaganda leaflet from his pocket.

"We think the war has gone on long enough," he said.

Prisoners looked amazed when told Germany and the United States were at war.

"We were captured January 24," said one. "We did not know America was at war with us. We knew she was at war with Japan."

#### Clothing Described

The prisoners' overcoats are good, but not nearly as heavy as those of Red Army troops. Their boots are not in a class with the Russians' and their headgear—little cloth trench caps—is poor for the climate.

Corporal Max Herman, another prisoner, said he had seen no evidence of typhus among his comrades, but added:

"We have enough lice, though." Typhus, a louse-borne disease, was reported recently to be spreading from German-occupied Poland, threatening German Army units.

### 2 Nazi Generals Killed

MOSCOW, Jan. 27. (P)—Two German generals have been killed by Ukrainian guerrillas, the Soviet Information Bureau announced tonight. It gave no names.

### Reds Land In Crimea

London, Jan. 27 (P)—The British radio said today that Russian troops had made new landings to the rear of German troops near Sevastopol in the Crimea. The broadcast was heard by NBC.

### Nazis Tell Their Side

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Jan. 27 (A. P.).—German troops have inflicted "heavy new losses in men and material" on the Russian Army in sustained hard fighting on the eastern front, the High Command announced today.

Despite bad weather conditions, the Nazi Air Force is taking a strong supporting role in the fighting and has carried out sharp attacks on military targets in the Leningrad area, a communique said.

### Soviet Reports Typhus Spreading in Germany

LONDON, Jan. 27. (P)—The Moscow radio said tonight that typhus was spreading in Germany and that the chief of the German Imperial Health Protection Department had stated that 126 cases of spotted typhus had been registered.

Reports from Bern, Switzerland, said 74 new cases had broken out in Koenigsberg alone, 198 in Leipzig, and 69 in Nuremberg, of which 11 proved fatal.

## Great Successes Claimed By RAF in Libyan Raids

### Vast Destruction of German-Italian Motor Vehicles and Man Power Reported

CAIRO, Jan. 27 (AP)—The RAF announced today vast destruction of German-Italian motor vehicles and man power in what was generally described as its most destructive single day's work on Axis columns since the Libyan campaign began.

#### Destroy Hundreds

Figures were not yet available, but the British bombers and fighters were known to have destroyed hundreds of Axis machines of all sorts and to have killed many of their crews with machine gun fire as the men abandoned their vehicles to flee afoot in the desert.

The RAF's opportunity came as the counter-attacking Germans and Italians paused to catch their breaths

in the area south and southeast of Bengasi. It was seized quickly, with first notable results achieved Monday.

Reports reaching Cairo indicated that after four days of an admittedly successful counter-advance, the troops of German Gen. Erwin Rommel eased up in the area of Zoulet Msus—which they have captured. This was necessary for them to bring up supplies and re-concentrate their forces, but it gave the British an even better opportunity to do the same thing.

#### Mostly Skirmishes

Rommel's fully-exploited early successes temporarily disturbed British communications and supply lines, so

that as far as all the fighting has been of a skirmishing nature between small mobile columns over a wide area. While this fighting was of a severe character, the main forces had not yet come into the picture.

Rommel is believed to have captured some small supply dumps which will help him, but Axis reports of capturing large numbers of tanks and guns were treated here as exaggerations.

In London, Prime Minister Churchill said the Libyan campaign so far was "a highly profitable transaction," listing two-thirds of the Axis forces—61,000—as killed, wounded or captured, against only 18,000 imperial losses.

He said, however, that the enemy "has most certainly received reinforcements" across the Mediterranean.

#### Battleship Lost

In the constant war in that sea, the

admiralty today acknowledged its first Mediterranean battleship loss—the 31,000-ton Barham, sunk Nov. 25.

Silence in both British and Axis communiques on exactly what was happening in the desert indicated that it was touch and go whether Britain's imperial eighth army could continue to hold the Germans and Italians in their present positions.

The British said there had been little change in the last 24 hours, with the main battle area still north and northeast of Zoulet Msus, about 60 miles southeast of Bengasi and about 140 miles northeast of El Aghella.

The fluidity of the battle was stressed, however, by an RAF communique which said intensive and highly successful machine-gunning attacks were made against enemy tanks, armored cars and motorized units moving along desert tracks from Zoulet Msus to Charruba, Soluch, Saunnu and Antelat. Soluch is only about 30 miles below Bengasi.

#### Nazis Make No Claims

(The Italian communique said no important changes in position had taken place, but said the British still were retreating. The Germans made no claims whatever concerning the ground fighting.)

Rommel's positions around Zoulet Msus might enable him to make a short-cut drive across the bulge in the North African shoreline and force the British out of Bengasi. The Germans already have recaptured airfields from which the British had been operating in this area.

# British in Lybia Slow Retreat

## Little Change in Situation Reported From Scene of Rommel's Thrust.

Cairo, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Britain's forces in Libya apparently have braked their retreat before the counter-thrust of Gen. Erwin Rommel's German-Italian Army, Middle East Headquarters reporting today that there had been little change in the general situation during the last twenty-four hours.

"The main battle area is still north and northeast of Msus," said the announcement. "There is no change in the situation north of Agedabia."

Msus, which was mentioned in yesterday's communique as the scene of sharp fighting, is about eighty miles northeast of Agedabia and approximately the same distance southeast of Bengasi.

Some Axis units appear to be striking in the direction of Bengasi. An R. A. F. communique said intensive and highly successful machine gunning attacks were made against tanks, armored cars and motorized units moving from Msus to Soluch, which is only thirty miles south of the port.

"Heavy casualties were inflicted on enemy troops," the R. A. F. said, "many enemy vehicles were destroyed or severely damaged."

The British announced Friday that they had withdrawn from Agedabia under the pressure of the new Axis counter-offensive. A further Axis advance north and east of Msus would seriously endanger the British position at Bengasi, and might compel the troops there to withdraw along the coast to escape encirclement.

The British said their aircraft had been very active over the battlefield yesterday and had inflicted considerable damage on Axis columns.

**Rome Says British Retreat**  
(ROME (From Italian Broadcasts), Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Axis warplanes, carrying out a series of attacks on British naval units in the Mediterranean, have sunk one cruiser, "probably" sunk another and heavily damaged a third, the Italian high command announced today.

The positive sinking was credited to German warplanes during an attack on a British naval squadron off Tobruk on Jan. 25. The other successes, a communique said, were achieved by waves of torpedo-carrying Italian planes in an assault on British naval units northwest of Bengasi in the face of severe anti-aircraft fire.

"One cruiser was hit by three torpedoes and can be considered sunk," declared the bulletin. "Another also was hit and was observed listing heavily."

The high command said British forces were continuing to retreat before advancing Axis columns in western Libya, but that there had been no heavy fighting yesterday or last night.

British bombers raided the airdrome at Catania, Sicily, last night, causing some casualties but only slight damage, the high command said.

**Axis Bombs Ships at Malta**  
(BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Jan. 27 (A. P.).—German bombers damaged a British destroyer and a large merchant ship in attacks yesterday and last night on the Mediterranean naval base of Malta, the German high command reported today.

**Axis Claims 283 Armored Cars**  
(Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Five days of hard fighting in Libya have resulted in the capture of 283 British armored cars, 127 guns and 563 motor trucks by advancing Axis forces, the Ger-

man High Command announced today.

During the same period, ended Saturday, forty British aircraft were shot down or destroyed on the ground, a communique declared.

The announcement made no mention of the progress of fighting on the North African front yesterday.

## LONDON CONFIRMS BATTLESHIP LOSS

### Admiralty Admits Barham Went Down November 25.

London, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—The sinking of the battleship Barham, 31,000-ton veteran of Britain's Navy, in the Mediterranean last November 25, was announced by the Admiralty today after it had kept the loss a secret for two months to cheat the enemy of any profit from knowledge of its blow.

The loss of the Barham, which the Axis long had claimed as sunk in the Mediterranean, cut Britain's capital ships to thirteen. She had fifteen when she entered the war and since has added three but five have been lost—the battleships Prince of Wales, Royal Oak and Barham and the battle cruisers Repulse and Hood.

The Admiralty said the Barham's commander, Capt. G. C. Cooke, was lost, but that Vice-Admiral H. D. Fridham-Wippel, second in command of the Mediterranean Fleet, whose flag she was flying, was saved. How many others of her crew of 1,100 to 1,200 were lost was not disclosed. One reliable report, however, said 300 of her officers and men were saved.

Explaining the Admiralty's secrecy over the loss, the communique said:

"Next of kin of casualties were informed, but loss of the ship was not announced, since it was clear at that time that the enemy did not know she had been

sunk and it was important to make certain dispositions before loss of this ship was made public. "The German radio has from time to time made statements with the obvious intention of endeavoring to discover whether a battleship of the Queen Elizabeth class which they claimed to have hit with torpedoes had, in fact, been sunk.

"This information has been denied to the enemy for the reason given, but as they are now aware that H. M. S. Barham was sunk, her loss can be announced."

### Hanover and Emden Bombed.

London, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Strong forces of R. A. F. bombers attacked Hanover and Emden objectives overnight, the British announced today.

The Hanover and Emden raids were described by the Air Ministry as night "in force" attacks on other places in northwest Germany also were bombed.

Another force bombed the docks at Brest. The Ministry acknowledged that three British aircraft were missing.

The German capital was not among the objectives of the Royal Air Force, an informed source said today in commenting on a German assertion that British bombers penetrated only to the capital's outskirts.

## GERMANY RAIDED TO OUTER BERLIN

### Hanover and Emden Hit by Strong R. A. F. Forces.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Jan. 27 (A. P.).—British bombers penetrated Germany as far as the outer districts of Berlin during the night, it was announced officially today.

Bombs were dropped on sev-

eral towns in northern Germany, it was stated, but no missiles fell in the capital region, the announcement added.

Three of the bombers were reported shot down. German bombers damaged a British destroyer and a large merchant ship in attacks yesterday and last night on the big Mediterranean naval base of Malta, the Nazi High Command reported today.

Raids also were pressed home on airdromes and other targets on the oft-bombed island, a communique said.

### Germans Report Ace Flyer Missing

London, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Reuters said it heard a German broadcast announce today that Capt. Johann Schmid, a Nazi flyer credited with downing forty-one planes and described as one of the most brilliant German airmen, was missing.

## AMERICAN HOSTAGES

### Red Cross Cares for Eighty Held Near Paris.

Vichy, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—The French and Swiss Red Cross, it was learned today, are caring for 240 American citizens—all men—interned by the Germans eighty miles from Paris as hostages for the good treatment of Axis subjects in the United States.

Most of them are naturalized Americans, although one is Dr. Morris B. Sanders, of the American Hospital at Neuilly, and formerly of Boston and New York.

### Three More Parisians Executed by Germans

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Jan. 27 (AP).—German authorities in Paris announced that three more Frenchmen were shot this morning in the Paris district for "activity favoring the enemy."

All were Parisians, Leon Rivart, Henri Palmier and Lucien Noel.

### Leahy and Petain Confer For Twenty Minutes

Vichy, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to France, conferred with Marshal Petain for twenty minutes today in what was described as a general discussion of the world situation.

## Vichy-Nazi Pact Reported Nearer

Paris, Jan. 27 (Andi Agency to A. P.).—Informed quarters predicted today that France soon would reach an understanding with Germany on the protracted question of collaboration.

This forecast came as press and radio quarrels between German-occupied Paris and Vichy suddenly ceased.

## GREECE GETS WHEAT

### Britain Ships 8000 Tons to Prevent Famine.

London, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Britain has authorized shipment of 8,000 tons of wheat to Greece to help relieve a threatened famine, it was announced today in the House of Commons by Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare.

He said there was no guarantee that the Germans would not seize the wheat but added:

"We are in this case running the risk in view of the appalling conditions caused by the Germans in Greece."

Distribution of the wheat is to be supervised by the International Red Cross, he said.

He said Britain's general policy of refusing to allow shipments to be made to Axis-dominated countries remained unchanged.

## British Official Discounts Europe's Food Shortage

### Cites Greece, Yugoslavia and Norway as Exceptions

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP).—Viscount Cranborne, Dominions Secretary, told the House of Lords today that with the exception of parts of Greece, Yugoslavia and northern Norway, "there is at present no considerable food shortage in Europe."

He said that out of a population of about 130,000,000 in the German-occupied countries of Europe, about 60,000,000 were living, if not at their pre-war level at any rate "not much below it." He said the blockade was "almost our only definitely offensive weapon at present," and that to abandon it would be "most criminal folly."

The Dominions Secretary told Lord Ponsonby, who asked whether steps were under consideration "to relieve the famine situation in European countries allied to us," that he thought Ponsonby drew too black a picture.

30.24 14461

## Ancient Border Dispute Between Peru, Ecuador Said Definitely Settled

Brazilian Official Makes Announcement, but  
Ecuadorian Minister Later Says No Definite  
Agreement Yet Reached

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 27 (AP).—Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil said tonight the century-old border dispute between Peru and Ecuador had been definitely settled, but Julio Tobar Donoso, Ecuadorian foreign minister, later indicated that his country did not agree.

Aranha said he expected the signing to take place tomorrow but Tobar Donoso, departing from a late conference with Aranha said:

"It is not all settled. Tonight I cannot say anything. I really don't know if the signing will take place tomorrow."

Enrique Arroyo Delgado, Ecuadorian minister to Rio de Janeiro, who was also in Aranha's office said "we would not be here tonight if everything was settled."

### To Withdraw Troops

Under the agreement between the two countries, Aranha said, Peruvian troops would withdraw immediately from positions in the disputed area while final terms are being worked out.

This settlement would clear the way for Ecuador to join 18 other American

nations in terminating relations with Germany, Japan and Italy.

Peru already has broken with the Axis, but Ecuador had held off pending disposition of her ancient differences over 2800 square miles of trackless jungle.

The Brazilian cabinet this afternoon voted unanimously to sever relations with the Axis but Aranha delayed formal promulgation until the decree was signed by President Getulio Vargas.

### Saw Long Task

Before Aranha's announcement tonight, Peruvian Foreign Minister Dr. Alfredo Solis Muro had predicted it might be a month or two before a settlement could be arranged.

Aranha did not disclose details of the Ecuadorian-Peruvian accord but said it established a definite geographical line. He added that formal signing by the foreign ministers of

the two countries would take place tomorrow at a ceremony to be attended by President Vargas.

The final session of the conference was put off until tomorrow.

Earlier Donoso told the newspaper O Globo that Ecuador would break with the Axis immediately after its conflict with Peru was settled.

### Would Shatter Front

Ecuador's refusal to sign the accords—recommending severance of diplomatic, economic and financial relations with the Axis powers—would shatter the united front so eagerly desired by the United States and other New World nations.

Ecuador and Peru have been at odds over the verdant upper Amazon jungle for more than 100 years. Frequent boundary fights have resulted, the latest occurring late last year complete with bombing attacks and parachute troops.

Petropolis, Brazil, Jan. 27  
—(AP)—Meeting in this German-established city which serves as a sort of summer capital, the Brazilian cabinet decided to sever relations with Germany, Japan and Italy.

The Axis Ambassadors are expected to be informed officially tomorrow, when President Vargas signs the decree.

Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha withheld official announcement, presumably for a dramatic opportunity at the Pan-American Conference tomorrow.

30.24 14461

## Ecuador Threatens Bolt, Delaying Rio Windup

[By the Associated Press]

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 27.—The final session of the Pan-American Conference, at which the many agreements of the Foreign Ministers were to have been signed, was postponed today when Ecuador threatened a denunciation of Peru over their border differences and declared herself prepared to leave the conference.

### Aranha Postpones Session

As a consequence of the flareup Brazil's Foreign Minister, Oswaldo Aranha, chairman of the conference, hoping that a solution would be found before this evening—postponed the ceremonial session until tomorrow.

Meanwhile, mediators pored over a mass of maps and documents in an effort to find a satisfactory solution to the century-old dispute over a section of coastal territory and Amazon jungle which has plagued the conference from the beginning. "Some progress" toward agreement in the controversy was reported.

Just before this hitch, events were moving smoothly to an almost general severance of relations between Latin-American republics and the Axis.

President Getulio Vargas called his Brazilian Cabinet into session, and informed persons said that severance of relations with Germany, Italy and Japan was the main topic of the session.

Action by Brazil would leave Argentina, Chile, Ecuador and Bolivia the only nations still maintaining ties with the Axis powers, but the Bolivian Cabinet announced after a meeting last night at La Paz that its Foreign Minister had been directed to sign the rupture resolution.

Leaders of the conference did not expect Argentina to sever her ties with the Axis immediately, though she has approved the conference measure recommending a break. They were hopeful, however, that Chile and Ecuador might act soon in accordance with the resolution.

Some progress in this direction was made soon after the postponement, for mediators announced that a virtual agreement in the controversy had been reached.

### New Schedule

The plenary session, scheduled for 11 A. M. today was postponed until 6 P. M. and the ceremonial closing was changed from 6 P. M. today to 6 P. M. tomorrow.

Satisfaction with the achievements of the conference was expressed by Sumner Welles, United States Under-Secretary of State and head of the Washington delegation, in a broadcast address.

"The most far-reaching and practical steps ever agreed upon by the American republics," he said, "have been taken for the preservation of the defense and security of the Americas."

### Axis Societies Closed

Police in Rio de Janeiro State have closed ten German and Italian societies and two German schools, it was revealed here today as indications grew that Brazil would soon break relations with the Axis.

One of the organizations closed was the Brazilian Yacht Club. In Feira de Santana, a headquarters of the Brazilian Integralist (Fascist) organization banned since 1938, was closed and suspects were detained.

### Zamora in Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 27 (AP).—Niceto Alcalá Zamora, former President of the Spanish Republic, arrived today from Havana aboard a Swedish steamer with his wife and children. They plan to make their home in Argentina.

## CUBA SHOWS WAY TO FULL WAR AID

Strengthens Its Military—  
Guantanamo Improved.

Havana, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Plans for strengthening Cuba's military position to further her policy of 100 per cent co-operation with the United States and Allied nations will be announced shortly, informed sources said today.

More than 2,000 recruits just enrolled in the Cuban Army are in their first week of training but forthcoming plans were understood to call for a greater augmenting of the armed forces, which regularly have only 15,000 men.

General military improvements also are expected to be made.

This island, only ninety minutes by air from Miami and within easy plane distance of the Panama Canal, is regarded as a key spot in hemisphere defense since it is a convenient base for extensive ship and air patrol operations.

The United States naval base at Guantanamo, on the eastern end of Cuba, has been extensively improved and Cuba has co-operated in construction of new and improved airport facilities at various strategic points.

## Amateur Radios Closed in Mexico

Mexico City, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—President Manuel Avila Camacho put into effect today nationwide measures closing amateur and private experimental radio transmitting stations.

### 100 Hurt In Chile Clash

Valparaiso, Chile, Jan. 27 (AP). About one hundred persons were injured last night in a clash between followers of the Conservative Presidential candidate, Gen. Carlos Ibanez, and the Democratic bloc candidate, Juan Antonio Rios.

Ottawa, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Officials at No. 2 Service Flying Training School at Uplands airport announced early today that leading aircraftmen G. F. Clark of Kingston, Ont., and J. H. Johnston of Brinston, Ont., were two of four Royal Canadian Air Force men from the station killed in two training plane crashes in Ontario yesterday.

Leading aircraftsman D. E. McCool of Tidouette, Pa., was killed yesterday in a Canadian Air Force trainer crash at Hainesville, forty miles from here.

## SEVEN AIRMEN KILLED

Canadian Transport Hits  
Farm in Manitoba.

Winnipeg, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Seven airmen were killed late last night when a Royal Canadian Air Force transport plane crashed on a farm near MacGregor, Manitoba, eighty miles west of Winnipeg.

## United States

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The War Department communiqué based on reports received up to 9:30 A. M. follows:

### 1. Philippine theatre:

There was practically no ground fighting on the Bataan Peninsula during the past twenty-four hours.

Two of General MacArthur's P-40 airplanes engaged in a thrilling encounter with three Japanese dive-bombers. Two of the enemy planes were shot down and the third disabled. Neither of our planes was injured.

General MacArthur also reported an unusual combat which occurred two days ago between two of his motor torpedo boats and a formation of enemy dive-bombers. When the officers commanding the torpedo boats observed two waves of enemy bombers approaching they might easily have sought cover. Instead, they increased their speed, placing themselves directly in the line of flight of the second wave, and engaged the planes.

The fire from the boats dispersed the hostile aircraft. Three enemy planes were hit and when

last observed were smoking and losing altitude rapidly. Officers and men of these boats were cited by General MacArthur for gallantry.

#### 2. United Kingdom:

Major Gen. James E. Chaney, who has been stationed in London for some time, and whose staff, under Brig. Gen. Charles L. Bolte as chief of staff, has been formed for several months, has taken over command of all United States Army forces in the United Kingdom.

3. There is nothing to report from other areas.

**JAN 28 1942**

**BATAVIA, Netherlands Indies, Jan. 27 (Netherlands Indies News Agency)**—Following is today's communiqué of the Netherlands Indies fighting services:

There is continuous and regular enemy air activity over various places in the Outer Provinces. The enemy continues to carry out bombardments which are seemingly without system and which cause almost exclusively victims among the civil population.

Among others, Macassar, Pontianak, Belawan, Padang, Pare Pare in the southwest of Celebes, Tanjung Pinang in the Rhia Archipelago, Ambon on the island of Amboina and the vicinity were bombed, while here and there machine-gunning took place.

As a result of these attacks three persons were killed, three were seriously wounded and eight were slightly wounded. Nowhere has any material damage of any significance been inflicted.

Since the Japanese landings started no more news has been received from Kendari. At present it is assumed that the attacked points on the east coast of this region have been occupied by the Japanese.

Her Majesty's patrol boat Wega, belonging to the militarized government navy, has been sunk as a result of repeated bombing attacks by enemy aircraft. All members of the crew reached shore safely. The Wega was built in 1922 at Gorinchem and had a displacement of 1,000 tons.

#### British

**MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 27 (AP)**—A Royal Australian Air Force communiqué said today:

Three Japanese ships in Kabaoul Harbor, New Britain, were damaged in a bombing attack last night. Two were set on fire. All our aircraft returned safely. Japanese reconnaissance over

New Guinea and the Solomons continued today.

**SINGAPORE, Jan. 27 (AP)**—A British Headquarters communiqué said today:

Despite determined attacks by aircraft of the Far East Command on an enemy convoy off Endau yesterday the enemy succeeded in effecting the landing of a force and some transport.

Our bombers obtained one direct hit on an enemy cruiser, twelve direct hits on troop transports and another on a large dump of stores on the beach. Near-misses were also observed near a cruiser and transport and in addition barges and landing craft were heavily machine-gunned.

The enemy landing operations were covered by large numbers of shore-based fighters which were engaged by our fighters. Twelve enemy fighters were destroyed while two others were probably destroyed and two damaged. Our forces in this area are in contact with the enemy north of Jema Luang.

In the center south of Kluang and Ayer Hitam the enemy has supported his infantry with continuous dive-bomb and machine-gun attacks against movements on roads. Fighting is in progress in these areas.

In the west fighting is taking place about Sengarang in which both British and Indian troops are engaged.

Enemy aircraft raided Singapore yesterday, causing some military damage and a few casualties. A single enemy aircraft flew over Singapore last night and dropped bombs which caused some damage and a few casualties. Enemy aircraft again raided Singapore this morning causing some damage. Full details of today's raid are not yet available.

Anti-aircraft defenses in Malaya have to date shot down the following enemy aircraft: Sixty for certain and twenty-one probable.

**RANGOON, Burma, Jan. 27 (AP)**—A British Command communiqué tonight said:

Our bombers with fighter escort carried out raids on the enemy on the Kawkaik-Myawaddi road in Burma and machine-gunned lorries.

Last night eight enemy bombers flew over the Rangoon area and the airdrome north of Rangoon was bombed. There was only slight damage and no casualties. Enemy aircraft also dropped leaflets.

Rangoon had three air raids

warnings during the twenty-four hours ended at 6 A. M., Jan. 27.

Mergui, where we maintained a small garrison, has been evacuated. All stores, etc., were brought away by the troops and all personnel now has been withdrawn. The operation has been proceeding over the past week and was not interfered with in any way by the enemy.

**LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)**—An Admiralty communiqué announcing the loss of the 31,000-ton battleship *Barham* said today:

The Board of Admiralty regrets to announce that H.M.S. *Barham* (Captain G. C. Cooke, R.N.), flying the flag of Vice Admiral H. D. Pridham-Wippel, K.C.B., C.V.O., second in command of the Mediterranean fleet, has been sunk.

Vice Admiral Pridham-Wippel is safe, but Captain Cooke lost his life. H. M. S. *Barham* was sunk on Nov. 25, 1941.

Next of kin of casualties were informed, but the loss of the ship was not announced, since it was clear at that time that the enemy did not know she had been sunk and it was important to make dispositions before loss of the ship was made public.

The German radio has from time to time made statements with the obvious intention of endeavoring to discover whether a battleship of the Queen Elizabeth class, which they claimed to have hit with torpedoes, had, in fact, been sunk.

This information has been denied to the enemy for the reason given above, but as they are now aware that H. M. S. *Barham* was sunk, her loss can be announced.

A British Air Ministry communiqué said today:

Last night Bomber Command aircraft attacked objectives at Hanover and Emden in force and bombed other places in Northwest Germany.

Another force bombed docks at Brest.

Three of our aircraft are missing.

**CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 27 (AP)**—British Headquarters issued this communiqué today:

There has been little change in the general situation during the

last twenty-four hours. The main battle area still is north and northeast of Msus. There is no change in the situation north of Agedabia.

Our fighters were very active over the operational area and inflicted considerable damage on enemy columns.

The R. A. F. Headquarters in Cairo issued the following:

In spite of severe sandstorms our fighter aircraft were extremely active over the entire battle area in Libya yesterday, Jan. 26.

Intensive and highly successful machine-gunning attacks were carried out on enemy tanks, armored cars and motorized units moving along the desert tracks leading from Msus to Charruba, Soluch, Saunnu and Antelat.

Many enemy vehicles were completely destroyed or severely damaged and many fires were seen to break out. In addition, heavy casualties were inflicted on enemy troops. During these operations our aircraft destroyed a Macchi-200.

During Sunday night, Jan. 25-26, our bomber aircraft raided enemy forces in the Agedabia, El Aghella and Antelat areas. Fires and explosions were seen to follow these attacks.

One of our aircraft is missing.

#### Russian

**MOSCOW, Jan. 27 (From Russian broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)**—A Soviet Information Bureau communiqué said today:

During the night of Jan. 26-27 Soviet troops advanced against the German fascist troops.

The Germans lost 1,340 officers and men in fighting on the southern front.

The Soviet Information Bureau issued this communiqué tonight:

During Jan. 27 our troops continued to engage the enemy and occupied a number of populated places.

On Jan. 26 thirty-nine German planes were destroyed against our loss of eight. Four German planes were brought down near Moscow. Our units operating on one sec-

tor of the Kalinin front liberated the populated point of "K."

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**BERLIN, Jan. 27 (From German broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)**—The German High Command communiqué follows:

In the East incessantly hard-fighting German troops once again inflicted serious losses in men and material on the enemy. The air force supported this fighting, notwithstanding unfavorable weather conditions. The bombardment of war-important objectives of Leningrad continued.

As already announced in a special bulletin, German submarines off the North American and Canadian coast, in a continuation of their attacks against enemy shipping in those waters, have sunk another twelve merchant ships of 103,000 tons altogether, including six big tankers.

In these attacks the submarine under Commander Zapp was especially successful.

Since their first appearance off the western coast of the Atlantic on Jan. 24 German submarines have sunk thirty enemy merchant ships totaling 228,000 tons.

Fighter airplanes on armed reconnaissance attacked military establishments on the Scottish coast and in Southwest England.

In North Africa the booty of German and Italian troops in the fighting of Jan. 21 to 25 increased to 283 armored cars, 127 guns and 563 motor vehicles. In addition, numerous other war material was captured.

Units of the army shot down or destroyed on the ground twenty-eight British airplanes and units of the navy shot down twelve. In the water off Malta German fighter airplanes scored hits on a British destroyer. A big enemy merchant ship was severely hit. Air attacks against the air and naval bases of Malta were continued day and night.

In the course of last night British bombers dropped incendiary and high explosive bombs at some places in Northwest Germany. The civilian population had losses in dead and wounded. Some enemy airplanes advanced to the distant outskirts of Berlin. Three enemy bombers were shot down.

As already reported in an army

bulletin of Nov. 26 a German submarine under Commander Baron von Tiesenhausen attacked a British battleship off Solum [Egypt] and damaged her seriously by torpedo hits. As meanwhile established, this was the battleship *Barham*, which after three hits had sunk.

#### Italian

**ROME, Jan. 27 (From Italian broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)**—The Italian High Command communiqué said today:

In Cyrenaica no important actions took place yesterday or last night. The enemy continues to retreat. Improved weather conditions have enabled our air force to increase its activities.

Retreating motorized enemy columns and centers of resistance were machine-gunned and

bombed with good results. One Curtiss plane was shot down.

Northwest of Bengazi British naval units were attacked in successive waves by our planes in spite of severe anti-aircraft fire put up by the ships.

One cruiser was hit by three torpedoes and can be considered sunk. Another also was hit and was observed listing heavily. Our aircraft all returned safely to their bases, though some of them were damaged.

German aircraft attacked another British naval formation which was sighted on Jan. 23 off Tobruk and sank a British cruiser.

The air offensive on Malta continued and airdromes and aircraft on the ground were set on fire. The enemy lost nine Hurricanes, which were shot down by German fighters in air combat.

In an air raid last night against

the airdrome at Catania (in Sicily) several light bombs were dropped by enemy planes, but only slight damage was caused. Some persons were injured.

#### Finnish

**HELSINKI, Finland, Jan. 27 (From Finnish broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)**—The Finnish communiqué today said:

There was lively mutual firing with infantry weapons in the

western part of the Karelian Isthmus. An enemy patrol that had penetrated into our positions was dispersed and suffered heavy losses. In the eastern part of the isthmus it was generally quiet.

In the Aunus Isthmus there was artillery fire on both sides.

In the southern part of the Eastern Front an enemy patrol, hardly a company strong, made an attack against our positions after artillery preparation. The attack was repelled and the greatest part of the patrol was annihilated. Our own artillery has hampered enemy fortification work.

In the north the enemy made attempts at attack which were checked by advanced units of our troops.

It has been ascertained that on Jan. 25 our ground defenses in the central part of the Eastern Front shot down an enemy fighter. Yesterday our Air Force continued to bomb the Murmansk Railway successfully.

## Nazis Claim Sinking Of 12 More Ships Off U. S. and Canada

6 Big Tankers Declared In Total of 30 In All Reported

(This dispatch was sent from an enemy country, whose motive in releasing news is apt to be propaganda. Axis claims should be credited only when confirmed by American or Allied sources.)

By the Associated Press.

**BERLIN (From German Broadcasts)** Jan. 27.—A special announcement from Adolf Hitler's headquarters today said German submarines had sunk 12 more merchant ships aggregating 103,000 tons off the United States and Canadian coasts.

(This followed a declaration of the German high command Saturday that U-boats had sunk 18 merchantmen totaling 125,000 tons, and two naval units, and had torpedoed another ship and an escort vessel in North American waters.

(Torpedoing of the 8,016-ton

ore carrier Venore off the North Carolina coast was announced by the United States Navy yesterday. She was the seventh vessel reported attacked in United States waters.)

Six large tankers were reported by the high command to make up half of the dozen vessels encompassed by the second report.

"In these attacks a U-boat commanded by Lt. Comdr. Zatt was particularly successful," the communiqué said. "Since their first appearance off the western shores of the Atlantic, reported January 24, our U-boats have sunk 30 enemy merchant ships aggregating 238,000 tons."

## Two More Tankers Attacked Off Coast; 55 Seamen Missing

**7,096 and 7,236-ton American Vessels Torpedoed — 17 Survivors of One Ship Landed in Delaware—Norse Tanker Also Sunk in West Atlantic.**

LEWES, Del., Jan. 27 (AP)—Two big American tankers have been torpedoed in a fresh foray by enemy submarines against shipping off the Atlantic coast, the Navy disclosed tonight, with the fate of some 55 seamen in doubt.

### Some Survivors Injured

An estimated 17 survivors from one stricken ship, the 7,096-ton Francis E. Powell, were brought ashore at the Coast Guard station here at 8:30 p.m., some of them injured. Shipping registers list her normal complement as 32.

The other tanker attacked was the Pan Maine of 7,236 tons with a normal complement of 40. Naval authorities said they lacked any information as to the fate of her crew.

If these 40 and 15 seamen unreported from the Powell are lost, the toll of death in the current wave of U-boat marauding off the coast would mount to 152 men.

### Captain Missing

Among the 15 unaccounted for from the Powell is Captain T. J. Harrington, of Baltimore. He and the other 14 apparently were in a

lifeboat that capsized in the dark after the torpedo hit amidships, a navy spokesman said.

Fourteen men got away safely from the sinking ship in another lifeboat and later picked up three men from the water. All 17 were rescued by another tanker, the W. C. Fairbanks, one of the Fairbanks crew, Fireman Daniel O. Calnon, of Boston, suffered a hand injury, and was brought ashore with the survivors.

### The names of the survivors:

**Survivors**  
First Mate Willard S. King, Philadelphia, leg injury.  
Second Assistant Engineer Carroll M. Walker, Philadelphia.  
Oiler Max Schütze, Morristown, N. J.  
Wiper Frank Statafore, Clarks-

burg, W. Va.

First Assistant Engineer Ernest Brown, Groves, Tex.

Mess Boy Juan Flores (85 Lafayette street) Newark, N. J.

Fireman Samuel Russ, Jr., Southport, N. C.

Fireman James Aylor, Telham, Tenn.

Cook Theodoro G. Contreras, Philadelphia.

Mess Boy Simon O. Ofano, Philadelphia.

Fireman Joseph A. Oritz, Santa Fe, N. M.

Quartermaster Lewis N. Reno, Georgetown, Miss.

Able Seaman Kenneth Cox, Los Angeles.

Seaman John R. Patterson, Philadelphia.

Oiler Donald Burr, Harbor View, O.

Able Seaman Charimous Cameron, Rison, Ark., leg injury.

Seaman Russell Thorington, Wilmington, N. C., back injury.

The survivors told the Navy spokesman the submarine came to the surface as they pulled away from the Powell, but that they were not molested.

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### Scene of Attack Not Divulged

The two ships were attacked last night. The Navy announcement said they had been "torpedoed" but did not clarify whether they had been sunk or at what section of the Atlantic coast the attacks occurred.

A Navy spokesman here declared: We know nothing about the Pan Maine. These survivors are from the Powell.

"I haven't counted them, but I shall say they number about 17. They are one or two stretcher cases. We have no further information. We expect to get all the details after we talk to them."

First word that the survivors were coming ashore came at 5 p. m. (EST) when the Lewes Red Cross was asked to provide clothing.

In announcing the torpedoing of the two tankers, the Navy Department at Washington said it was informed that the survivors of both ships had been brought to Lewes.

After the Navy spokesman here reported that only the Powell's survivors had been landed, however, the department rechecked and concluded that there had been a misunderstanding in regard to the survivors at the time of its initial announcement.

### announcement.

The department thereupon said that its announcement stood as to the torpedoing of the Pan Maine but that it had no information as to any of this tanker's survivors. A department spokesman declined to disclose at what section of the Atlantic coast the Pan Maine had been attacked or to amplify the original announcement with further details.

Thus it could not be ascertained here or at Washington whether the Pan Maine had been sunk by the torpedoing or where the survivors might be landed, if there were any.

**Total of 10 Ships Attacked**  
These torpedoings brought to 10 the number of ships reported attacked off the Atlantic coast by enemy submarines within the last two weeks. Ninety-seven persons lost their lives in the eight previous attacks.

The tanker Pan Maine, owned by the Pan American Petroleum & Transport Company of New York, was built at Kearny, N. J. in 1936. She was 435 feet long and 66 feet, eight inches at the beam.

The Francis E. Powell, owned by the Atlantic Refining Company, was built at Baltimore in 1922. Her home port was Philadelphia. She was 431 feet long and 59 feet, two inches at the beam.

### Survivors of Two Ships Land in Canadian Port An East Coast Canadian Port.

Jan. 27 (AP)—Rescued seamen from a Norwegian tanker and a Greek freighter have reached shore with word of the sinking of their ships by torpedoes in the Western Atlantic with the possible loss of 51 lives.

After 10 days of privation in a lifeboat, 21 seamen from the Norwegian vessel were brought here by a Canadian warship after a Royal Canadian Air Force plane had sighted them. Of the crew of 43, nineteen were unaccounted for in a second lifeboat; two died in the boat picked up, and the Captain died on the rescue ship.

Only 12 of the 43-man crew survived the Greek ship's torpedoing. They were picked up by another Greek ship after drifting 2½ days in the single lifeboat usable after the torpedo struck.

Four others died in the lifeboat after being fished out of the sea. The remainder went down with the ship. One was a Canadian, identified only as William Moore. The British chief officer of the

Greek freighter said the submarine which sank his ship was not a long-range type and he believed "it must have been operating from a mother ship in the Western Atlantic."

He said it surfaced and approached his lifeboat two hours after the torpedoing. The commander asked the ship's name and then "in a very English accent" asked if the men needed anything.

He tossed them two packages of cigarettes and some biscuits before leaving.

### 21 Norse Seamen Adrift 10 Days

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, Jan. 27 (AP)—Twenty-one Norwegian seamen, survivors of a Norwegian tanker sunk by enemy action in the West Atlantic, have reached this port after a 10-day ordeal in an open boat.

The survivors, brought into port by a Canadian warship two days after they were sighted in their lifeboat by a Royal Canadian Air Force plane, had suffered so greatly from exposure that doctors would not permit reporters to interview them.

Agents for the tanker said a second lifeboat with about 20 other crewmen from the same vessel is being sought. They added that the ship's captain died shortly after the warship picked up the survivors now in port.

Twenty-four men had crowded into the lifeboat which was found, but winter cold killed three. The captain died within sight of the harbor.

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## U.S., Britain Create 3 Joint War Boards

**Pooling of All Munitions Planned—Move Also To Assure Most Efficient Use of Shipping and Raw Materials.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The creation of three new British-American war boards to assure the most efficient utilization of munitions, shipping and raw materials was announced today by the White House.

### British Appointments

The arrangement contemplates pooling the entire munition resources of Great Britain and the

United States, the pooling in principle of their shipping resources and a planned and expeditious utilization of raw materials.

The British Government an-

nounced the following heads of the war boards:

**Munitions Assignments Board**—Washington, Harry L. Hopkins (Civilian Chairman); London, Lord Beaverbrook.

**Combined Shipping Adjustment Board**—Washington, Admiral Emory S. Land; United Kingdom, Sir Arthur Salter; London, Lord Leathers.

**Combined War Materials Board**—Washington, William L. Batt; United Kingdom, Sir Clive Bailleau; London, Lord Beaverbrook.

While membership on the boards is reserved for Americans and Britons, the new agencies are to collaborate with others of the United Nations.

Formation of the boards was announced simultaneously here and in London. Apparently the boards grew out of the recent conversations in Washington between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

The White House announcement said there was to be an interchange of the fullest information on munitions. Committees will be formed here and in London under the combined chiefs of staff in a manner similar to the southwest Pacific agreement.

A civilian chairman will be named by Mr. Roosevelt to preside over the committee in Washington and a similar chairman for Britain will be chosen by Mr. Churchill, each receiving the assistance of a capable secretariat and having authority to invite State Department, Foreign Office or production agency representatives to attend meetings.

### Shipping Adjustment

A combined shipping adjustment board, consisting of a representative of this country and one from Britain, is to be set up in Washington and a similar board will be established in London in order to "adjust and concert in one harmonious policy" the work of the British War Transport Ministry and United States shipping authorities.

Executive power will be administered only by "the appropriate shipping agency in Washington," presumably the Maritime Commission, and by the War Transport Minister in London.

The announcement said the entire movement of shipping now under British control would continue to be directed by the War Transport Ministry because of "the military and physical facts of the situation around the British Isles." Similarly, the appropriate authority in this country

will direct movements and allocations of United States shipping or shipping under this Government's control.

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## Raw Materials Board Set Up

A "combined raw materials board" will be composed of a representative each from the British and United States Governments, with no provision for branches in the two countries. The statement did not disclose where its headquarters would be, but it is charged with planning "the best and speediest development, expansion and use of the raw material resources, under the jurisdiction or control of the two governments," and making recommendations necessary for carrying out the plans developed.

Likewise, in collaboration with others of the United Nations, the board must formulate plans and recommendations for the "development, expansion, purchase or other effective use of their raw materials."

## OIL DRIET FATAL TO DUCKS

CLARENCE HARBOR, Nova Scotia, Jan. 27 (AP)—Oil drifting in from ships sunk at sea have left thousands of ducks dead along this shorefront. The oil nullifies the ducks' natural protection against water and cold, clogs their feathers so they cannot fly and gets into their skin, naturalists explain.

# Announcement of Joint War Boards

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—The text of the White House announcement of the establishment of three joint British-American boards to coordinate further the war effort was as follows:

To further coordination of the United Nations war effort, the President and Prime Minister Churchill have set up three boards to deal with munitions assignments, shipping adjustment and raw materials. The functions of these boards are outlined in the following statements.

Members of the boards will confer with representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China and such other of the United Nations as are necessary to attain common purposes and provide for the most effective utilization of the joint resources of the United Nations.

## COMBINED RAW MATERIALS BOARD

A planned and expeditious utilization of the raw material resources of the United Nations is necessary in the prosecution of the war. To obtain such a utilization of our raw material resources in the most efficient and speediest possible manner, we hereby create the "Combined Raw Materials Board."

This board will:

(a) Be composed of a representative of the British Government and a representative of the United States Government. The British member will represent and act under the instruction of the Minister of Supply. The board shall have power to appoint the staff necessary to carry out its responsibilities.

(b) Plan the best and speediest development, expansion and use of the raw material resources, under the jurisdiction or control of the two governments, and

make the recommendations necessary to execute such plans. Such recommendations shall be carried out by all parts of the respective governments.

(c) In collaboration with others of the United Nations, work toward the best utilization of their raw material resources, and, in collaboration with the interested nation or nations, formulate plans and recommendations for the development, expansion, purchase or other effective use of their raw materials.

## MUNITIONS ASSIGNMENTS BOARD

1. The entire munition resources of Great Britain and the United States will be deemed to be in a common pool, about which the fullest information will be interchanged.

2. Committees will be formed in Washington and London under the combined Chiefs of Staff in a manner similar to the Southwest Pacific Agreement. These committees will advise on all assignments both in quantity and priority, whether to Great Britain and the United States or other of the United Nations in accordance with strategic needs.

3. In order that these committees may be fully apprised of the policy of their respective governments, the President will nominate a civil chairman who will preside over the committee in Washington, and the Prime Minister of Great Britain will make a similar nomination in respect of the committee in London. In each case the committee will be assisted by a secretariat capable of surveying every branch and keeping in touch with the work of every subcommittee as may be necessary.

4. The civilian chairmen in Washington and London may invite representatives of the State

Department, the Foreign Office or Production Ministries or agencies to attend meetings.

## COMBINED SHIPPING AND JUSTICE BOARD

1. In principle, the shipping resources of the two countries will be deemed to be pooled. The fullest information will be interchanged.

2. Owing to the military and physical facts of the situation around the British Isles, the entire movement of shipping now under the control of Great Britain will continue to be directed by the Ministry of War Transport.

3. Similarly, the appropriate authority in the United States will continue to direct the movements and allocations of United States shipping, or shipping of other powers under United States control.

4. In order to adjust and concert in one harmonious policy the work of the British Ministry of War Transport and the shipping authorities of the United States Government, there will be established forthwith in Washington a Combined Shipping Adjustment Board, consisting of a representative of the United States and a representative of the British Government, who will represent and act under the instructions of the British Minister of War Transport.

5. A similar adjustment board will be set up in London consisting of the Minister of War Transport and a representative of the United States Government.

6. In both cases the executive power will be exercised solely by the appropriate shipping agency in Washington and by the Minister of War Transport in London.

# House Votes Record Naval Bill, 388 to 0

## 17-billion Fund Swiftly Endorsed—Republicans Criticize War Conduct.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—A check for the greatest legislative expenditure in all history was endorsed boldly, swiftly and unanimously today by the House to finance with \$17,722,565,474 the Navy's determination to attain invincibility above, beneath and on the seas.

The gigantic appropriations measure sailed through the House without a murmur of protest, gaining final passage by a roll call vote of 388 to 0, formally tallied only to demonstrate congressional willingness to spend in unity for war materials.

The omnibus outlay bundled up funds for a vast construction program—of ships measured in might by hundreds of thousands of tons; of munitions, mountains of them in shells and bombs and torpedoes, and navy planes at the rate of 15,000 a year.

The House required only four hours to dispose of the bill, which besides the \$17,722,565,474 in outright appropriations, carried contract authorizations swelling the total to close to 20 billions for this year and next. It contemplates Navy spending at the rate of a billion dollars a month.

Conduct of War Attacked  
Sandwiched into the discussion of the appropriations measure itself was sharp criticism from the Republican side of the House over the conduct of the war from the date of the Pearl Harbor disaster to the landing yesterday of an American force in northern Ireland.

But that attack brought a sharp retort. "We can't all be admirals and generals," said both Reps. Voorhis (D-Calif.) and Luther Johnson (D-Tex.) in appealing for unity behind the administration's war leadership.

They took the floor after Rep. Hoffman (R-Mich.) had called the

troops in Ireland a "suicide squad" and Rep. Robison (R-Ky.) had demanded to know why they had been sent across the Atlantic, "rather than yonder to the Philippines to aid General MacArthur and his heroic force."

Hoffman also declared that Congress had granted all of President Roosevelt's request for war powers, and asserted that the Chief Executive should not be permitted to "shirk the responsibility of errors in judgments."

Rep. Bender (R-Ohio) urged "frank reports" to the American people on war developments, and said that this country was obtaining information second-hand by reading newspaper accounts of statements by Prime Minister Churchill on the United States Navy.

"What kind of screwy business is that?" he demanded.

In protest against "the tenor and tone of some of those who have spoken here today," Johnson cautioned the House that "unity will not be promoted by generating lack of faith in the leadership. All we can do is to provide the sinews of war."

The broad provisions of the appropriations measure were outlined by Representative Scrugham (D-Nev.), chairman of the Appropriations Sub-Committee on Naval Expenditures, who added that the nation was "fully involved in a titanic struggle for our existence as a free people."

He described the provisions of the bill as "stupendous," and said that it would mean "far-reaching industrial readjustments as well as great shifts of population."

But, he said, "this vast appropriation authorization for the Navy is America's initial answer to the challenge of the Axis powers in their declarations of war upon the United States."

"New and audacious strategies of warfare must be devised, in which vast armadas for air attack will lead the offensive. Freedom of the skies is the first great objective."

Representative Plumley (R-Vt.) declared that the American people must be "shocked out of their complacency and conceit," and said the huge financial outlay should help produce that result. "Each of us must give to the effort what we think America is worth," he said.

Representative Whittington (D-

Miss.) told the House that the American people were supporting "gladly" the big allotments for ships and guns and planes, but he added that they now were insisting upon co-ordination of effort between the Army and the Navy.

# WOMEN-FOR-ARMY BILL IS APPROVED

## House Body Unanimously for Auxiliary Corps.

Washington, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—The creation of a women's army auxiliary corps—a feminine force of volunteers between the ages of 20 and 45 for active service behind the lines—was approved unanimously today by the House Military Committee.

Chairman May said the legislation, strongly indorsed by the War Department, probably would come up in the House Friday.

The bill, which was introduced by Representative Rogers, Republican, of Massachusetts, one of the seven women in the House, would leave the size of the corps to the discretion of the President and the War Department.

Department spokesmen said the women volunteers would serve in uniform under their own officers, taking over a wide range of duties—from laundry work to teletype operation—now held by army regulars.

The pay for the women volunteers would start at the same level as that for the regular army, \$21 a month.

## Says Germans, Japs Face "Some Frightful Surprises"

Col. Jouett Declares Modern U. S. 88 Planes  
Make Those Used Year Ago in Europe  
Look Like "Relics"

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Col. John H. Jouett, president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, said today: "The Germans and the Japs have some frightful surprises in store for them."

"Without trespassing on the censor's forbidden ground, I may say also that the aviation which we have heard about thus far during this war is nothing when compared to what we should see in the near future," he said in an address prepared for delivery before the Economic Club.

"You have heard said that no new inventions have appeared in the war to date. I will not debate the point. I know there are some technical developments of great magnitude. I know that we are not lagging in that respect. There are better airplanes even now going into mass production. There are many new devices of destruction, not for some problematical date in the distant future, but now. They are being produced in quantity now."

America's modern dive bombers, he said, "make those used in Europe only a year ago appear like relics of the past."

Praising Army and Navy air accomplishments, Jouett pointed out: "Our air forces to date have received only a very small percentage of what we have produced. They have made the best of it."

The spokesman for America's aviation industry called Axis air power

"the greatest threat to our success in this war and our security here," and said it would continue to be "until we gain supremacy and turn the tables on them."

"As far back as the first World War," Jouett said, "the Germans were busily developing planes to be carried across the Atlantic by submarines, ready to be launched against New York."

"We realize, of course, that air raids by submarine-based airplanes would be in the nature of 'taken raids'—but, with Pearl Harbor to remember, we should not be surprised at anything they do."

## Two Accused of Sending Information on U.S. Base

Construction Employees Seized  
Under War Powers Act

BOSTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Special Agent V. W. Peterson, of the Boston F. B. I. office, announced tonight that two men were brought here today aboard a naval vessel to face charges of evading and attempting to evade submission to censorship of communications from them to persons in the United States. Mr. Peterson said the men were members of an American construction firm engaged in building an American operations base. He gave their names as Wilfred Richard Leuba, thirty-eight years old, of Oakland Beach, R. I., and Vincent Joseph Woodcock, forty-eight, of Providence. Both have been employed by the company at the base in question since last August. Mr. Peterson said one was charged with using a code in which he conveyed information concerning official and secret matters of the United States to persons here.

After being brought here by a Marine Corps provost marshal, the men were arraigned before United States Commissioner Edward Donovan.

## Senate Passes Price Bill; Broad Rationing Indicated

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—A price control bill which all sides called far from perfect was finally passed by Congress and dispatched to the White House today while the War Production Board laid the groundwork for further rationing of scarce products to consumers.

### Wide Power for Henderson

The board gave Leon Henderson, price administrator who is expected to administer the new price control bill, sweeping authority to ration the sale of products, "by any person who sells at retail" or by any person who sells "to an ultimate consumer acquiring the products for the satisfaction of personal needs."

The board said "further rationing seems inevitable" in addition to the controls now imposed or about to be imposed on automobiles, tires and sugar.

The price control bill, a patchwork measure, emerged from a contentious Congress more than six

months after President Roosevelt asked for a measure to curb inflation and rising living costs.

Vote Is 65-14

The Senate, after hours of caustic protests from both advocates and critics, approved the much compromised measure by a 65 to 14 vote and sent it to the White House.

Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.) jumped into the Senate debate for nearly an hour to insist that despite its imperfections, "this is a swell piece of legislation." He said that Price Administrator Leon Henderson could curb inflationary prices

"if he does as good a job under this bill as he has done without any law."

Under its broad terms, the price administrator could fix ceilings for prices and rents whenever they threatened to impede the war program.

In general, the price level between Oct. 1 and 15 of last year would apply as a standard, except that certain farm products could rise before these controls would apply.

Rent maximums could operate only in those areas where the armament program had caused or threatened to cause increases. Local and state officials would be

given a first chance to handle rent limits.

Widespread licenses for all persons and business could be required to aid enforcement of the price ceilings. Courts could suspend or revoke the right to do business after more than one violation of an order or regulation.

The House, after listening to complaints about elimination of many pet provisions, had accepted the compromise version, 286 to 112, after administration leaders rallied Democratic forces.

### Sweeping Wartime Powers

After the months of legislative quibbling and numerous restrictions inserted in behalf of farm products, congressional leaders maintained that the measure carried sweeping wartime powers that would never be granted in peacetime.

Specifically exempted from controls were wages, defined as compensation paid by an employer to any of his employees, and the products or rates charges by newspapers, books and periodicals; press associations and feature services; common carriers such as railroads and public utilities; radio, motion picture or other theatre enterprise; outdoor advertising facil-

ities, and professions such as doctors and lawyers.

Exemption from licensing was granted to farmers and fishermen on their own products.

### Warning on Rationing

Henderson was appointed in a directive issued by Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the WPB and approved by President Roosevelt. An accompanying statement told consumers bluntly that:

"Critical shortages exist in many basic raw materials which are more important in war production than in ordinary civilian channels."

"Further rationing seems inevitable and, so far as the civilian population is concerned in its ordinary purchases for personal re-

quirements, the order announced today gives full control to the OPA, although the chairman of the War Production Board reserves the right to amend the delegation."

The order gave Henderson rationing power over:

1—The sale of products by any person who sells at retail.

2—The sale of products by any person to an ultimate consumer acquiring the products for the satisfaction of personal needs, as distinct from business or industrial needs.

Pointing out that the rationing might require enforcement authority, the directive said that the OPA may regulate or prohibit the sale of items to any retailer who violates any rationing order and also may regulate or prohibit the sale of products to any wholesaler or any other supplier of any retailer if such supplier has violated any rationing regulations.

## RETAIL SALES CONTROL GIVEN TO HENDERSON

"Further Rationing Seems  
Inevitable," Says War  
Production Board

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Asserting that "further rationing seems inevitable," the War Production Board today gave Price Administrator Leon Henderson full authority over the sale of retail commodities.

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### May Need Authority

Pointing out that the rationing might require enforcement authority, the directive said that the OPA may regulate or prohibit the sale of items to any retailer who violates any rationing order and also may regulate or prohibit sale of products to any wholesaler or any other supplier of any retailer if such supplier has violated any rationing regulations.

The statement added that "further rationing" was in addition to those in operation, or contemplated, on automobile tires, automobiles and sugar, and that Henderson's authority did not extend to acquisition of products for war purposes.

## Sugar Conservation Orders Revised

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Responding to many complaints of hardships, the War Production Board today revised current sugar conservation orders to distribute available supplies more equitably in accord with population shifts caused by the defense program.

The amendment permits a large industrial receiver of sugar to obtain a percentage of the amount of sugar he used or resold during a corresponding period in 1941. The original conservation order provided each receiver could receive as much in any month as he received during the corresponding month of 1940.

The percentages to be allowed under the new amendment will be fixed by WPB at intervals and the first such order, issued today, provided that wholesalers, jobbers and industrial users could receive during February 80 per cent of the sugar they used or sold in February, 1941.

WPB officials explained that the old 1940 base period did not take into account conditions in cities and sections of the country which have had large population increases since 1940.

## Expects to Recover Hoarded Sugar

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 (AP)—The government expects to recover 265,000 tons of hoarded sugar stocks in the United States, a War Production Board official asserted today.

The statement was made by A. E. Bowman, chief of the sugar section of the food supply branch of the

WPB, in a speech before the National Canners Association. But he did not explain where the supplies were cached or how they would be retrieved.

Administrator Roy F. Hendrickson of the Agriculture Department's marketing administration told the canners that they must increase the output of most canned foods to a record level this year.

He stated also that there would be some changes made in the public's market basket because it would be necessary to produce more essential food.

Bowman estimated the 1942 sugar supply at approximately 5,500,000 short (2000 pound) tons, including the carryover and the hoarded stores. While family table consumers looked ahead to receiving about 12 ounces a week per person under the rationing program, the WPB's sugar industrial users will obtain next month 80 per cent of the sugar they used in February, 1941.

## Knudsen's Appointment As General Confirmed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. (AP)—The Senate confirmed late today the nomination of William S. Knudsen, former director of the OPM, as a lieutenant general in charge of production and procurement for the army.

Earlier today President Roosevelt formally designated Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, co-director of the old OPM, as members of the new War Production Board.

## HIGH POST ON WPB GIVEN TO HILLMAN

### Appointed to Board, He May Now Outrank Others.

Washington, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—By Executive order President Roosevelt has designated Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman to be members of the new War Production Board. In the order which officially transferred the authority of the former defense agencies, including OPM, to the WPB, the Pres-

ident specifically directed that the Lieutenant-General in charge of War Department production and the director of the Labor Division of the War Production Board should be members of the WPB.

As director of the WPB Labor Division, Mr. Hillman is the head of one of six major divisions under Donald M. Nelson, the WPB chairman. By appointing him to the WPB board, the President apparently ranked him above the other five WPB executives.

Gen. Knudsen and Mr. Hillman were co-directors of the old OPM.

### Named to War Labor Board

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—The War Labor Board announced today that President Roosevelt had appointed George H. Mead, president of the Mead Corporation, Dayton, Ohio, as an alternate employer member of the board, replacing James W. Hook, of New Haven, Conn., who was unable to serve.

### 60 Pearl Harbor Widows Seeking Plane-Plant Jobs

#### Motto Is 'Keep 'Em Flying to Avenge Husbands' Deaths'

LONG BEACH, Calif., Jan. 27 (AP).—Sixty Pearl Harbor widows have applied for jobs in airplane plants with the motto "Keep 'Em Flying to Avenge Our Husbands' Deaths."

"We feel that we should do all we can to carry on the work and the cause for which our husbands so nobly gave their lives at Pearl Harbor," said Mrs. Fern Evans. Her husband, W. C. Evans, chemist's mate, third class, was lost in action.

"Aircraft work is one way of doing our part. We are determined to do our share in the war effort that must go on and on until our loved ones are avenged and the final victory is won."

Sixty widows and a Gold Star mother took aptitude tests yesterday for positions at Lockheed and Vega Aircraft Corporations. Navy Chaplain J. E. Johnson said there are 100 Pearl Harbor widows here and he expects more to apply for jobs.

Paul M. Kenefick, in charge, said the tests "showed that these women as a group were far superior to those who have contacted us at our regular employment offices."

### FIVE ADVANCED IN MARINES

#### Brig. Gen. R. E. Rowell Becomes a Major General

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—The Navy announced today the temporary promotion of five high-ranking officers in the Marine Corps, including that of Brig. Gen. Ross E. Rowell, commanding general of the Second Marine Aircraft Wing, to major general.

These colonels were elevated to brigadier generals:

Harry L. Schmidt, executive officer in the paymaster's office; Harry K. Pickett, commander of marine forces at the Fourteenth Naval District; W. H. Repurtus, commanding general of the marine base at San Diego, Calif., and R. R. Wright, Marine Corps paymaster.

### U. S. to Pay Seamen Interned Abroad

Washington, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—The Maritime War Emergency Board announced today that seamen on American merchant ships would receive their usual pay while interned abroad or absent from the United States because of the loss of their vessel through enemy action.

The decision is retroactive to December 7 and will remain in effect until three months after the end of the war.

The money will be paid to the family or designated relatives of seamen in most cases, although where no prior arrangement has been made it may be possible to send at least part of a sailor's pay to the seaman himself through the International Red Cross.

## In the War Zone

### Churchill Boldly Puts Test of Leadership To a Critical House of Commons

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By DEWITT MACKENZIE

The measure of British Prime Minister Churchill's leadership was put to the test today when he faced a critical House of Commons, with a considerable public clamor for sweeping Cabinet changes ringing in his ears, and demanded a vote of confidence to determine whether his government was to continue in office or receive a death sentence.

Under normal circumstances Mr. Churchill had more than enough backing to insure a favorable vote. Still it was a trying moment, and one which depended in no small degree on his adroitness in meeting the heavy criticism and in guiding the debate. Certainly it represented his greatest political crisis since he took office.

While there is no parallel, there must have passed through his mind the fall of the great Asquith from the premiership in May of 1915, to make way for Lloyd George, because of dissatisfaction with the manner in which the first world war was being prosecuted. Few wars start off well for the defenders, and political and military heads have to face the music. Still Mr. Churchill's position has been far stronger than Asquith's and likely he wasn't unduly worried.

He met the attack more than halfway, as is his custom. His tactics were disclosed in an early, grim explanation of his stand. "It is because things have gone badly, and worse is yet to come, that I demand a vote of confidence," he declared.

Refused to Bribe Parliament.

That is to say, he refused to bribe Parliament with promises, though he did assure the House of ultimate victory. His reference to trouble still to come had to do with the Battle of the Pacific, and it's difficult to see how he could extract much optimism from that position for the immediate future. It is encouraging, though, to hear him say that both Britain and America are sending re-enforcements and equipment to the Orient.

Mr. Churchill made the disclosure that United States fighter and bomber squadrons would help defend the British Isles and that United States bombers would attack Germany. As regards the American troops which have arrived in Northern Ireland, he explained that "very considerable forces are following as opportunity serves."

The significance of his remarks may rest in the fact that Northern Ireland (perhaps better known as Ulster) is an armed camp and not only are many troops garrisoned there but Ulster is well equipped with naval and air bases.

Would Protect Eire.

One of the reasons for maintaining a large fighting force there is to protect Eire from German invasion—strange though that may seem in view of Eire's determined neutrality. Britain has been trying, of course, ever since the start of the war to secure the use of naval bases in southern Ireland, not only for the protection of Eire but to meet the submarine menace west of Ireland.

The Dublin Government, however, has felt that neutrality was its only course. Thus we find Britain standing on the Ulster border with an army ready to rush to Eire's help if the Germans should violate that neutrality and invade Eire to secure an invaluable base for invasion

of England.

That Britain is preparing for a German attempt at invasion of the British Isles there is no doubt. London expects that by spring, and perhaps even sooner. The Allies also are looking forward to the time when they can invade the Continent. That must come when Hitler is greatly weakened, and the fierce punishment he is receiving from the Russians now may have a vital bearing on the Allied prospects

## Events Show How Greatly Truth Helps in Propaganda

By JOHN EVANS

### Blunt U. S. and British Disclosures Tend to Take Sting Out of Dubious Axis Claims

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (Wide World).—admission that "things have gone badly and worse is to come" is typical of that United States and British "truth" propaganda which flusters the Axis powers.

Sting Is Taken Out

Hitler, Hirohito and Mussolini make much of British and American defeats and weaknesses but there is less sting to their revelations because Uncle Sam and Joe Bull usually beat them to the disclosures.

Propagandists usually aren't supposed to care much about the truth, but apparently they know its value. Even the liars try to imitate it.

Recent history confirms the worth of honest statements.

"The Yanks are here," shouted around the world from England the past two days, is a high point in truthful propaganda.

The world knows what happened the last time United States forces went to Europe and is likely to draw conclusions from the past.

In this case, the arrival of the little army safely demonstrates the ability to safeguard convoys. That means power.

The dispatch of troops to Europe when there is a war in the Pacific can look to Europe as a sign the United States will fight around the world. "The Yanks are coming" once stirred millions and the British are betting it will stir them again.

Russians Gain

Soviet Russia, for instance, gained tremendously in good repute and Germany lost after the eastern front fighting started June 22.

Many doubted the Russian stories at the start. Few believed in her pledge of ultimate triumph.

Germany, on the other hand, still

had a high command whose communiqués were trusted. This was not true of the navy or air force but, the world over, the German army was believed to be telling straight facts. Probably it was, until Hitler began writing the reports.

At the beginning no one gave credit to German or Russian military reports unless the opposing communiqués jibed. This lasted until the Germans approached Moscow, but gradually distrust was shifting from Russia to Germany.

Finally, when the Russians showed they had the power and generalship to hold the Germans and reporters were taken around the front, it became evident that the Soviet story was essentially correct. There probably were extravagant claims but they were of a kind usually discounted in all communiqués, such as enemy losses, some of the atrocity stories and tales of unrest behind the other fellow's lines.

Germans Not Believed

Today, Soviet Russia is believed when she tells of events, and Germany is not. The value of truthfulness is demonstrated also in the credence given United States, Netherlands East Indies and British reports from the Western Pacific and in the disbelief

Continue on  
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# Soviet Capital Assumes Aspects of Normal Life

Moscow, Nearly in Range of Nazi Guns a Few Weeks Ago, Settles Down Again

By Eddy Gilmore

MOSCOW, Jan. 27 (Wide World) — It's difficult to realize that only a few weeks ago Moscow was almost within range of Nazi guns.

## Assumes Normal Aspects

This Soviet capital gradually is assuming the aspects of normal city life. People are returning constantly settling down again in apartments from which many of them moved when Soviet authorities sent them into safer areas.

Everyone won't be brought back because scores of industries and business enterprises have been moved to other sectors where they will remain during the war. Thus it may be some time before Moscow again is a city of 4,000,000.

From one point of view this is a happy feature. The city long was over-crowded. Now this situation has been eased.

As I look out of my window, there is a peaceful city scene.

Children tramp up and down the broad, unscarred streets to and from school. Automobiles—plenty of them—move leisurely about their various businesses. Street cars and busses rumble along, with people waiting at every stop quite as usual.

## Subways Operate

Underground the subways operate normally. Even there you see little or no evidence that they have been used as air raid shelters. To the casual eye they are as spick and span as an operating room.

The chief reminder that a grim war is going on is a sea of graphic posters which engulf many walls and windows. They promise further victories to come; advise against discussions of the war, lest some secret be given away; mock Hitler and his lieutenants.

Many of these are humorous, people stop to look at them, say something to other bystanders, then move on. Naturally soldiers are to be seen everywhere. You get the impression that in a couple of minutes Moscow could mobilize a couple of armies from its broad streets.

Sports events go on without interruption. Big hockey games are played every week. There is plenty of public skating, taken to enthusiastically by young and old.

## Theaters in Full Swing

Theaters are operating in full swing

—I got tickets to see a folk-dancing pageant on Saturday night and the ballet Sunday afternoon. The movies are as popular as ever.

Last night by moonlight I walked across a spacious, well-swept square to see a movie in a packed house. The audience was composed of people of all ages — reflecting, like people everywhere, their happiness over the capture of Mzhalsk.

Newspapers are being published regularly. The gas, light and water services function satisfactorily. There doesn't seem to be anything wrong with the Russian transportation system, either, for you can buy such things as tangerines from the South, sweets from the Orient and caviar from Astrakan.

No one in peace time ever called Moscow a gay capital by western standards. But a certain amount of gaiety is flowing back into the blood stream of city life. At our hotel an orchestra plays for dancing three nights a week.

Oddly enough, I haven't seen any one carrying a steel helmet or a gas mask—which, next to the blacked are the grimmest reminders thatilians, too, fight this war.

This is Moscow today.

AIK-APP 46 LIBYAN-AREA

EVERYTHING DEPENDED UPON THE RELATIVE STRENGTH OF FORCES AND SUPPLY, HOWEVER, AND CONCERNING THESE THE BRITISH WERE SILENT.

IT WAS KNOWN THAT CONSIDERABLE FORCES WHICH HAD BEEN ENGAGED IN THE SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF HALFAYA PASS ON THE EGYPTIAN BORDER WERE NOW FREE TO MOVE UP TO ENGAGE IN THE CRITICAL BATTLE.

THESE FORCES HAD SUBSTANTIAL ARTILLERY STRENGTH, VITAL IN A BATTLE WITH TANKS, BUT THEY MAY NOT HAVE HAD TIME TO REACH THE FORWARD AREAS.

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ON THE OTHER HAND, IT WAS BELIEVED THAT ROMMEL'S SLOW-DOWN WAS DUE TO EXHAUSTION OF GASOLINE STORES CAPTURED IN HIS LIGHTNING THRUST INTO ADVANCED BRITISH POSITIONS.

THE LOSS OF THE BARHAM WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE ADMIRALTY IN LONDON, WHICH SAID THE 27-YEAR-OLD BATTLESHIP WENT DOWN NOV. 25.

THE ADMIRALTY SAID THAT ALTHOUGH AXIS PROPAGANDA AGENCIES HAD CLAIMED DESTRUCTION OF THE WARSHIP WHICH MOUNTED EIGHT 15-INCH GUNS, THE LOSS HAD NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED UNTIL NOW BECAUSE IT WAS EVIDENT THE ENEMY WAS NOT SURE OF WHAT HAD HAPPENED.

(THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY THE WARSHIP WAS SUNK BY SUBMARINE TORPEDO OFF SALUM.)

INFORMED QUARTERS SAID 300 OF THE SHIP'S OFFICERS AND CREW OF 1,100 TO 1,200 MEN WERE SAVED, BUT IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT THE COMMANDER, CAPTAIN G.C. COOKE, WAS LOST.

(THE LOSS LEAVES BRITAIN WITH AT LEAST 13 CAPITAL SHIPS. SHE

STARTED THE WAR WITH 15, HAS LOST FIVE--THE BATTLESHIPS PRINCE OF WALES, ROYAL OAK AND BARHAM, AND THE BATTLECRUISERS REPULSE AND HOOD--AND HAS COMPLETED AT LEAST THREE NEW ONES.)

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT--~~THE~~ ADD NORWEGIAN SURVIVORS XXX

~~LEAVING~~

FIFTEEN CREW MEMBERS <sup>OF THE NORWEGIAN SHIP</sup> IN ANOTHER BOAT WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN LOST DURING A VIOLENT STORM SEVERAL HOURS AFTER THE SHIP WENT DOWN.

BWYN EDWARDS OF NEWPORT, ENGLAND, ONLY ENGLISHMAN AMONG THE SURVIVORS, SAID THE SHIP STAYED AFLOAT AFTER BEING HIT BY ONE TORPEDO, AND TRIED TO NAVIGATE, BUT THAT TWO HOURS LATER TWO MORE TORPEDOES SENT HER TO THE BOTTOM.

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THE MEN CREDITED A YOUNG NORWEGIAN NAVAL DOCTOR WITH BRINGING THEM THROUGH BECAUSE HE FORCED THEM TO EXERCISE CONSTANTLY TO WARD OFF THE COLD.

CROWN PRINCE OLAV AND PRINCESS MARTHA OF NORWAY VISITED THE SEAMEN FOR AN HOUR IN THE HOSPITAL.

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 2 A.M., EST, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28)

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER EELCO NICOLAAS VAN KLEFFENS OF THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT IN LONDON IS ON HIS WAY TO WASHINGTON TO CONFER WITH AMERICAN AND ALLIED AUTHORITIES ON THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC, THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT INFORMATION BUREAU ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, DR. H. J. VAN MOOK IS ALREADY IN WASHINGTON, AND MAJ.-GEN. A. Q. H. DYKHOORN AND REAR ADMIRAL J. W. TER MYTELEN, CHIEF OF THE NETHERLANDS NAVAL STAFF, ALSO WENT THERE FROM LONDON.

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, JAN 27-(AP)-THE REPORT BROADCAST YESTERDAY BY THE BERLIN RADIO THAT JAPANESE PLANES HAD BOMBED DARWIN, CHIEF PORT OF AUSTRALIA'S NORTHERN COAST, WAS MERELY "FURTHER WISHFUL THINKING," ARMY MINISTER FRANCIS M. FORDE SAID TONIGHT.

HE PROMISED THAT IF SUCH ATTACKS OCCURRED OFFICIAL STATEMENTS WOULD BE ISSUED.

(TOKYO (FROM JAPANESE BROADCASTS) JAN. 27-(AP)-IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TODAY THAT JAPANESE SUBMARINES OPERATING IN WATERS AROUND SUMATRA AND JAVA HAD SUNK 13 SHIPS TALLING 88,000 TONS SINCE JAN. 22.

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, JAN 27-(AP)-SHASTING TRIUMPHS SUCH AS THE UNITED STATES-DUTCH VICTORY OVER A JAPANESE INVASION FLEET IN MACASSAR STRAITS "WILL BE REPEATED IN EVERY THEATER OF WAR IN THE PACIFIC" AS SOON AS THE ALLIES ARE "ON ANYTHING LIKE EQUAL TERMS," TWO AUSTRALIAN CABINET MINISTERS DECLARED TODAY.

THE PREDICTION, WHICH CAME ON THE KEELS OF NEWS OF A SUCCESSFUL AUSTRALIAN BOMBING ATTACK ON JAPANESE SHIPS IN THE HARBOR OF RABAU, WAS ISSUED IN A JOINT STATEMENT BY ATTORNEY-GENERAL H. V. EVATT AND MINISTER OF SUPPLY JOHN BEASLEY.

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second lead burst

Mergui, Burma, Jan. 27 (ap).-the small british garrison at Mergui, on the west coast of the Burma peninsula 240 miles south of Rangoon, has been evacuated, the british command announced tonight.

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the communique said all ~~ammunition~~ stores and personnel had been ~~well~~ removed successfully during the past week and that the operation "was NOT interfered with in any way by the enemy."

LONDON--ADD CHURCHILL X XX X THE PACIFIC."

"NO OBSTACLES WILL BE PLACED IN THE WAY OF AUSTRALIAN TROOPS WISHING TO RETURN TO DEFEND THEIR OWN COUNTRY," HE SAID.

"WE ARE TAKING MANY MEASURES WITH THE UNITED STATES TO INCREASE THE SECURITY OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND AND ARE SENDING REINFORCEMENTS, ARMS AND EQUIPMENT BY THE BEST ROUTES." JAN 28 1942

TURNING TO FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES, THE PRIME MINISTER SAID:

"UNITED STATES FIGHTER AND BOMBER SQUADRONS WILL TAKE PART IN THE DEFENSE OF THESE ISLES AND THEIR BOMBERS WILL ATTACK GERMANY."

DEALING WITH THE ARRIVAL OF UNITED STATES TROOPS IN NORTHERN IRELAND YESTERDAY, HE TOLD COMMONS THAT "VERY CONSIDERABLE FORCES ARE FOLLOWING AS OPPORTUNITY SERVES."

CHURCHILL ALSO SAID:

"AMERICAN PRODUCTION HAS INCREASED IN THE PROPORTIONS OF 100 AND 100 AND IN 1943 WE SHOULD BE ABLE TO MOVE ACROSS THE OCEANS ARMIES TWO, THREE OR FOUR TIMES AS LARGE AS THE CONSIDERABLE FORCES WE ARE ABLE TO HANDLE AT SEA AT THE PRESENT TIME."

HE SAID HE BELIEVED "WE SHALL PRESENTLY REGAIN NAVAL COMMAND

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ON THE PACIFIC AND BEGIN TO ESTABLISH EFFECTIVE SUPERIORITY IN THE AIR."

"LATER ON--IN 1943--WE SHOULD BE ABLE TO SET ABOUT OUR TASK IN THE PACIFIC IN GOOD STYLE," HE ADDED.

CHURCHILL ALSO MENTIONED ARRANGEMENTS WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT THAT THERE "SHOULD BE BODIES IN WASHINGTON CALLED COMBINED STAFF COMMITTEES."

"WE MUST ALSO CONCERT TOGETHER IN CLOSE COLLABORATION WITH STALIN AND CHIANG KAI-SHEK," HE SAID.

REFERRING TO HIS UNITED STATES VISIT, CHURCHILL DECLARED:

"I ESTABLISHED WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT RELATIONS OF CONRADERSHIP AND FRIENDSHIP."

"WE CAN SAY ANYTHING TO EACH OTHER, HOWEVER PAINFUL."

"MR. ROOSEVELT'S LAST WORDS TO ME WERE 'WE WILL FIGHT THIS THROUGH TO THE BITTER END, WHATEVER THE COST MAY BE.'"

"THERE IS NO QUESTION OF REGARDING THE PACIFIC WAR AS A SECONDARY OPERATION," CHURCHILL ASSERTED.

"THE UNITED STATES NAVY IS LINKED IN THE MOST INTIMATE UNION WITH THE ADMIRALTY, BOTH IN THE ATLANTIC AND THE PACIFIC."

CONCLUDING HIS SPEECH, HE SAID:

"ALTHOUGH I FEEL THE BROADENING SWELL OF VICTORY AND LIBERATION BEARING US AND ALL TORTURED PEOPLES ONWARDS SAFELY TO THE FINAL GOAL, I MUST CONFESS TO FEELING THE WEIGHT OF THE WAR UPON ME EVEN MORE THAN IN THE TREMENDOUS SUMMER DAYS OF 1940."

THEREFORE, HE SAID, HE FELT ENTITLED TO ASK THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR ITS ENCOURAGEMENT.

✓  
LONDON, JAN. 27-(AP)-THE MISSION OF ADOLF HITLER'S DEPUTY  
FUENRER, RUDOLF HESS IN HIS FLIGHT TO ENGLAND LAST SPRING WAS TO  
ESTABLISH CONTACTS WITH GROUPS WHO WOULD OVERTHROW THE CHURCHILL  
GOVERNMENT SO GERMANY MIGHT NEGOTIATE A MAGNANIMOUS PEACE, PRIME  
MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

"RUDOLF HESS FIRMLY BELIEVED HE HAD ONLY TO GAIN ACCESS TO CERTAIN  
CIRCLES IN THIS COUNTRY FOR WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS THE CHURCHILL CLIQUE  
TO BE THROWN OUT OF POWER AND FOR A GOVERNMENT TO BE SET UP WITH WHICH  
HITLER MIGHT NEGOTIATE A MAGNANIMOUS PEACE," THE PRIME MINISTER SAID.

HE WAS INTERRUPTED BY LABORITE WILLIAM JAMES THORNE WHO ASKED THE  
PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF HESS.

"HE'S WHERE HE OUGHT TO BE", RETORTED CHURCHILL.

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"THE ONLY IMPORTANCE ATTACHING TO THE OPINIONS OF HESS," HE  
CONTINUED, "IS THE FACT THAT HE WAS FRESH FROM THE ATMOSPHERE OF  
HITLER'S TABLE.

"BUT I CAN ASSURE THE HOUSE THAT SINCE I HAVE BEEN BACK IN THIS  
COUNTRY, I HAVE HAD ANXIOUS INQUIRIES FROM A DOZEN COUNTRIES AND  
REPORTS ON ENEMY PROPAGANDA IN A SCORE OF COUNTRIES, ALL TURNING ON  
THE POINT OF WHETHER HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IS TO BE DISMISSED FROM  
POWER OR NOT."

bern, switzerland, jan. 27 -- (ap) -- the japanese

people are being told by their newspapers that their initial successes  
in the pacific "have not opened the gate to paradise" and that

"the main task is yet to come," the tokyo correspondent of the  
german newspaper frankfurter zeitung reported today.

the dispatch said japanese leaders were fully aware  
that the first battles were only a prelude and that one tokyo news-  
paper told its readers they must realize that exploitation of the  
south sea islands is a "difficult task" which will take long years  
of hard work and privation and whose fruits "can benefit only the  
next generation."

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shanghai, jan. 27 -- (ap) -- china has rejected  
a french protest against air raids on inde-china, a government  
spokesman announced today, asserting that she has no designs  
on france's asian empire and that vichy "would do better to guard  
against japan."

"what we are doing now," he declared, "is attacking  
such bases as have been forcibly grabbed from us by japan from the  
french and used to attack china and her allies."

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Chungking, Jan. 27--(AP)--The Chinese press, greatly encouraged by the losses inflicted on the Japanese in the continuing encounter with United Nations air and naval forces in the South seas, declared that the battle of Macassar Straits was the Changsha of the Pacific and predicted that Singapore would be the Verdict of the second world war.

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It was the army organ eastongpoo which compared the battle of Macassar Straits to China's three major victories over the Japanese in their efforts to take the provincial capital of Changsha south of the Yangtze.

The Central Daily news expressed confidence that Singapore would hold.

Lieut. Gen. Lin Wei-Chang, deputy chief of the board of military operations, declared "Singapore fortress will prove TO BE THE JAPANESE GRAVEYARD."

OTTAWA, JAN. 27--(CP)--NATIONAL DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION HAS BEEN SENT MRS. J.K. LAWSON OF OTTAWA AND MRS. HOWARD S.A. BUSH OF OTTAWA, OF THE DEATHS OF THEIR HUSBANDS DURING CANADIAN DEFENCE OF HONG KONG IN DECEMBER.

BRIG. J.K. LAWSON, COMMANDER OF THE CANADIAN HONG KONG FORCE, PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN REPORTED "BELIEVED KILLED" WHILE CAPT. HOWARD S.A. BUSH, A STAFF CAPTAIN, HAD BEEN REPORTED AS WOUNDED.

WORD OF THE DEATHS OF THE TWO OFFICERS WAS SENT FROM THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT CHUNGKING, CHINA.

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THE DEATH OF COL. PATRICK HENNESSY, A SENIOR STAFF OFFICER WITH THE HONG KONG FORCE, ALREADY HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN 28--(AP)--THE BRITISH RADIO REPORTED EARLY TODAY THAT "AUSTRALIAN FORCES ARE MOVING INTO NEW POSITIONS ACROSS THE WEST END OF THE RABAU PENINSULA OF NEW BRITAIN HERE AUSTRALIAN MILITIAMEN HAVE BEEN IN ACTION FOR THE FIRST TIME." CBS HEARD THE BROADCAST.

ON MONDAY, AUSTRALIA'S DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER FRANCIS FORDE SAID AUSTRALIAN MILITIA WERE IN ACTION ON BOTH NEW BRITAIN AND NEW IRELAND AND WERE PUTTING UP "MAGNIFICENT RESISTANCE" ON RABAU PENINSULA. THE BRITISH BROADCAST DID NOT INDICATE WHETHER THE "NEW POSITIONS" CONSTITUTED AN ADVANCE OR A WITHDRAWAL.

HELSINKI, FINLAND, Jan. 27-(AP)-Russian activity from north of Leningrad to north of Lake Onega was reported today by the Finnish high command which said the fighting ranged from gun duels and lively infantry skirmishes to patrol actions by whole Soviet companies.

One Red Army patrol which penetrated Finnish positions to Leningrad was dispersed when another was eliminated the communique said.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN 28-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO, IN A BROADCAST HEARD HERE BY NBC, SAID TODAY THE RUSSIANS HAD BLOWN UP A HOTEL IN OREL WHERE 150 GERMAN OFFICERS WERE BILLETED.

PERTH, AUSTRALIA, JAN. 27 (AP)--THE GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO CLOSE IMMEDIATELY ALL NON-ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA AND TRANSFER THE LABOR THUS RELEASED TO VITAL DEFENSE PRODUCTION, ~~PRIME MINISTER~~ JOHN CURTIN ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

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JAPANESE  
IN O/INVASION OF AUSTRALIA IS POSSIBLE, HE DECLARED, IF EVERY PERSON SAW TO IT THAT HE WAS DOING ALL OF WHICH HE WAS CAPABLE.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JAN 27-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER PESTER LLOYD REPORTED TODAY THAT THE BULGARIAN PROPAGANDA CHIEF, DSCHINKOFF, HAD RESIGNED AFTER SEVERE CRITICISM. ONE OF THE CHARGES WAS HE WAS A FORMER COMMUNIST.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JAN 27-(AP)-THE BELGRADE NEWSPAPER NOVO VREME SAID TODAY 80 SERB GUERRILLAS HAD BEEN KILLED IN BATTLES NEAR UZICE AND POZEGA AND FIVE MORE NEAR PILOVACE, INDICATING THE FIGHTING C

AND POZEGA AND FIVE MORE NEAR PILOVACE, INDICATING THE FIGHTING CONTINUED OVER WIDELY SEPARATED AREAS.

STOCKHOLM, JAN 27-(AP)-NEWSPAPER REPORTS FROM BERLIN SAID TODAY THAT STEPHAN HORTHY, 40-YEAR-OLD SON OF ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY, REGENT OF HUNGARY, HAS BEEN SELECTED AS THE NEXT RULER OF HUNGARY.

THEY SAID THAT AFTER THE ADMIRAL'S DEATH HIS SON, NOW CHIEF OF THE HUNGARIAN STATE RAILWAYS, WILL BE MADE CHIEF OF STATE OF HUNGARY.

MEXICO CITY, JAN 27-(AP)-THE MEXICAN ARMY HAS REMOVED MORE THAN 200 JAPANESE FROM THE VITAL OIL ZONE STRETCHING ALONG THE GULF FROM TAMPICO TO MINATITLAN AND TURNED SOME OVER TO FEDERAL POLICE AS SUSPECTED SABOTEURS.

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SABOTAGE ON A MINOR SCALE, SUCH AS THE THEFT OF EQUIPMENT AND OPENING OF PIPELINES, HAS BEEN REPORTED ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS SINCE MEXICO BROKE WITH THE AXIS.

THE JAPANESE, MANY OF THEM SENIOR EMPLOYEES OF THE GOVERNMENT PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATIONS, WERE TRANSFERRED TO INLAND CONTROL CENTERS JUST AS THEIR COMPATRIOTS IN THE STRATEGIC DEFENSE ZONES OF THE PACIFIC COAST HAVE BEEN.

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OTTAWA, ONT., JAN. 27-(CANADIAN PRESS)-MUNITIONS MINISTER C.D. HOWE ANNOUNCED TODAY THE CANADIAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY WAS BEING AWARDED A \$60,000,000 CONTRACT FOR ABOUT 1,000 CURTISS NAVY DIVE BOMBERS, ONE OF THE LATEST TYPES.

HE SAID THE ORDER WOULD OCCUPY THE FULL FACILITIES OF THE COMPANY'S FORT WILLIAM, ONT., PLANT AND THE GREATER PART OF THE COMPANY'S FACILITIES AT POINTE ST. CHARLES, QUE., "UNTIL LATE IN 1944."

THE CONTRACT CALLS FOR TWELVE MONTHS OF SUSTAINED PEAK PRODUCTION, WITH A MAXIMUM OUTPUT OF EIGHTY PLANES A MONTH.

IT WAS EXPECTED THE FIRST PLANE WOULD BE COMPLETED EARLY IN 1943 AND PRELIMINARY TOOLING-UP ALREADY IS IN PROGRESS.

MONTREAL, JAN. 27-(AP)-CORPORAL DICK DOHERTY, 20, AND PRIVATE JOE O'MALLEY, 19, FELLOW CADETS AT THE CITADEL, MILITARY COLLEGE IN SOUTH CAROLINA, TODAY ENLISTED WITH THE BLACK WATCH (ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT) OF CANADA, AFTER THUMBING THEIR WAY 1,200 MILES FROM CHARLESTON, S.C.

THEY ARRIVED IN MONTREAL WEARING THE UNIFORMS AND COLORFUL RED SHOULDER CAPES OF THE CITADEL. NOW THEY ARE CLAD IN THE KAKI BATTLE-DRESS OF THE CANADIAN ARMY.

O'MALLEY IS A NATIVE OF ST. LOUIS, WHILE DOHERTY HAILS FROM CHICAGO.

WHITBY, ONT., JAN. 27-(AP)-ATTORNEY-GENERAL GORDON CONANT SAID TONIGHT IN AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE NEWLY-FORMER PICKERING ROTARY CLUB THAT THE SOLIDARITY SHOWN BY THE UNITED STATES POPULATION IN WARTIME "OFFERS A GREAT EXAMPLE TO US, WHO SHOULD BE SETTING THE EXAMPLE FOR THEM."

CONANT PRESENTED THE PICKERING CLUB WITH A UNITED STATES FLAG, A GIFT FROM THE BUTTE, MONT., ROTARY CLUB.

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BERLIN, (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), JAN. 27-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY IT HAD ESTABLISHED THAT THE 31,000-TON BRITISH BATTLESHIP BARHAM HAD BEEN SUNK BY AIR ATTACK OFF THE LIBYAN COAST IN NOVEMBER.

THE HIGH COMMAND RECALLED THAT ITS COMMUNIQUE OF NOV. 26 REPORTED THAT A BRITISH WARSHIP HAD BEEN ATTACKED BY NAZI TORPEDO-CARRYING AIRCRAFT AND HEAVILY DAMAGED. IDENTITY OF THE WARSHIP AND THE FACT THAT IT SANK AFTER THE ATTACK NOW HAS BEEN ASCERTAINED, TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE SAID.

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(THE BARHAM WAS PUT IN SERVICE IN 1914 AND CARRIED A CREW OF ABOUT 1,200 MEN. ITS LOSS NEVER HAS BEEN REPORTED BY THE BRITISH).

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, JAN. 27-(AP)-TWENTY-THREE MORE FRENCH MEN AND WOMEN WERE DEPRIVED OF CITIZENSHIP TODAY ON CHARGES OF HAVING LEFT FRENCH TERRITORY WITHOUT LEGITIMATE REASONS BETWEEN JUNE 10 AND JUNE 30, 1940, THE PERIOD IN WHICH FRANCE FINALLY LOST HER FIGHT AGAINST GERMANY.

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INCLUDED WERE THE RUMANIAN PRINCESS ALEXANDRA MARIA FLORENTE GHICA, WIFE OF THE FRENCHMAN LEON RAYNAL, NOW LIVING IN CALIFORNIA; AND GASTON PAWLEWSKI, FORMER CHIEF OF CABINET FOR PAUL REYNAUD AND A CLOSE FRIEND OF WILLIAM BULLITT, FORMER U.S. AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE.

berne switzerland, jan. 27 -- (ap) -- three to five cigarettes will be the daily limit for german men and women over the age of 25 starting feb. 1 when germany puts restrictions tobacco

under its rationing system, the berlin correspondent of the basel national Zeitung reported today.

he said tobacco consumption was rising rapidly in germany because of soldiers' demands, ~~and also because of the lack~~ <sup>and a lack</sup> of coffee, tea and other stimulants ~~but that ration cards~~ <sup>and limited food and heat</sup> became a necessity in order to plant vegetables in ~~high~~ <sup>rich</sup> ~~suburban~~ <sup>axis-controlled</sup> tobacco growing areas.

BY RICE YANNER

WITH THE AEF IN NORTHERN IRELAND, JAN 27--(AP)--FROM THE VAST WHEAT-FIELDS OF MINNESOTA AND THE TALL CORN OF IOWA, FROM THE TEEMING FACTORIES OF THE CITIES--FROM NEARLY EVERY ONE OF THE MIDWESTERN STATES AND SOME OTHERS BESIDES--CAME THE FIRST AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO LAND ON THESE EMBATTLED ISLANDS IN WORLD WAR II.

THEY CAME TO PORT YESTERDAY IN A CONVOY OF DIRTY GREY SHIPS, CROSSING THE SUBMARINE-INFESTED ATLANTIC WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A SINGLE LIFE.

HARDENED REGULAR ARMY TROOPS, AND MANY YOUTHFUL SELECTEES WEARING THE KHAKI FOR JUST A YEAR MADE UP THE VANGUARD OF SEVERAL THOUSAND AMERICAN FIGHTING MEN OF THE SECOND AEF.

LIKE THEIR FATHERS WHO PRECEDED THEM IN THE LAST WAR OVER TWO DECADES AGO, THESE EAGER AND VITAL MEN FROM THE FARMS AND FACTORIES AND BARRACKS WERE "RARING" TO GO."

MOST OF THEM WERE FROM THE MIDDLE WEST.

LIKE SOLDIERS THE FLAMING WORLD OVER, ONE OF THEIR CHIEF INTERESTS WAS GIRLS.

TO BRITISH SOLDIERS SNAPPED TO ATTENTION AS THE YANKS MARCHED TOWARD THEIR ENCAMPMENT, THEIR FIRST QUESTION WITH A GRIN WAS:

"WHAT ARE THE GIRLS LIKE?"

AND THEY ALSO WANTED TO KNOW WHERE THEY WERE GOING AND WHERE THEY WERE TO FIGHT. BUT THE ANSWERS TO THESE GRIMMER QUESTIONS WERE COUCHED IN MILITARY SECRECY.

THE CROWDS OF FLAG WAVING, CHEERING BRITONS THAT GREETED THEIR FATHERS OF THE LAST WAR WEREN'T AT THE DOCKS YESTERDAY. BUT THE YANKS WERE NOT SURPRISED.

WITH FULL KNOWLEDGE THAT GRIM MONTHS OF TRAINING AND THE DEADLY BUSINESS OF WAR WAS AHEAD OF THEM, THE AMERICANS DIDN'T SEEM TO EXPECT ANY CHEERS.

THERE WAS PLENTY OF STRONG, CLEAR MUSIC FROM THESE MARCHING AMERICANS, HOWEVER, AS THEY BROKE OUT WITH STATE SONGS.

LEADERS OF ONE GROUP, SINGING THE PRAISES OF THE TALL CORN OF IOWA, VOLUNTEERED THEIR NAMES. THEY WERE ORLAND GRIFFIN OF CEDAR RAPIDS AND EUGENE PETHERAM OF HAMPTON.

WHEN THE SOLDIERS WERE ASKED WARMUP QUESTIONS ABOUT THE VOYAGE AND HOW THEY LIKED IRELAND, THEY COUNTERED WITH QUERIES LIKE THESE:

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"WHERE ARE WE GOING?"

"WHAT DO CIGARETS COST OVER HERE?"

"WHAT'S ALL THIS ABOUT RATIONING HAM AND EGGS AND STUFF?"

PRIVATE ERNEST ESKELSON OF RASHFORD,

JAN 28 1942

PRIVATE ERNEST ESKELSON OF RASHFORD, MINN., SAID "IT'S GREAT TO BE HERE."

"I ALWAYS INTENDED TO VISIT THE BRITISH ISLES SOMETIME, BUT I DIDN'T THINK IT WAS GOING TO BE SO SOON. I FELT LIKE A KING WALKING DOWN THE GANGPLANK ONTO BRITISH SOIL."

SERGEANT VERNON PEDERSON OF MINNEAPOLIS COMMENTED:

"THE BRITISH GAVE US A GREAT SHOW AND DID EVERYTHING TO MAKE US FEEL AT HOME. WE ARE GOING TO GET ALONG SWELL."

WITH THE AEF IN NORTHERN IRELAND, JAN. 27-(AP)-RICE YANNER, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WITH THE NEW AEF WHICH LANDED YESTERDAY IN NORTHERN IRELAND, MIGHT HAVE CAUSE FOR ALARM IF HE WERE SUPERSTITIOUS.

HIS OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION CARD BEARS THE NUMBER 13 AND OFFICERS ABOARD THE 20-YEAR-OLD TRANSPORT ON WHICH HE CROSSED THE ATLANTIC-- HIS FIRST DEEP-WATER VOYAGE--TOLD HIM THE VESSEL HAD BEEN TAKEN OVER BY THE NAVY ON THE 13TH DAY OF THE MONTH.

TO TOP THIS, YANNER SAYS HE GOT READY TO SAIL ON 13 HOURS' NOTICE.

A NEWSPAPERMAN FOR 20 OF HIS 36 YEARS, YANNER COVERED THE

VAST U.S. ARMY FIELD MANEUVERS IN TENNESSEE, TEXAS, LOUISIANA AND THE CAROLINAS LAST SUMMER BEFORE GETTING HIS PRESENT ASSIGNMENT. FOR SEVEN YEARS PREVIOUSLY HE HAD BEEN WITH TROOPS IN THE FIELD TWO WEEKS A YEAR FOR MANEUVERS.

HE IS AN EXPERIENCED AIRPLANE PILOT AND TOOK PART IN THE 1928 TRANSCONTINENTAL AIR DERBY.

ALSO ACCREDITED TO THE AEF IS HARRISON B. (BOB) ROBERTS, 38, VETERAN CAMERAMAN WHO LIKEWISE HAS HAD EXPERIENCE AS A REPORTER. BOTH YANNER AND ROBERTS ARE MARRIED, AND THE LATTER HAS TWO SMALL DAUGHTERS.

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YANNER, A NATIVE OF MUNHALL, PA., BEGAN HIS NEWSPAPER CAREER AT 16 WITH THE TRI-STATE NEWS BUREAU IN PITTSBURGH. AFTER WORKING FOR A TIME IN CALIFORNIA HE SERVED AS A REPORTER FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE-TIMES, THE PITTSBURGH PRESS AND THE POST GAZETTE AND WAS EMPLOYED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN HARRISBURG IN 1933.

SUBSEQUENTLY HE WORKED IN THE AP BUREAUS IN PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

ROBERTS IS A NATIVE OF ST. LOUIS, ATTENDED SCHOOL IN CHICAGO AND STUDIED ENGINEERING FOR TWO YEARS AT NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY BEFORE ENTERING NEWSPAPER WORK. HE HAS WORKED FOR PAPERS IN CHICAGO, DETROIT, NEWARK, LONG ISLAND AND STATEN ISLAND AND IN ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAUS IN INDIANAPOLIS, BOSTON, ALBANY AND NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 27-(AP)--AS MRS. RUSSELL P. HARTLE, A SLIM  
WOMAN WITH GRAY-GREEN EYES AND A MERRY LAUGH, SEES IT, THIS IS  
"CERTAINLY A MAN'S DAY".

A MAN CAN PUT ON HIS MILITARY CAP--AS DID HER HUSBAND, MAJOR  
GENERAL RUSSELL P. HARTLE--AND SAY TO HIS WIFE (AS DID THE GENERAL):

"GOODBYE, DEAR, I'LL SEE YOU LATER."

"BU--BUT," SAYS THE WIFE, AS DID MRS. HARTLE NOT SO MANY  
DAYS AGO, "WHERE ARE YOU GOING?"

"NOW, YOU KNOW YOU MUSN'T ASK ME THAT," THE MAN CAN REPLY  
WITH UNCLE SAM'S FULL APPROVAL AND BACKING.

IT WAS, IN FACT, GENERAL HARTLE'S REPLY AS HE LEFT TO LEAD  
THE A.E.F. TO NORTHERN IRELAND.

"I DIDN'T KNOW WHERE MY HUSBAND WAS GOING WHEN HE LEFT," MRS.  
HARTLE SAID. "I DID ASK HIM IF HE COULDN'T TELL ME, AND WHEN HE  
SAID 'DON'T ASK ME THAT'--WELL, I UNDERSTOOD."

"THIS IS CERTAINLY A DAY WHEN A MAN CAN GO OUT AND NOT HAVE TO  
TELL HIS WIFE WHERE HE IS GOING OR WHEN HE'LL BE BACK."

BUT SHE IS RELIEVED THAT GENERAL HARTLE HAS LANDED.

"HE IS WITH SOME GOOD PEOPLE IN IRELAND," SHE DECLARED. "YOU  
SEE, I'M PART IRISH MYSELF."

MRS. HARTLE IS A SLIM WOMAN WITH PRE-MATURELY GRAY BOBBED HAIR.  
SHE DOESN'T USE ROUGE, BUT DOES WEAR A BRILLIANT LIPSTICK. THE  
LATTER MATCHED THE COLOR OF THE POLISH ON HER LONG FINGER NAILS.

"OH, I HOPE IT DOESN'T COME OUT IN THE PAPERS WHERE I AM," SHE  
SAID WITH DISTRESS. SHE WAS IN THE WALTER REED HOSPITAL RECUPERATING  
FROM A SEVERE COLD.

THERE WAS A PARTICULAR REASON WHY SHE DIDN'T WANT IT KNOWN.

A CLOSE FRIEND, MRS. MARGARET SMITH, WIFE OF COL. FRANK SMITH,  
WHO HAD CALLED TO SEE HER, EXPLAINED IT.

MRS. HARTLE WAS AFRAID THAT HER HUSBAND WOULD FIND IT OUT AND  
WORRY. BUT HE NEED NOT. SHE IS UP AND ABOUT AND VERY GAY IN A  
GREY FROCK WHICH SHE KNITTED HERSELF.

MRS. HARTLE, A NATIVE OF ST. JOSEPH, MO., WAS EDUCATED IN  
SALT LAKE CITY AND AT WELLESLEY. SHE MET HER FUTURE HUSBAND IN  
SALT LAKE CITY AND THEY WERE MARRIED THERE IN 1917.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 27-(AP)--THE SURPRISE JAPANESE ATTACK ON  
PEARL HARBOR LAST DECEMBER 7, COST CAPTAIN LEILAND P. LOVETTE SIX  
YEARS OF WORK.

REPORTING AT THE NAVY DEPARTMENT TODAY FOR A NEW ASSIGNMENT,  
LOVETTE SAID THE TWO-THIRDS COMPLETED MANUSCRIPT OF A BOOK, "NAVAL  
OFFICERS IN DIPLOMACY," ON WHICH HE HAD SPENT SIX YEARS HAD BEEN  
DESTROYED ALONG WITH OTHER PERSONAL POSSESSIONS ON HIS SHIP.

AS A MOMENTO OF THE BATTLE, HE DID SALVAGE HIS WORD, THE  
SCABBARD OF WHICH HAD BEEN BURNED AWAY.

LOVETTE, A NATIVE OF GREENVILLE, TENN., WILL BE AN ASSISTANT  
TO REAR ADMIRAL ANDREW J. HEPBURN, CHIEF OF THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC  
RELATIONS. HE WAS FORMERLY IN CHARGE OF THE NAVY PRESS SECTION.

LONDON, JAN. 27 (AP)--THE BERLIN RADIO  
TONIGHT BROADCAST A BUCHAREST DISPATCH REPORTING THAT  
40 MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES LEGATION STAFF IN BUCHAREST  
LEFT TODAY FOR LISBON, PORTUGAL, EN ROUTE HOME.

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BERLIN, JAN. 27-(FROM GERMAN BROADCAST)-(AP)-REPORTS

FROM PARIS TONIGHT SAID A UNITED STATES FLIER WHO MADE A FORCED  
LANDING IN TUNISIA AND WAS INTERVIEWED BY THE SPANISH IN TUNISIA HAD  
FLED AND WAS BELIEVED TRYING TO REACH GIBRALTAR. HIS IDENTITY WAS  
NOT GIVEN.

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BERLIN, (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS)-JAN. 27-(AP)-GENERAL

FRERE, COMMANDER OF THE SECOND MILITARY DIVISIONAL GROUP AT ROYAT,  
WAS REPORTED TONIGHT TO HAVE BEEN NAMED SECRETARY OF STATE FOR  
WAR IN THE VICHY GOVERNMENT.

COMPETENT QUARTERS SAID HE WOULD NOT HOLD THE  
TITLE OF CABINET MINISTER, AS DID HIS PREDECESSOR, THE LATE GENERAL  
CHARLES HUNTZIGER.

NEW YORK, JAN. 27-(AP)-ASSERTING THAT A NATION COULD BE OVERWHELMED  
BY ITS ENEMIES ONLY BY INVASION OR BY STARVATION INDUCED BY A BLOCK-  
ADE, FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER SAID TONIGHT IT THEREFORE WAS  
CLEAR THAT THE UNITED STATES NEVER COULD BE DEFEATED IN THE WAR AGAINST  
THE AXIS POWERS.

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SPEAKING BEFORE EXECUTIVES OF BOYS CLUBS IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA,

HOOVER ADDED:

"BUT WE HAVE FAR MORE TO DO THAN SIMPLE DEFENSE. WE HAVE SET OUR  
HAND TO THE PLOW. WE MUST TURN UNDER THE WEEDS IN THIS EARTH AND WE  
MUST PREPARE THE SOIL WHERE A LASTING PEACE CAN GROW."

AS CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE BOYS CLUB OF AMERICA,  
HOOVER SAID, "OUR JOB IS TO MAKE CITIZENS AND TO MAKE BOYS FIT FOR THE  
TASKS OF THE NATION."

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New York, Jan. 27-(AP)-Fifteen Associated Press staff

men are still being held by the axis powers awaiting repatriation in  
exchange for German, Italian and Japanese correspondents.

Eight are being held by Japan and seven by Germany and Italy.

Five men of the Berlin Bureau, Louis P. Lochner of  
Springfield, Ill., Arvin J. Steinkopf of Minnesota, Edwin Shanko  
of Milwaukee, Ernest G. Fischer of Bartlett, Tex., and Angus  
Thomson of Quincy, Ill., are at the Lake Constance resort of  
Bad Nauheim.

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Richard G. Massock, of Blue Mount, Ill., chief of the news bureau, is being held at Siena. ~~Massock is being held by the~~ Godfrey Anderson also is being held by the Italians after having been captured by Italian troops in Africa where he was a correspondent with British troops at the front. He is London born.

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At last accounts, on Jan. 9, Nelson Morin, of Freeport, Ill., who was assigned to Saigon in Indo China at the outbreak of war, was being confined to the house of the British consul general there.

Morris J. Harris, of Columbia, Mo., and James D. White, of Appleton City, Mo., who were at Shanghai, ~~were held~~ <sup>were held</sup> ~~being held~~ in the Metropole Hotel there, but at last accounts were permitted to leave the city.

R.P. Cronin, Jr., of Pittsburgh, and Russell Brines, of Denver, two members of the Manila staff, have been ordered interned at Santo Tomas University in Manila, according to recent dispatches from Clark Lee, third member of the staff who managed to join

United States and Filipino forces on Batan peninsula.

There has been no definite information concerning the whereabouts of other staff members held by Japan.

Max Hill, of Colorado Springs, Colo., chief of the Tokyo staff, and Joseph Dynan, of Chicago, also of the Tokyo staff, are believed to be in Tokyo, however, where Donsai representatives are reported to have looked after their welfare.

Vaughn Meisling of the Hongkong staff, presumably has been there since the British surrender Christmas day.

WAR MAY BRING BETTER  
CONDITIONS TO MEXICO

NEW INDUSTRIES  
NOW ARE UNDER  
CONSIDERATION (SOON)

BY L. F. STUNTZ

(ADVANCE)-MEXICO CITY, JAN 27-(WIDE WORLD)-THE WAR MAY BRING NEW INVESTMENTS AND BETTER ECONOMIC CONDITIONS TO MEXICO.

THE IMMEDIATE EFFECT, HOWEVER, HAS BEEN BAD. FOOD PRICES, WHICH HAD BEEN RISING STEADILY, SPURTED UPWARD AND BROUGHT A SERIES OF

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**ROOTS IN THE CAPITAL.**

THE END OF AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION IS BAD NEWS FOR A COUNTRY WHICH EXPORTS MOST OF ITS CARS. ALREADY THIS HAS CANCELED A PLAN TO PUT NEW LINES ON IMPORTANT MEXICO CITY ROUTES.

Worse is the threat to a supply of new railway cars and engines, already ordered and seriously needed here where transportation is a major economic problem.

TEXTILE, CHEMICALS -- PARTICULARLY CAUSTIC SODA FOR SOAP AND OIL REFINING -- STRUCTURAL STEEL, HYDROELECTRIC EQUIPMENT, STEEL RAILS -- ALL THESE THINGS MEXICO NEEDS AND HAS MONEY TO PAY FOR, THANKS TO A \$30,000,000 UNITED STATES LOAN. BUT NONE OF THEM IS IMMEDIATELY OBTAINABLE, AND CAN BE OBTAINED ONLY AFTER LONG NEGOTIATIONS FOR PRIORITIES.

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAPITALISTS ARE AWARE OF THE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IN MEXICO. THE CONSERVATIVE TREND OF RECENT CHANGES IN MEXICAN LAWS HAS REASSURED THOSE WHO COULD NOT FORGET THE EXPROPRIATION OF OIL PROPERTIES AND LAND.

FURTHERMORE, WHEN MINIMUM WAGES WERE RECENTLY FIXED FOR 1942, THEY WERE GENERALLY KEPT AT 1941 LEVELS.

THE LABOR SITUATION IS QUIETER THAN IT HAS BEEN FOR SEVERAL YEARS. SEVERAL UNIONS HAVE CALLED OFF STRIKES, HEEDING PRESIDENT AVILA CAMARGO'S CALL FOR GREATER PRODUCTION TO AID THE UNITED STATES.

CONSERVATIVE AND LIBERAL ECONOMISTS WERE AGREE ON ONE POINT--THAT

**MEXICO NEEDS NEW INDUSTRIES.**

LABORERS WORK ONE DAY A WEEK ON NEW BUILDINGS IN THE CAPITAL. BECAUSE THE MANUFACTURERS BOLE OUT LIMITED SUPPLIES OF CEMENT AND STRUCTURAL IRON, AND THEN ONLY TO STEADY CUSTOMERS.

IT TAKES A FORMAL ORDER FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO HAVE ELECTRIC LIGHTS CONNECTED, BECAUSE THE PRIVATE LIGHT COMPANIES SAY THEY DO NOT HAVE ENOUGH POWER FOR PEAK LOADS.

IT TAKES TEN DAYS TO SIX WEEKS TO HAVE A TELEPHONE CONNECTED.

A SHORTAGE OF ARTIFICIAL SILK WILL SOON SHUT DOWN FACTORIES EMPLOYING 45,000 PERSONS, UNLESS THE FACTORIES CAN BE CONVERTED TO USE LONG-STAPLE COTTON. AND THERE ARE NO FACILITIES NOW FOR SPINNING SUCH COTTON IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES.

THE NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPORTED RECENTLY THAT 300 PERMITS HAD BEEN ISSUED FOR NEW INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES IN MEXICO. THE MAJORITY OF THESE ARE SMALL, BUT THE CHAMBER ALSO REPORTED A NUMBER OF MAJOR PLANTS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

THESE PLANS INCLUDED PROPOSALS BY:

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THE CELANESE COMPANY OF AMERICA TO BUILD A FIVE MILLION DOLLAR PLANT HERE FOR ARTIFICIAL SILK. THE PLAN CALLS FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO PUT UP TWO MILLION DOLLARS, THE COMPANY AN EQUAL AMOUNT, AND FOR A MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF STOCK TO BE SOLD TO THE MEXICAN INVESTOR.

THE SWEDISH INDUSTRIALIST AXEL VENNBERG TO BUILD A CELLULOSE FACTORY; ANOTHER BY THE SAME MAN FOR A PAPER FACTORY.

AN ANONYMOUS INVESTOR FOR A WRAPPING PAPER FACTORY.

THE CRUZ AZUL CEMENT COOPERATIVE TO BUILD ANOTHER PLANT IN THE TEHUANTEPEC ISTHMUS.

A GROUP OF SPANISH REPUBLICAN REFUGEES TO BUILD A GLASS SODA PLANT.

THE AMERICAN ROLLING MILLS COMPANY TO BUILD A PLATE MILL, USING INGOTS FROM THE MEXICAN-OWNED STEEL MILL AT MONTERREY, MEXICO.

A GROUP OF MEXICAN CAPITALISTS TO BUILD A PLANT TO MAKE STEEL ALLOYS.

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CONSTRUCTION OF ANY OF THESE PLANTS, PARTICULARLY IN STEEL, CEMENT OR ARTIFICIAL SILK, WOULD NOT ONLY PROVIDE LABOR FOR MEXICANS BUT WOULD ALSO SUPPLY PRESSING SHORTAGES IN MEXICO'S OWN CONSUMPTION.

BUT THESE ARE NOT ALL THE PROPOSED PLANTS, NOR ALL THE ADVANTAGES MEXICO MIGHT REAP FROM THE WAR.

THERE ARE THREE UNITED STATES AUTOMOBILE ASSEMBLY PLANTS IN MEXICO. IF THE SUPPLY OF PARTS FOR THESE IS CUT OFF, THEY MIGHT BE TURNED TO AVIATION OR TANK PRODUCTION.

ALREADY NORTH AMERICAN BUSINESS CIRCLES SAY THAT ONE UNITED STATES PLANE MANUFACTURER HAS MADE INQUIRIES ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF AN AVIATION PLANT HERE. PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO HAS WELCOMED SUCH PLANTS BUT WITH THE PROVISIO "THAT THE SECRETARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE SHOULD INTERVENE AND CONTROL ALL THIS PRIVATE PRODUCTION".

ASIDE FROM INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS, THE WAR WILL OFFER A BETTER MARKET IN THE UNITED STATES FOR MEXICAN RAW MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS.

THE NAVY MINISTRY, WHICH ALSO SUPERVISES PRIVATE SHIPPING, HAS CALLED ATTENTION TO THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY FOR MEXICO TO CAPTURE A

MAJOR PORTION OF THE UNITED STATES FISH MARKET. IT POINTED OUT THAT 80 PERCENT OF THE CREW OF THE U.S. PACIFIC FISHING FLEETS WERE JAPANESE WHO ARE BANNED FROM THIS ACTIVITY NOW, LEAVING A DEMAND TO BE FILLED BY MEXICO.

THE FOREIGN MINISTRY SAID A FLOOD OF INQUIRIES HAD BEEN RECEIVED BY CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES, ASKING ABOUT THE PROSPECTS OF BUYING MEXICAN VEGETABLES AND FRUIT, PARTICULARLY ORANGES.

MEXICO IS THE ONLY LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRY WITH WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAS RAIL CONNECTIONS. THEREFORE, IF A SHIPPING SHORTAGE CUT OFF THE SUPPLY OF LEAD AND COPPER FROM SOUTH AMERICA, MEXICO MIGHT BENEFIT BY HIGHER PRICES.

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JOAQUIN SANTAELLA, WRITING IN THE MEXICAN MAGAZINE "EL ECONOMISTA", PROPOSED THE UNITED STATES VOLUNTARILY FIX HIGHER PRICES FOR COPPER TO ENCOURAGE THE OPENING OF NEW MINES IN MEXICO AND TO MAKE PROFITABLE THE OPERATION OF MARGINAL DEPOSITS.

COMMERCIAL, LARGE-SCALE PRODUCTION OF RUBBER IN MEXICO IS A LONG WAY IN THE FUTURE AND STILL DUBIOUS. BUT THE SCOPE OF ITS BEGINNINGS IS EVIDENCED BY A GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT THAT A MILLION RUBBER SEEDLINGS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM BRAZIL, THROUGH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, FOR EXPERIMENTAL PLANTING IN TROPICAL MEXICAN ZONES.

IF ANY LARGE NUMBER OF THESE INDUSTRIAL PLANTS ARE BUILT, MEXICO WILL FACE A SKILLED LABOR SHORTAGE EQUAL TO THE WAR SHORTAGE IN THE UNITED STATES. ALREADY THERE IS NO UNEMPLOYMENT OF SKILLED WORKERS.

WHETHER THE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS COULD BE TRAINED TO ASSEMBLY

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LINE METHODS, WHETHER THEIR TEMPERAMENT WOULD STAND THEM, REMAINS TO BE SEEN. WHETHER FOREIGN CAPITAL CAN OVERCOME ITS FEAR OF EXPROPRIATION REMAINS TO BE SEEN. WHETHER THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM COULD STAND THE STRAIN IMPOSED BY GREATER INDUSTRIALISM REMAINS TO BE SEEN.

BUT THE ANSWER TO THESE QUESTIONS MAY BE THE ANSWER TO MEXICO'S ECONOMIC FUTURE FOR A GENERATION.

XX John Evans

Cont'd from 30.24 - 14466

excited by Japanese communiques. Pearl Harbor furnished the first test of veracity. The Japanese had the United States all but out of the war. When Secretary Knox returned from Honolulu and told the sad news, Americans were shocked but they didn't doubt the essential accuracy of his recital.

Since Dec. 7, the Japanese frequently have announced as facts events which people knew were not true, thereby wrecking their chance to be believed. An example was the report that San Francisco was bombed and in flames. Another was the announcement the aircraft carrier Langley had been sunk.

Against those Japanese errors, stand the United States' frankness to the people and to the world in revealing the main facts of the Pearl Harbor disaster, the public removal of commanders and the very unusual Roberts report in which the U. S. Supreme Court justice and his colleagues told exactly what they thought about the situation.

Churchill's House of Commons address today, likewise, went about as far in momentary gloominess as an Axis propagandist would if he could tell the British story. The Prime Minister also frankly asked for a vote of confidence because enemy propaganda predicted his government's fall, and even friendly nations were concerned.

#### British Repute Suffers

British reputation for truthfulness, however high, has suffered from events and poor judgment. Early in the present Libyan campaign the British at Calro seemed to consider quick victory certain. Within a few days the error was apparent. Remembering the British won and then lost the same campaign last year, there was less faith in British predictions this year.

Confidence in British statements is being shaken now by the Singapore retreat because Singapore was the much advertised "impregnable" fortress.

People may not question the British intent to tell the truth but if

eventual facts don't agree with predictions, people may not rate future ones so highly. In a more cheerful category is the Netherlands East Indies. The Dutch made strong pledges to do much with little and so far they haven't furnished critics with food for pessimism.

**CANADIAN SHIP  
SUNK, 250 MISSING;  
71 SAVED  
THEM AMERICANS;  
ENEMY 40 MILES  
FROM SINGAPORE**

[By the Associated Press]

Montreal, Jan. 28—The Canadian National Steamships issued the following statement tonight:

"The Canadian National Steamships was informed late this afternoon and has been specially authorized to announce the fact that their steamer, the Lady Hawkins, has been lost through enemy action, and that so far seventy-one survivors have been landed at San Juan, Puerto Rico."

## 250 Persons Feared Perished As Sub Sinks Canadian Ship

17 Americans And 54 Other Survivors Taken To  
U. S. Outpost Aboard New York-Puerto Rico Steamer Coamo

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Jan. 28—Two hundred and fifty persons, including Americans, were reported dead or missing tonight after their ship—(identified officially in Montreal as the 7,988-ton Lady Hawkins)—was sunk 10 days ago in the Atlantic by an Axis submarine attacking without warning.

Seventy-one survivors, 17 of them Americans, who had prayed and sung hymns in their tossing lifeboat, were brought to this American outpost today by Captain Helgesen aboard the New York-Puerto Rico steamer Coamo. He found them last Friday night, five days after the sinking of the vessel, smashed by two torpedoes.

What few details were available tonight indicated that this was by far the heaviest loss of life yet in the Axis submarine of-

fensive off the United States coasts.

Fifteen of the rescued Americans were Missourians, 12 of them from St. Joseph.

Another resident of St. Joseph, David Schoonover, was one of five persons who died from exposure in the lifeboat before the Coamo picked up survivors.

Survivors said the first torpedo smashed into No. 2 hold on the port side forward of the bridge. The second wrecked the engine

room and doused all lights. The ship went down so quickly there was no chance of sending an S.O.S., they said. About 321 persons were aboard at the time, a crew of 109 and some 212 passengers.

Chief Officer Percy A. Kelly commanded the lifeboat which the

Coamo found. It was built to accommodate 63 persons, but 76 entered it. Five of them later died, praying for deliverance.

Each time a person died Mrs. Marian Parkinson, a missionary whose husband apparently went down with the ship, led the funeral services. Each day she directed the singing of hymns in an effort to keep hope alive.

A two-year-old child was among the survivors, Janet Johnson, daughter of Albert Johnson, a British foreign service officer, and Mrs. Johnson. These people had lost all their possessions in the sinking. Before that they had abandoned other belongings in the flight from Rumania before the German occupation armies.

Officer Kelly rigged up a sail on the lifeboat, and directed the careful rationing of what food there was aboard. Each person was fed daily a biscuit, a tablespoon of canned milk, and two ounces of water.

The survivors, who praised Kelly for his seamanship and courage during the five-day vigil

of hope, said they soon lost sight of other lifeboats lowered from their sinking ship.

The Lady Hawkins, launched at Birkenhead, Eng., in 1928, was a 14-knot ship, 438 feet long, with accommodations for 235 passengers.

With other ships of the Canadian National Steamship's White fleet of five "lady" boats, she plied the Atlantic before the war between Canadian and West Indies ports, touching at Boston and New York.

A sister ship, the Lady Somers, was sunk July 17, 1941.

(In Montreal it was said that Capt. Huntley Giffin, a native of Goldboro, Nova Scotia, was master of the Lady Hawkins, a Canadian National Steamship vessel. He was not listed among the survivors at San Juan.)

## One Sub Sighted By Plane

JAN 29 1942  
Commandant of Naval  
Air Station Orders  
Blackout of Corpus  
Christi Area.

WARN SHIPPING  
AT PORT ARTHUR

Torpedoed Tanker Survivors Reveal Sub Trailed  
Rescue Vessel Off  
Virginia.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., Jan. 28 (AP)—A Navy report of submarines lurking in shipping lanes off Port Ar-

sas in the Gulf of Mexico today sent airplanes and warships on a hunt for the first enemy U-boats to menace the Gulf Coast.

Capt. Alva Bernhard, commandant of the huge new naval air station here, ordered a blackout of the Corpus Christi area and warned all ships to remain in port after reporting that a submarine "doubtlessly German" was sighted by a patrol plane about 15 miles from Port Aransas, fishing village on Mustang Island.

#### 2d Sub Believed Nearby

Bernhard said another submarine possibly was nearby. "The submarine probably sneaked in during the night with the intention of attacking oil tankers," the commandant asserted.

The original report on the presence of the U-boat came when the Navy Department issued a warning to shipping at Port Arthur, 300 miles distant on the upper Texas coast.

Bernhard said the undersea craft was sighted by a plane from the naval air station at 8:30 a. m. (CST), and that he directed it to "maintain contact" with the U-boat.

#### Sub Apparently Frightened

"It evidently frightened the submarine, because it submerged," he said.

"It is possible that the second submarine is also in the vicinity, since it is known that they have been operating in pairs elsewhere. Shortly after the submarine was sighted a smoke bomb appeared out of the water four miles south of it."

It was explained that smoke bombs, released by undersea vessels, rise like rockets and frequently are used as signals of distress.

The pass into the Gulf of Mexico adjacent to Port Aransas is one of the principal Texas shipping arteries.

The village, known widely as a sports and commercial fishing center, is located on the northeastern end of the low-lying, sandy mustang island, one of the long string of islands paralleling practically the entire sweep of the Texas coast.

### 33 Crewmen In Canada From Torpedoed Vessel

An Eastern Canadian Port, Jan. 28 (C.P.)—Thirty-three survivors of a British tanker torpedoed off England have arrived here on a British freighter. They reported four fellow crewmen dead and thirteen others missing.

The group raised to sixty-six the number of rescued seamen brought here from the sinking of three ships. Previously twenty-one survivors of the torpedoing of a Norwegian tanker and twelve survivors of the sinking of a Greek freighter had arrived.

### Mother Ship For U-Boats Hinted

[By the Associated Press]

An Eastern Canadian Port, Jan. 28—Belief that a German submarine mother ship had released a pack of U-boats off the North American east coast was expressed today by survivors of a Norwegian tanker and a Greek freighter, sunk in the Western Atlantic with a possible loss of fifty-one lives.

The chief officer of the freighter said the undersea boat which attacked his ship was not a long-range submarine. "It must be operating," he said, "from a mother ship in the Western Atlantic."

#### Nazis Toss Biscuits To Them

Two hours after the attack the submarine came to the surface and approached the lifeboat.

The chief officer of the freighter said its commander asked the name of the ship he had sunk, then asked in precise English whether the survivors needed anything.

He tossed them two packages of cigarettes and some biscuits and then left them.

Meanwhile an air and sea search continued for fifteen men from the Norwegian tanker, who might be still adrift in a lifeboat. Other survivors, however, feared the boat might have capsized in a violent storm a few hours after the tanker went to the bottom.

Twenty-one seamen from the tanker reached port after ten days in a lifeboat. Two died in the boat. Only twelve of the Greek freighter's crew of forty-three survived. Four died in lifeboats during the two and a half days before they were picked up.

### Attacks By Enemy Sub On Schooner Is Revealed

Fish And Wildlife Vessel Fired On Off Pacific Coast But Escapes, JAN. 29, 1942

Seattle, Jan. 28 (AP)—Thirteenth Naval District staff headquarters revealed today that the Black Douglas, three-masted auxiliary schooner of the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service, was fired at by an enemy submarine off the Pacific Coast after war was declared.

The naval statement said the Black Douglas had started for the Pribilof Islands to investigate Japanese reports that treaty-protected fur seals were migrating into Japanese waters and eating fish, when it twice encountered enemy submarines.

"One submarine fired at it at night, and the schooner was forced to black out and hurriedly change course," the statement said. "It reached its destination safely, however."

### Survivor Off Tanker Tells How Lifeboat Was Trained By Sub

[By the Associated Press]

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 28—Survivors of the torpedoed tanker Francis E. Powell who were brought here today said their lifeboat nearly collided with the attacking submarine after their ship was destroyed and that both the lifeboat and a Coast Guard rescue vessel were trailed by the enemy craft.

Adding another victim to a steadily mounting list of torpedoings off the Atlantic Coast, the submarine attacked the American tanker off the Delaware coast early Tuesday, leaving one of her crew dead, three unaccounted for

and sending two boatloads of survivors rowing desperately to safety.

Eleven crewmen were rescued by a Coast Guard vessel after sixteen hours in a lifeboat with little clothing and nothing but sea biscuit to eat. Seventeen others were taken ashore at Lewes, Del.

#### Baltimore Captain Lost

Unaccounted for were:

CAPT. T. J. HARRINGTON, of Baltimore, who was crushed between the tanker's side and a lifeboat.

THIRD MATE JAMES CANAVAN, of Philadelphia.

QUARTERMASTER JOSEPH TRIOLA, of Greenwich, Conn.

The body of Antonio Siago, steward, was brought to Norfolk. Identity of a second body reported picked up by a fishing trawler remained unknown. The trawler was reported also to have picked up an unidentified survivor.

#### Kept On Their Trail

Guy Devono, of Clarksburg, W. Va., 22-year-old radio operator, said he and several other crewmen lowered a lifeboat after the torpedoing, but that a wave washed the boat back on deck—with all the men in it. They tried it again and got away in the darkness only to see the submarine on the surface some fifty feet dead ahead.

"We turned around sharply and headed shoreward, but the sub kept on our trail," he said. "I wouldn't be

surprised if she were waiting for a rescue boat to pick us up."

Even after the eleven men were taken aboard the Coast Guard craft, Devono related, the submarine kept after them until "apparently out-distanced."

He was in his bunk when the missile struck. Knocked out of bed, he hurried to the radio shack to rig up his set, but it was dead.

Devono said they rowed off in the lifeboat in a westerly direction for four hours and rested twelve before

being picked up. The submarine, he said, continued on the trail about fifteen minutes after the rescue.

#### Survivors Named

Public relations officers at the Norfolk naval base gave the following list

of the survivors brought here:

WILLIAM E. CHANCE, Philadelphia, chief engineer.

WILBUR C. DRAWDY, Jessup, Ga., pumpman.

JOHN D. AXALSON, Bayonne, N. J., able seaman.

P. G. LAWSON, Foxwell, Va., ordinary seaman.

CHESTER K. EMEIGH, Philadelphia, boatswain.

EUGENE DRAWDY, Jessup, Ga., oiler.

ANDRES GARCILLA, Manila, P. I., messboy.

CARL A. AMUNDSEN, Port Arthur, Texas, quartermaster.

MEARDO LYNCH, Frankford, Del., third assistant engineer.

GUY DEVONO, Clarksburg, W. Va., radio operator.

WILLIAM HUGHES, Philadelphia, second mate.

## 13 Men in Lifeboat Adrift Over Month

Crossed 2,500 Miles of Open Sea After American Ship Was Torpedoed Near Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. (AP)—An extraordinary story of 13 men battling the open sea for an entire month, which may become one of the great small boat sagas of maritime history, was reported by the Navy Department tonight on the basis of fragmentary information received from Wellington, New Zealand.

#### 8 Killed in Attack

The 13 men in a lifeboat crossed 2,500 miles of open sea from near Honolulu to one of the Gilbert Islands northeast of Australia.

At 5:30 in the morning of December 19, the steamer Prusa owned by the Lykes Brothers Steamship Company of Houston, Tex., was torpedoed 100 miles from Honolulu. Eight were killed, the radio operator was lost and two lifeboats were launched. In one boat were the captain and 12 men, and in the other was the chief mate and 12 others.

The Prusa sank within nine minutes after the torpedo struck, and those who succeeded in launching the two boats held a hurried consultation and decided to set a course for the Marshall Islands.

In a few days the two lifeboats became separated. The chief mate's boat was sighted by scouting planes which directed a U. S. Coast Guard cutter to its assistance. On December 27, after eight days in the boat, the chief mate and his 12 men were

picked up and taken to Honolulu. No trace of the second lifeboat containing the captain and 12 men was obtained, and for more than a month their fate was unknown.

Then, from Wellington, New Zealand, came the remarkable story that the second lifeboat, after crossing some 2,500 miles of open sea, had landed January 19 on tiny Nukunau Island, one of the Gilbert group approximately 2,500 miles north of New Zealand.

They had been in the open boat from December 19 to January 19.

Shortly thereafter, the fourth officer left Nukunau and reached nearby Beruin Island. The information did not state whether this officer was alone or accompanied. At this island he made contact with British communications, and his message reached Wellington, New Zealand, for transmission to the United States.

No other details of the voyage were known here tonight.

## Sailors Hurled Over Ship

[By the Associated Press]

Lewes, Del., Jan. 28—Marauding Axis submarines today counted another American vessel in their Eastern Sea-board bag.

Seventeen seamen were brought ashore at this Delaware Bay port last night, survivors of the 7,096-ton oil tanker Francis E. Powell, which usually carried a crew of 32. They told of seeing a companion lifeboat smashed by a wave against the ship's side, and sailors hurled completely over the deck by the force.

The torpedo burst into the Powell shortly after 2 A. M. Tuesday.

"It just broke her back," said Second Assistant Engineer Carol M. Walker, of Philadelphia. "No effort was made to finish her off. As far as I know she could still be afloat."

#### Flares Bring Rescue

He was one of fourteen who hurriedly scrambled into No. 4 lifeboat. A short distance from the ship they picked up three others.

Capt. T. J. Harrington, of Baltimore, was among the missing.

Walker said the submarine—it was too dark to distinguish its nationality—surfaced as they pulled away, circled, but didn't molest the lifeboat.

Seven hours later the W. C. Fairbanks sighted the flares sent up by the survivors and took them aboard.

Grinning Joseph Ortiz, 22, of Sante Fe, N. M., at sea only nine months, considered himself one of the luckiest sailors now looking for a new berth. He was asleep when the explosive struck, and "just made the boat," clad in a light pair of pants and one shoe. Fortunately, he explained, others had on two pairs of pants, two shirts and extra sweaters.

Max Schutze, Newark, N. J., oiler,

was deep in the engine room with four others when the plates buckled amidship.

"We had just one chance in a million of getting out," he recalled. He scrambled to the deck and managed to just make No. 4 boat.

Schultze said Lewis Reno, quartermaster, from Georgetown, Mass., was one of the three picked up from the water. And Reno's calmness, he declared, steadied the shaken seamen and turned them into a compact lifeboat crew fully willing to hopefully wait for daylight and then start to row "by the sun."

#### Injured Pulled From Water

Russell Thormington, Wilmington, N. C., who suffered a back injury, and First Mate Willard King, of Philadelphia, who had an injured leg, also were pulled from the water.

## Tanker Penmar Sunk, Nazis Say

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Jan. 28.—The Berlin radio said today two United States tankers had been sunk in new submarine operations, listing them as the Penmar, 5,868 tons, and the Francis E. Powell, 7,067 tons. (The broadcast made no reference to the Pan Maine, 7,236-ton tanker which flashed a report yesterday afternoon that she had been attacked. The Penmar had not been mentioned in American announcements.)

### Atlantic Sinkings Boost Cargo Insurance Rates

New York, Jan. 28 (AP)—New submarine activity in United States waters today prompted marine underwriters to boost again cargo war risk insurance rates, but they still were betting around one hundred-to-one that any given shipment would make port safely.

Numerous tanker sinkings were taken into account in new changes, effective tomorrow, that put the oil

carriers in a higher bracket than ordinary vessels.

The rate of tanker and tank, barge cargo moving coastwise on the Atlantic or from there to United States Gulf of Mexico ports was doubled to \$1 per \$100 of insurance, from 50 cents. Cargo war-risk insurance rates on other vessels on that route were lifted to three quarters of one per cent. from one half per cent.

## SOME U-BOATS SUNK

### Connally Is Sure a Number Have Been Destroyed.

Washington, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Senator Connally, Democrat, of Texas, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told a press conference today that he had no doubt that the American navy had "sunk or destroyed a number of submarines" which had attacked shipping off the Atlantic coast.

"I feel sure that our naval vessels are watching the submarine operations off the coast and are taking the best possible measures to protect our commerce," he said. I have no doubt that they have sunk or destroyed a number of submarines."

Mr. Connally said the attacks apparently had been inspired by the Axis powers in an attempt to affect the morale of the American people. He added: "There is nothing about the situation to generate alarm."

## U.S. BOMBERS SCORE AGAIN IN FAR EAST

### One Large Jap Transport Sunk In Battle Of Macassar Straits

## Direct Hit Made On Enemy Cruiser—One American Plane Lost

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 28.—Continuing announcements of the details of the great Battle of Macassar Straits credited swift striking American bombers today with sinking another Japanese transport—a big one—and scoring a direct hit upon an enemy cruiser.

This word came from the army here in a communique which also revealed a prolonged lull in the fighting on Luzon Island, with the Jap invaders apparently resting and reorganizing for another assault upon Gen. Douglas MacArthur's unyielding defense forces.

One American plane was lost in the attack on the enemy transport and cruiser. It was one of eight which swinging in toward the Borneo shore, spotted the vessels, the transport in the river at Balikpapan and the cruiser outside the harbor.

#### Toll Rises To 36

The attack raised the total of Jap ships reported sunk and damaged in the Macassar battle to thirty-six or more. Of these, at least twelve are considered definitely sunk.

Meanwhile, further tightening the unification of strategy and command, President Roosevelt, Secretary of War Stimson and top ranking officers of the army and navy were in conference at the White House with highly placed officers of the British services.

For the American services, the conferees were:

GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL, the chief of staff.  
LIEUT. GEN. H. H. ARNOLD, chief of the Army Air Corps.  
ADMIRAL HAROLD R. STARK, chief of naval operations.  
ADMIRAL ERNEST J. KING, commander in chief of the United States Fleet.  
The British representatives were:  
FIELD MARSHAL SIR JOHN DILL.  
LIEUT. GEN. SIR COLVILLE WEMYSS.  
AIR MARSHAL A. T. HARRIS.  
ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES LITTLE.

#### Hurley Named Minister

On the diplomatic front, President Roosevelt nominated a former Republican Secretary of War, Patrick J. Hurley, to be minister to New Zealand, an important post in the far Pacific

battle area.

Hurley, who holds a reserve commission in the army, had previously been promoted to the rank of brigadier general and departed on a "secret mission." Word of his diplomatic appointment was withheld until his safe arrival in New Zealand.

Prior to the army's announcement on the sinking of the transports, Allied headquarters in Batavia had told of a similar action involving American flyers. Whether both announcements dealt with the same developments, or whether American bombers had participated successfully in two such encounters could not be determined officially.

#### 2 Actions Indicated

A study of the wording of the Batavia statement and of time differences led some army officers to believe there had been two actions, and they would not say so definitely.

The army's communique follows:

#### "1. Philippine theater:

"There was practically no ground activity on the Batan Peninsula yesterday. The enemy landed relatively small numbers in the Subic Bay area. Enemy air activity was limited to reconnaissance flights.

#### "2. Netherlands Indies:

"Further reports of the action in Macassar Straits disclose that eight heavy American Army bombers sank a large Japanese transport in the river at Balikpapan and scored a direct hit on a cruiser outside the harbor. During the attack, one of our bombers was lost.

"In a previous attack by our planes in this action, one enemy transport was sunk and another set afire, as reported on January 26."

## JAPANESE DEBARK IN SUBIC BAY AREA

### Ground Activity on Batan Peninsula Is Slight.

Washington, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—The Japanese have landed a small number of troops in the Subic Bay area, the War Department communique from the Phil-

ippine battle front announced today, but enemy air activity was limited to reconnaissance flights and there was virtually no ground activity on the Batan Peninsula. The text of the communique, based on reports received up to 9:30 A. M., Eastern standard time, today:

#### "1. Philippine theater:

"There was practically no ground activity on the Batan Peninsula yesterday. The enemy landed relatively small numbers in the Subic Bay area. Enemy air activity was limited to reconnaissance flights.

New York, Jan. 28 (AP)—The British radio, heard today by CBS, reported that "25,000 to 30,000 Japanese are said to have been drowned already" in the United Nations' air and sea attacks on Japanese troop transports and warships in the Strait of Macassar.

## Four-Motored American Bombers Leave Second Ship In Flames And Plant Several Sticks Of Explosives Around An Enormous Cruiser

### Enemy Armada Suffers At Least 36 Ships Sunk Or Badly Ruined

By WITT HANCOCK

Batavia, N.E.I., Jan. 28 (AP)—America's flying fortresses, steadily sapping the strength of a Japanese armada off Dutch Borneo, sank another big transport yesterday, left a second in flames, and planted several sticks of explosives around a Japanese cruiser, the United Nations Command announced today.

These powerful four-motored bombers also "roughly handled" Japanese Terrier planes nipping at their fins, shooting down two of them, and damaging a third, the communique said.

"All our aircraft returned safely," it added.

#### 30,000 FOES PERISH

This action in Macassar Strait apparently occurred off Balikpapan, the East Borneo oil port occupied by Japanese troops after the Dutch destroyed \$70,000,000 worth of wells and equipment there.

The daily newspaper Handelsblad at Surabaya, Java, said that the Japanese had sent their large convoy into the strait of Macassar without aircraft protection, at least for the beginning of the operation, enabling the American and Allied bombers and destroyers to get right over the vessels.

The fact that the Allies suffered practically no losses in their suc-

cessive attacks plainly indicated, the paper said, the absence of enemy aircraft.

#### Urged To Bottle Up Convoy

The paper predicted that the enemy convoy probably would not be able to get out of the strait, and urged the Allied forces to pursue their advantage immediately.

By Dutch accounts the Japanese now have suffered a known minimum of thirty ships sunk or badly damaged, presumably with the loss of thousands of Japanese sailors and soldiers.

[The BBC heard by CBS quoted estimates that between 25,000 and 30,000 Japanese perished.]

#### Believe Battleship Sunk

Nineteen of these ships were transports and 11 were warships. Of the latter, the Dutch believed their bombers had sunk one Japanese battleship, and a United States submarine was credited with torpedoing and probably sinking a vital Japanese aircraft carrier.

These costly casualties inflicted on the invaders edging southward toward these rich islands, the seat of the united command, caused a wave of optimism already, greatly generated by assurances from President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill that more Allied aid was on the way.

Washington's communique today said eight bombers sank a big Japanese transport and scored a direct hit on a cruiser yesterday. One bomber was lost. This

version differed enough from the latest Batavia announcement to cause belief that each described a separate action.

While the Dutch believed the Japanese invasion schedule was badly unhinged there was no overconfidence apparent here. The threat to this archipelago from the west above Singapore was too real, and the Japanese already have established footholds on Kendari, in southeastern Celebes, and at Kuching, Sarawak, on the west coast of Borneo only some 600 miles from here, besides at Balikpapan.

Dutch naval bombers were declared officially to have attacked once more the Kuching airdrome and storage yards, but there were no details of this raid.

A communique said that reports from Kendari before communications went dead showed Dutch garrisons there were putting up heavy resistance. There was no news from the Balikpapan ground defenders.

Japanese bombers however continued to attack the outer provinces, the Dutch announced. The raiders dropped bombs and machine-gunned several Southeastern points in Borneo, but the heaviest attack was on Emmahaven, a Western Sumatra coastal point.

Seven Japanese bombers nine times attacked Emmahaven, setting two Dutch merchant ships afire, damaging a third, and inflicting other material damage, but no casualties were reported, a communique said.

Several persons, however, were killed and some wounded by a new Japanese raid on Amboina Island, an advance Dutch base between Celebes and New Guinea.

## Second Transport Hit and Cruiser is Bracketed by Bombers in Macassar Strait.

JAN 29 1942

Batavia, N. E. I., Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Huge American four-motor bombers sank another big Japanese transport yesterday in the Strait of Macassar, set a second transport afire, splashed bombs around a cruiser, and out-gunned Japanese fighter planes which tried to break up their attack, the United Nations Command disclosed today.

Thus the toll for the five-day-old battle for the key sea lane between Borneo and Celebes was increased to at least nineteen troop and supply laden ships sunk or badly damaged, and at least eleven Japanese warships sent to the bottom or badly smashed.

[The War Department at Washington announced today that one of the bombers was lost in this attack. Meanwhile, in a broadcast picked up at New York by CBS, the British radio said that when the fleet of transports and warships set out, in the Strait of Macassar, it consisted of about a hundred vessels. Its size has been reduced about a third during the combined attacks of American and Dutch warships and planes.]

[A British broadcast, heard in New York by CBS, said that when the fleet of transports and warships

set out, in the Straits of Macassar, it consisted of about a hundred vessels. Its size has been reduced about a third during the combined attacks of American and Dutch warships and planes.]

The fighting power of the big American planes was stressed in the United Nations Headquarters communique which said that Japanese fighter aircraft which attempted to intercept the bombers were roughly handled.

"Two were shot down," the communique reported, "and one was damaged."

Whether the Japanese cruiser was damaged, or to what extent, was not specified. The communique said only that the cruiser was closely straddled with several sticks of bombs.

Aneta reported that optimism

throughout the Indies had been increased by the participation of American air re-enforcements in the fighting and by the successful operations against Japanese shipping in the Strait of Macassar.

The agency said that optimism also resulted from Prime Minister Churchill's statement in the House of Commons yesterday that the United Nations would be able to launch their Pacific offensive in 1943. The speech was displayed prominently in today's newspapers here.

Japanese bombers made a heavy raid today on Emmahaven, on the west coast of Sumatra, setting a fire to two ships and damaging a third, it was announced today.

Some casualties were announced as a result of a new attack in the region of Ambon, on Amboina Island between the Celebes and New Guinea.

"There has been no decrease in enemy air activity," the Netherlands Indies Command said. "Bombs were dropped on several undefended places, causing little

material damage. Here and there in the southeast of Borneo bombs were dropped and machine-gunning took place."

### Captured Town Burned.

Reporting no news from Balikpapan, Borneo port on the Macassar Strait, its communique said "there is reason to assume the Japanese have occupied the completely destroyed and burned-out establishments."

Strong resistance was reported against the invaders at Kendari, but loss of communication with that city was acknowledged.

A formation of seven Japanese bombers carried out nine attacks upon Emmahaven, the communique said. Despite the damage to

the ships, no casualties were reported there.

"Netherlands naval aircraft again bombed the airdrome and storage yards at Kuching, Sarawak," the command said.

It gave no further details of the operation against Kuching, Japanese-occupied capital of the "White Rajah" kingdom which makes up a part of British Borneo.

## Macassar Strait Score

By The Associated Press  
JAN 29 1942

It appeared probable yesterday that at least thirty-five Japanese ships had been sunk or damaged in the continuing Battle of the Strait of Macassar. Although communiqués issued in Washington and Batavia have sometimes been conflicting and overlapping, the results apparently were as follows. The dates, in some cases, are those on which the announcements were made and not necessarily the dates of the actions.

### FRIDAY, JAN. 23

Netherlands planes scored twelve hits on eight ships, including a large warship, heavy cruiser, light cruiser, destroyer and four transports. The Netherlands said that one of these ships had been sunk and that it was believed to be a battleship.

	Sunk.	Damaged.
Score .....	1	7

### SATURDAY, JAN. 24

Netherlands and American aircraft sank two transports, damaged two and hit a destroyer. United States destroyers sank two transports and left another in sinking condition.

	Sunk.	Damaged.
Score .....	4	4

### SUNDAY, JAN. 25

The United States Navy announced the sinking of five more transports and the probable sinking of another by cruisers and destroyers. Netherlands planes hit two cruisers and a transport with four direct hits of heavy bombs.

	Sunk.	Damaged.
Score .....	5	4

### MONDAY, JAN. 26

The Netherlands announced that a submarine had sunk one destroyer and hit a cruiser. Another Batavia announcement said that United States Flying Fortresses had hit a cruiser and a large transport, sinking the latter. The United States War Department announced the sinking of one transport and the firing of another. The Navy Department announced that a submarine had torpedoed an aircraft carrier and that it was believed to have sunk.

	Sunk.	Damaged.
Score .....	3	4

TUESDAY, JAN. 27

A Batavia announcement said that United States bombers had sunk a transport, set afire another and straddled a cruiser with explosives. The War Department, apparently referring to the same action, announced the sinking of a transport and a direct hit on a cruiser.

	Sunk.	Damaged.
Score .....	2	2
Total score .....	15	21

## BRITISH GUNS CHECK CENTER MALAYA DRIVE

Aussies' Field Batteries Keep Up Steady Fire, Eyewitness Says

Troops Cut Off In West Fight Way Back Through FGD 2 1942

By C. YATES McDANIEL

Associated Press Correspondent

At Advanced British Headquarters on the Johore Front, Jan. 28—Australian field batteries and British anti-aircraft guns kept up an almost continuous cannonade today, holding the Japanese back along the central sectors of the Johore front as British and Indian battalions fought bitterly to stem the enemy push down the west coastal road at a point forty-five miles northwest of Singapore.

Japanese planes were overhead continuously while I was touring the British advanced positions today, bombing and strafing roads and defense positions. An officer told me the Japanese had given them no rest from the air for the past thirty-six hours.

Taking shelter under rubber trees at one advanced unit headquarters, we learned that numbers of British and Indian troops cut off two days ago in the Batu Pahat area on the west flank had fought through Japanese units which had hemmed them in, and that they now had rejoined their battalions.

### Gather Bicycles Japs Used

At his advanced headquarters the Australian general officer in command, Maj. Gen. Henry Gordon Bennett, told us that the Australian and British units were doing a fine job on the east coast, where they are maintaining contact with Japanese attempting to

push southward along the road at a point about sixty miles due north of Singapore.

"Japanese patrols formerly advanced on bicycles taken from the natives," General Bennett said, "but our boys have so thoroughly gathered the bikes along the east coast that the Japanese now have to walk."

General Bennett was just as proud of "our boys" today as when I first met him many miles to the north near the Johore frontier.

#### Vow No Tanks Will Pass

"Sure, those are our guns," he replied when asked who was doing the shooting up ahead. "Our men never have given ground under pressure, and our gunners have vowed that no Japanese tanks ever will get through our positions—and they haven't. We have had to withdraw because the Japanese have been able to get around the west flank along the coast."

The Aussies I met today were just as cheerful as when they first went into action in northern Johore. The men around General Bennett's headquarters blithely ignored the rumbling of artillery in the near distance, the whirl of Japanese planes and the frequent reverberation of near-by bomb explosions.

#### Truck Convoys Keep Moving

Despite the constant threat from low-flying Japanese planes, British truck convoys kept moving today as they have through the campaign, and move back to their bases for more or to remove the wounded.

The undampened spirits of the drivers is reflected in inscriptions painted on the sides of the trucks. One truck bore the words: "Don't worry, we will be back."

## British Clear Area Across From Island

Order Complete Evacuation of Civilians From Mile-wide Strip.

NEW ADVANCE BY INVADER REPORTED

Defending Forces in Furi-

## ous Battle With Picked Jap Troops.

SINGAPORE, Jan. 28—(AP)—The British command cleared the terrain tonight for the battle of Singapore Island, ordering complete evacuation of civilians and livestock from a mile-wide strip along the southern tip of Johore state, directly opposite the north shore of the island.

This evacuation of the area across a single mile of water from the first defenses of this fortress was described as a "purely precautionary measure." The civilians and their chattels must be out of the area by Friday noon.

#### Singapore Raided

Simultaneously the British, Indian and Australian troops in Johore fought another furious round of their struggle with the picked Japanese troops who have been thrown into the struggle between 40 and 50 miles above Singapore.

(The British radio in a broadcast heard tonight by CBS reported "the enemy raided Singapore in tonight's bright moonlight" and predicted that "a big day of assault is expected" tomorrow.)

Across the Johore line the British command said the situation was this:

On the west: "Heavy fighting has taken place around Rengit, south of Senggarang." Here, 40-odd miles north of this fortress, Japanese Imperial guards were in action.

On the center: "In the Kluang-Ayer Hitam area there is no change in the situation, but enemy air activity continued day and night." This is about 50 miles from Singapore.

On the East: "Throughout yesterday contact was maintained with the enemy in the Jema Luang area (55 miles from Singapore). There have been no reports of further enemy landings at Endau (above Jema Luang)."

British, Indian Troops Escape Trap The most cheering news in the communique was at the end: "A considerable number of British and Indian troops who were cut off in the Batu Pahat area now have rejoined the main bodies."

These troops, it appeared, duplicated the feat of the Australian lost battalions who cut their way back through jungle and Japanese

from the same west coast sector last week.

Although the new British line was described as better calculated to prevent infiltration, an earlier report said that one enemy spearhead of the Japanese fifth division, in the center, had made a considerable penetration south of the railroad center of Kluang.

A military spokesman announcing a forced British withdrawal in that sector, did not specifically locate the Japanese spearhead, but

said it had made the closest approach yet to Singapore.

Along the eastern coast, where Japanese reinforcements previously had landed under heavy British bombing, a major test appeared to be developing although action was as yet relatively light there.

#### Air Operations Stopped Up

The Japanese again were strongly active in the air. A flight of 27 enemy bombers loosed their explosives over a suburban Singapore

area almost simultaneously and made off at once.

The RAF and Royal Australian Air Force likewise stepped up operations. They warned that with the arrival of British Hurricanes, the Australian arm had been able to spare planes to protect the front line troops and escort bombing expeditions. There was another cheering feature of the struggle, although the Japanese still held numerical superiority in the air.

## CIVILIANS ORDERED TO EVACUATE NORTH SIDE OF SINGAPORE

Lines Are Reported Holding Firm Fifty Miles From Fortress Island.

Singapore, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Orders were issued today for the evacuation by noon on Friday of all civilians and livestock from a strip one mile deep on the northern shore of Singapore Island which faces the Malayan mainland across the narrow Johore Strait.

The edict came as the fighting

lines swayed about fifty miles above the water hurdle which the Japanese must cross to reach Singapore by land. The nearest enemy approach apparently was along the Malacca Strait, on the west coast of the peninsula, where heavy fighting was reported taking place tonight at Rengit, south of Senggarang, which is forty-eight miles from Singapore.

As the battle drew closer, suburban Singapore underwent another bombing from twenty-seven

Japanese planes which quickly dropped their cargoes and disappeared.

#### Front Is Holding Firm.

Tonight's communique indicated that the front, at least for the moment, was holding firm. It said that there was no change in the situation in the sector between Ayer Hitam and Kluang, the railroad center fifty miles to the north, and that there were no reports of further enemy landings at Endau, where the Japanese put re-enforcements ashore yesterday.

"Enemy air activity has been slight," the communique added. Meanwhile Prime Minister Churchill's declaration in London yesterday that Imperial forces would fight to the last inch in Malaya, but that more bad news may be in the offing, stirred mixed feelings here.

Military observers and the polygot population of Singapore could not help but recall that similar pledges of last-ditch fights preceded the loss of Norway, Greece and Crete. Nevertheless, they welcomed the Prime Minister's disclosure that considerable re-enforcements had reached Malaya.

#### Guns Point Seaward.

Though Mr. Churchill's determination is shared by the people of Singapore island, they cannot forget that the last inch of the mainland is separated from this stronghold by only half a mile of water at the narrowest part. And, like Hongkong's, Singapore's big guns are turned the other way—toward the sea.

Heavy fighting is under way on the west coast of the narrow peninsula, where the Japa-

nese Imperial Guards sought to crack new positions established by British, Australian and Indian troops near Senggarang, forty-eight miles from this great naval base, after a twelve-mile retreat from Batu Pahat.

The Japanese Fifth Division composed of veteran shock troops hammered, meanwhile, at the middle of the line between Ayer Hitam and Kluang, railway center about fifty miles north of here. Action on the east coast was reported less intense, but here, too, a major battle appeared to be in the making as the Japanese moved up re-enforcements landed yesterday at Endau from transports which took a heavy battering from the R. A. F.

The British lines in that sector were anchored at Jemaluang, about fifty-five miles above Singapore and ten miles south of the Mersing River, where the Japanese were held up for a week by concentrated artillery fire. The withdrawal along the east coast, a British military spokesman said, was ordered to straighten out the lines after they had been bent back in the central and western sectors.

#### Aerial Activity Heavy.

Advanced Japanese patrols which crossed the Mersing River following this withdrawal were encountered by British patrols yesterday on the coastal road above Jemaluang. Aerial activity was reported heavy along the entire front, with Japanese dive-bombers attempting to blast a path for advancing infantry and mechanized forces while the R. A. F. struck back at the invaders' lines of communication.

The Japanese Fifth Division was said to be composed of picked shock troops, especially trained for landing operations, which gained the first foothold for the invaders in Thailand just above the Malay border at the outset of the war.

The Imperial Guards first saw action in Malaya in the Muar River sector, on the west coast, where they cut off portions of Australian and Indian battalions holding the British left flank and forced the Singapore defenders to fall back from their positions in central Johore.

#### Dutch Officers Hopeful.

Batavia Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Aneta reported today that Netherlands Indies officers who had returned from Malaya, where they served as official observers, said that Allied troops were fighting the Japanese along a defense line which could be held more easily against infiltration. They expressed confidence that the Japanese could be halted short of Singapore.

#### London Admits Withdrawal.

London, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—British forces in central Malaya have made another slight withdrawal and "very heavy fighting" is going on south of Kluang, which is fifty miles above Singapore, a military commenorator said today. He said that the Japanese forces thrusting southward in the central area had made the closest approach of any of the invasion troops to Singapore. The exact distance was not given, however.

#### Australian Flyers Active.

(With the A. I. F. on the Malay Front, Jan. 27 (Delayed) (Australian Associated Press to A. P.).—Royal Australian Air Force Hudson bombers, guarded by Brewster-Buffalo fighters, encountered and fought off a formation of Japanese Messerschmitts in their attack yesterday on a Japanese convoy off the East Malayan coastal town of Endau. The Australian-piloted fighters engaged the Messerschmitts while the bombers scored a heavy hit on one 10,000-ton Japanese ship and damaged others.

Returning pilots said that they found the area teeming with Japanese planes. Along the fighting front, there are increasing signs of R. A. F. co-operation with the defense forces on the ground.

The arrival of Hurricane fighter re-enforcements has permitted more planes to be spared for the protection of the front line in Johore Province and for escort work in bombing expeditions against the Japanese. Though the Japanese have air superiority, the R. A. F. and R. A. A. F. are engaging in several fighter sweeps daily along the front and are putting up sturdy resistance against Japanese attacks on Singapore.

New York, Jan. 28—(AP)—The British radio in a broadcast heard tonight by CBS reported "the enemy raided Singapore in tonight's bright moonlight" and predicted that "a big day of assault is expected" tomorrow.

3024 - 14485

3024 - 14485

# Fast Tomahawks Down At Least 7 In New Clash

Five Others From Flight Of 37 Believed Destroyed.  
One U. S. Plane Lost, Pilot Saved

By DANIEL DE LUKE  
Associated Press Correspondent

JAN 29 1942

Rangoon, Jan. 28—American volunteer flyers, outnumbered by at least 3 to 1, put to rout a force of thirty-seven enemy planes today shooting down at least seven of them in a new encounter four miles above the green Burma jungle east of Rangoon.

The Americans lost only one craft themselves, and the pilot of that one landed safely. One of the Americans, "Sandy," from San Antonio, Texas, shot down two planes himself and may have downed a third.

A communique announcing the appearance of the Japanese over the Rangoon area gave full credit to the AVG (American Volunteer Group) in stating that "according to latest reports" seven Japanese planes were destroyed.

## Tomahawks Outspeed Enemy

Five more of the enemy probably were destroyed and nine others were known to have been damaged as they streaked for home, their fragile Japanese army "97" planes completely beaten by the faster and heavier Tomahawks, whose cockpits are sheathed with armorplate.

The air battle occurred shortly after 12.30 P. M. The Americans took to the air jauntily and soon returned jauntier than ever. These Americans, guarding Burma and the Chinese supply route running through it, have yet to be beaten by the Japanese, although they have never yet fought on terms of numerical equality.

An RAF communique announced the airdrome north of Rangoon was attacked by eight enemy bombers last night, but no damage was done to the

airdrome and one of the RAF fighters was successful in destroying one enemy bomber.

## Raid Bangkok Docks

British bombers attacked the dock area of Bangkok last night. "The raid was successful and all our aircraft returned safely," the RAF said.

On the ground, British and Burmese troops engaged the advanced forces of the Japanese and Thai invaders on an extended front northeast of Moulmein. On the older and more established Tenasserim (southern Burma) front below Moulmein the invaders still were held in check.

In today's midday battle east of Rangoon the Japanese soon were speeding toward their bases across the Gulf of Martaban in full retreat. The casualties dropped one by one from the skies.

"Sandy" peppered two little enemy fighters and waited to seem them dive in flames into the sea. He reported getting another burst of gunfire into a third Jap plane, but was uncertain of the result.

## Foe Crashes On Airdrome

He had barely landed at the airdrome near Rangoon when one of the strangest incidents of the Japanese campaign occurred. With motor sputtering and propeller turning weakly, a Japanese fighter came in a long dive directly at the runway where "Sandy's" plane stood.

The Japanese pilot, it was discovered afterward, had bullet wounds in the chest, stomach and head. He was dying in the air, but his fingers still pressed

his machine-gun firing mechanism. Preceded by a stream of his own bullets, his ship crashed on the runway and rolled across a ditch where "Sandy" had taken cover. The body of the Japanese pilot was flung from the wreckage.

Within a week the Yank flyers have shot down at least forty planes with only two casualties.

In one running fight one of them named Haste, from northern Georgia, was forced to bail out of his ship forty miles east of here. A comrade named "Gill," who once flew from the United States aircraft carrier Ranger in a scouting squadron, circled Haste's parachute until the latter landed so that the enemy couldn't shoot him, as happened to another volunteer last week.

## Take Advantage Of Speed

"We've got better planes, armor protected, and the good training that Uncle Sam gave us," one airman said, "and we're not falling for any Japanese tactics."

"Those Jap 97's can turn on a dime, and in a big scramble they could cut inside of us and get on our tails. But they're slow, probably 220 miles an hour top speed."

"We come in fast and hit 'em, then use our speed to get a good position for another sweep into their formation."

"They couldn't take it today. They started wanting to get home the minute they saw us."

# Yankee Flyers Down Six Japs

Smash Enemy Formation of Thirty-seven  
Without a Loss in Burma.

By DANIEL DE LUKE  
Rangoon, Jan. 28 (A. P.)

Yankee volunteer flyers achieved another air-fighting miracle east of Rangoon today when in a daylight battle they destroyed six Japanese fighter planes by unofficial count, probably destroyed six more and damaged nine others of a disrupted formation of thirty-seven. The Americans returned to their base without suffering any casualties.

Unofficial reports said that a formation of R. A. F. bombers inflicted heavy damage in a raid last night on Bangkok, the capital of Japanese-occupied Thailand (Siam).

Meanwhile today British and Burmese forces engaged Japanese advance units in a region described as east of the Salween River, the principal water course of eastern Burma which flows south into the Gulf of Martaban at Moulmein.

An army communique which reported contact with the Japanese in that sector said that a large number of troops of the Burma Rifles and Burma Frontier Force had won their way back to the defense lines from Tavoy. That port region, some 180 miles down the peninsula from Moulmein, had been evacuated before the Japanese advance.

In general, the communique re-

ported "the situation on the Tenasserim (southern Burma) front remains unchanged."

The R. A. F. chalked up its first night fighter plane victory over Rangoon last night when a veteran British pilot intercepted a formation of Japanese bombers as it swept across the city and shot down one with a burst from the guns of his Hurricane.

The bomber crashed, with its full bomb load still in the racks. The pilot credited with the victory previously had thirty air victories to his credit in the battle of Britain.

Rangoon had a short air alarm again this morning but no enemy planes were sighted over the city.

## Japs Report Raid

Tokio (From Japanese Broadcasts), Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Large formations of Japanese planes bombed the Rangoon Airdrome last night, Domei, the Japanese newspaper agency, said today in a dispatch from a Japanese base in Malaya.

It said one enemy plane was shot down in an engagement between the Japanese aircraft and four enemy planes.

## Chinese Reported in Action

LONDON, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—The Japanese-controlled Saigon radio said today that Chinese troops participating in the defense of Burma had gone into action against the Japanese in eastern Burma alongside their British allies.

## Australians Wreck

Four Jap Transports

MELBOURNE, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Australian airmen attacking Japanese-occupied Rabaul, capital of New Britain Island some 800 miles

off the northern mainland, have wrecked four of the 11 Japanese transports lying there, Army Minister Francis Forde announced today.

Two of the three ships attacked Monday were set afire, and a fourth was wrecked in a previous bombing, he said. Other ships were reported damaged.

There was no word from Australian militia last reported fighting the invaders in the hills south of the port.

Australian government circles do not share Prime Minister Churchill's doubts that the Japanese will attempt an invasion of the mainland, it was said today. Although no official reaction was issued it was learned on good authority that the leaders regard the invasion of their outlying islands as a definite threat to the continent, and of course all security measures are founded on that belief.

"We have one supreme task," Prime Minister John Curtin said today, namely to defeat the enemy or die. There is no use preaching the teachings of the Apostles to the enemy. The only Epistle he understands is the whine of bullets."

## Australians Hit Ships

MELBOURNE, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Four of eleven Japanese transport ships in the harbor at Japanese-occupied Rabaul on New Britain Island have been rendered useless by two Australian air attacks, Army Minister Francis Forde announced today.

He said several of the other ships had been damaged. Three transports were said to have been put out of action in the R. A. A. F. attack Monday and one was seen wrecked by a previous bombing.

There was no word from Australian militia reported holding out against the Japanese in the hills which jut up south of the port.

## Australians Foresee Invasion

MELBOURNE, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Australian government circles do not share Prime Minister Churchill's doubt that the Japanese will attempt an invasion of the Australian mainland, it was reported on good authority today. Though no official statement was issued, these circles

were said to feel that the Japanese landings on Australia's outer island barrier constitute a very direct threat to the commonwealth.

Deputy Prime Minister Francis Forde declared that Churchill's statement on reorganization of the Allied war policy left several essential points still to be cleared up. One of the most important to Australia is location of the proposed Pacific Council, which Australia and New Zealand would prefer to see established in Washington rather than in London.

# CHINESE SEE SHIELD IN PACIFIC AIR WAR

They Believe U. S. Flyers  
Are Showing Way.

Chungking, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—The official Chinese Central Daily News said today, "the unprecedented successes of the

American volunteer group are a sure harbinger of a formidable Allied air offensive in the Pacific."

Three important factors accounting for the successes of the American pilots, it said, are the superior quality of the American planes, superior fighting technique and superior morale.

The newspaper Ta Kung Pao said Allied successes in the running battle in Macassar Strait indicated the war situation gradually was turning in favor of the united stations.

## 56,944 JAPS LOST AT CHANGSHA

Chungking, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—An official Chinese tabulation made today placed at 56,944 the Japanese losses in dead and prisoners in the invaders' third losing battle of Changsha. The Central China

News Agency reported a machine-gunning attack on Mentze, important tin mining center in southern Yunan Province, by seven Japanese fighter planes yesterday but said that there was no damage.

**Chinese Report Advance**  
CHUNGKING, Jan. 28 (AP)—Chinese forces were reported tonight to have advanced to the east of Canton and are moving forward along the Canton-Kowloon Railway.

## CHINESE ADVANCING IN CANTON DISTRICT

Japanese Are Reported to Be in Retreat Along the Entire Front Near Hong Kong

GAINS MADE AT HWAIYANG

Americans' Successes in Air in China Seen as Harbinger of Big Allied Offensive

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28 (AP)—A Chungking radio report of a severe battle developing over a wide area in South China was recorded by the Columbia Broadcasting System's short-wave listening station here.

The daily broadcast from Chungking of the Chinese war communiqué was quoted as follows:

"Today's Chinese war communiqué, as released by the official news agency here, indicates that a severe battle is developing in South China in a wide area on the north bank of the East River.

"The Japanese brought up some 5,000 fresh troops from Canton to Sheklung and Tsengshin in the course of the last week. A drive in two columns was launched upon these two points on Sunday morning.

**Chinese Resistance Strong**

"By Monday morning, the enemy troops reached Poklo. The defenders offered stiff resistance at

every point, taking a heavy toll of the invader, both in men and equipment.

"Following the arrival of strong reinforcements from the rear, the Chinese Command commenced a violent counter-attack, forcing the enemy to retreat along the entire front by 8 o'clock yesterday morning. This fierce fighting has been continuing unabated in the Poklo sector.

"Up north, the Chinese operating on the East Honan front are increasing their pressure on the beleaguered enemy garrisons at Hwaiyang. Last Saturday afternoon the Chinese recaptured two new points in Hwaiyang's southern outskirts, wiping out an enemy detachment of some 700 men.

"Yesterday afternoon seven enemy planes flew over Chengkiang in South Yunnan, near the Indo-China border. The raiders dropped no bombs but machine-gunned briefly the open fields outside Mengtsz, before returning to their base in the French colony."

### Hongkong Americans Safe

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—All American nationals caught in Hongkong when that city was taken by the Japanese were reported by the State Department today to be safe and well. State Department officials said the information was received through British authorities at Lisbon. The department added it did not know how many American nationals were in Hongkong.

At last count there were approximately 1,000 American nationals in Hongkong, of whom 400 were Occidentals.

## QUAKE REGISTERED NEAR NEW GUINEA

Shocks Recorded From Area Where U. S. Fights Japs.

Sydney, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Strong earth shocks believed centering in the Arafura Sea, between New Guinea and Australia, were recorded here today at 12:35 P. M. The force of the shocks dismounted two of eight seismographs at Riverview Observatory.

### Southwest Pacific Quake

New York, Jan. 28 (AP)—An earthquake recorded on the Fordham University seismograph was estimated by the Rev. Joseph J. Lynch, seismologist, to have been in the vicinity of the Banda Sea, east of Macassar Strait, where American and Dutch naval forces have been battling the Japanese. The first shock was recorded yesterday at 8:48.34 A. M. and the second at 8:51.09.

### Australian to Serve In British War Cabinet

Perth, Australia, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Sir Earle Page, special minister to Britain, will represent Australia in the War Cabinet in London until the post can be filled by regular appointment, it was announced here today. Prime Minister Churchill told the British House of Commons yesterday that Australia and New Zealand had requested representation in the British War Cabinet and said that he was not only granting that request but allowing Canada and the Union of South Africa representation.

## Major British Parties Agree On Churchill Confidence Vote

Critics In Commons Assail Pacific Policies, But Are Assured Reinforcements Have Been Sent

JAN 29 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 28—Parliamentary critics were assured again today that Allied reinforcements were hurrying to the Pacific, and Britain's three major political parties decided to vote their confidence in the Churchill Government tomorrow at the end of a rapidly fizzling three-day debate.

Only the three-man Independent Labor party decided to vote against the Prime Minister, but some members of the other parties also were expected to register their disapproval by outright votes or abstention.

Clement Attlee, the Government spokesman, urged the confidence vote as a sign of general agreement with the Government's "determination to carry us through to success."

### Tells Of Reinforcements

He told the House of Commons that reinforcements drawn from troops "most readily available" had been sent to the southwest Pacific at the earliest possible moment, and that additional forces were being dispatched.

Most criticism centered on a policy that made possible the British reverses in Malaya, while many charged that Churchill's ministers were incompetent.

The most stinging remark against Churchill personally came from an outspoken Conservative, Commander Sir Archibald Southby, over the loss of the British warships Prince of Wales and Repulse off Malaya. These two ships, without aircraft protection, were sunk by Japanese torpedo-carrying planes.

### Charges Churchill Gave Order

"I have heard it stated," said Sir Archibald, "that orders were given for an aircraft carrier to accompany these ships, and that those orders were countermanded by the Prime Minister himself. . . . If the Prime Minister is responsible, let him say so. If he's not, then let him set up a committee

of inquiry to determine upon whose shoulders the blame should rest."

Attlee retorted that "every great commander has had to take risks. . . . When those risks come off, people say it was wonderful strategic judgment but if something doesn't come off well every person who knows nothing about it says it was shocking bad judgment."

### Son Defends Churchill

The Prime Minister also found a warm defender in his own son, Major Randolph Churchill, who is on leave from the army in the Middle East.

With his father and mother listening intently, the younger Churchill jumped to his feet and reminded the critics that "this is the Parliament of Munich. . . . It is the Parliament that failed to rearm the country in time."

### Charges Shielding Of Ministers

Sir John Wardlaw Milne, an influential Conservative who has led the critics' attack, announced, nevertheless, that he would vote confidence because an adverse vote "would be disaster."

He accused the Prime Minister of seeking the vote primarily for the sake of his assailed colleagues.

"We are entitled to look to the United States for naval control in the Pacific," Sir John declared, "and I have no doubt that in the end we shall not be disappointed."

### Compared To Pearl Harbor

"It would be valueless to discuss Pearl Harbor.

"They, at least, had the excuse that they weren't at war.

"We were, and we were caught equally napping."

That the United States agreed at a time when she was attacked by a formidable enemy to pool her resources and let them be sent where they are most needed "will stand high among the great transactions of these days," said Henry Graham White, a Liberal.

## Confidence Vote Believed Now Assured 9 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 28—The Government was accused today of misleading the country with "childish inconsistency" and unfulfilled promises of security in the Pacific war area, but, in almost the same breath, Prime Minister Churchill's critics in the House of Commons assured him the vote of confidence that he demands.

Starting the second day of debate over the Government's war leadership, launched yesterday with the Prime Minister's accounting to Parliament and the nation, Clement Attlee, his lieutenant in the House, formally proposed the vote of confidence.

Attlee closed the day's debate with the assertion that reinforcements for the Pacific front were sent "at the earliest moment possible" and more were following.

He disclosed a vote of confidence would not necessarily mean the members were satisfied "with everything the Government has done."

### Labor Support Foreseen

Labor members decided by a large majority to support it, but there were signs that some might abstain and that a few might even vote against the Government. Liberals were reported also to have decided to support him.

Any shred of doubt over the outcome was dispelled when Churchill's own Conservative party announced after a meeting this afternoon that it supported him overwhelmingly. The vote is expected tomorrow, at the end of the three-day debate.

### Reverses Pivot Of Attack

Sir John Wardlaw Milne, an influential conservative who led the critics' attack, announced nevertheless that he also would vote confidence because an adverse vote "would be disaster." He accused the Prime Minister of seeking the vote primarily for the sake of his assailed colleagues.

As was foreseen, Britain's reverses in the battle for Singapore and the trend of the war in North Africa were

two pivots of the attack, and prospective United States help was cited on the credit side of the Government's ledger.

### Resource Pool Lauded

"We are entitled to look to the United States for naval control in the Pacific," Sir John declared, "and I have no doubt that in the end we shall not be disappointed."

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"We were, and we were caught equally napping."

That the United States agreed at a time when she was attacked by a formidable enemy to pool her resources and let them be sent where they are most needed "will stand high among the great transactions of these days," said Henry Graham White, a Liberal.

Emanuel Shinwell, one of the most outspoken Labor critics of the administration, warned that it would be "folly" to rely on the United States' ship-building program.

"Naturally, many vessels will be turned out in American yards," he said, "but their program is vastly greater than their capacity for performance."

### Canada Satisfied Now

OTTAWA, Jan. 28 (AP).—Canada will send a representative to sit in the British War Cabinet if at any time she finds existing means for empire consultation unsatisfactory,

but thus far they have been satisfactory, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King told the House of Commons today.

Prime Minister Churchill in Parliament yesterday announced Britain's readiness to receive Dominion representatives.

### Dutch Foreign Minister On Way to Washington

London, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—The Netherlands Government-in-exile announced today that its Foreign Minister, Dr. Eelco van Kleffens, was en route to Washington for a month of conferences on Pacific war problems. H. J. van

Mook, Lieutenant-Governor of the Netherlands East Indies, already is in Washington and will be among the officials Dr. van Kleffens will see.

While the announcement said that Dr. van Kleffens' visit would last a month, informed sources said that he would be prepared to stay longer and probably would be the Netherlands' representative on any war council which may be set up by the United Nations.

### Red Paper Warns Japs On Boasting Dangers

"He Who Laughs Last" Is Headline On Pravda Article On Nipponese Prediction

Moscow, Jan. 28 (P)—Under the headline "He Who Laughs Last" the Communist party newspaper Pravda reported today that Japanese journalists are predicting the establishment of a vast economic arc from Australia to eastern Siberia under Japanese control.

Since there is rigid censorship in Japan, Pravda added, such articles must be published with the full knowledge of the authorities.

"We consider it necessary to warn them against this kind of senseless writing," continued the Communist paper, advising the Japanese writers to learn from the early boasting of the German press over what the Nazi army would do in Russia.

## MIDWAY ISLE IS STILL HELD

### U. S. Marines Are Revealed to Have Strated Japs.

Washington, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—United States Marines, still holding Midway Island, taught the Japs that their guns could shoot as straight in the dark as the guns on Wake shot in the dawn. The first enemy attack on the Midway post was made on the night of December 7, the navy disclosed in a belated report yesterday.

terday.

The marine artillerymen waited, before opening fire, under a twenty-minute enemy bombardment until the Jap warships ventured within 4,500 yards of the shore—virtually point-blank range for the island's batteries. Then the shore searchlights flashed on the two approaching ships—a cruiser and a destroyer. The marine batteries roared.

Within the first minutes, three hits were scored on one enemy ship—two on the superstructure which put the forward gun out of commission, and a third near the waterline. The second ship got two square hits near the waterline.

The Jap warships immediately broke off the action and steamed out of range, one of them trailing clouds of black smoke from the shellholes in her side.

The enemy's reception at Midway was very much like that given them when they first attempted to land at Wake. The attempt at Wake was made at dawn on December 11. Again the marine batteries were silent until the Japs were 4,700 yards offshore. Then they went into action, sinking a light cruiser, a gunboat and two destroyers out of a twelve-ship flotilla before the enemy beat a retreat.

Wake fell to the Japanese after a prolonged heroic resistance, but the marines still have the situation well in hand on Midway. The Midway attacks, incidentally, was a sorry showing for Japanese gunnery. Although the enemy warships shelled the island for twenty minutes, they killed only two marines and did negligible damage to the defense positions.

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## OAHU BECOMES VAST FORTRESS

### Army Prepares Formidable Hawaiian-Defenses.

By Wendell Webb  
Honolulu, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—A hundred-mile tour of the back country of Oahu Island disclosed today that the army is preparing

formidable defenses for the Hawaiian Islands. From the ocean beaches to the high plateaus are well-hidden nests of the most powerful weapons at the nation's command.

Pill boxes, safe from all but a direct hit by the heaviest bomb; ammunition dumps, screened and buried; motorized fire power that only a guide could find; infantry men and coast artillerymen living deep in the ground—these and other things the army permitted newspaper men to see on condition that the location, personnel and strength not be revealed.

The sun streamed brightly through the great monkeypod and algaroba trees onto miles of brand new roads. Orchids and hibiscus were in all their seasonal glory. But beauty was not the first consideration of the army in pointing out the flora of the islands. The trees, shrubs and flowers hid from view the grim steel welcome prepared for any invader.

Dugouts were cut into the hill-sides beside creek-beds and under huge trees. Men moved busily under the protective shadows, confident that they were screened from the air. Some dugouts barely were large enough for one person to sleep on the ground; others were high and roomy. Some had cots, electric lights and pictures on the corrugated iron walls.

In some areas six-inch guns hurled ninety-six-pound shells far to sea as artillerymen were put through intensive practice. Other guns were ready for instant action. Officers said that they hoped soon to obtain additional anti-aircraft batteries to make the gun-nests virtually impregnable.

These developments—all-important supplements to the islands'

sea and air defenses—were not here a few weeks ago. Now they are constantly growing in numbers, power and personnel in widely scattered parts of the island's hills and valleys.

The men who live at these hidden defense posts are tough and cheerful.

"Pretty hard ground to sleep on, isn't it?" one half-naked young soldier was asked as he came out

of a dugout. He stopped, grinned and spat in the dust.

"Was," he said. "Not now. Used to it."

Then he disappeared into what looked like an ordinary bush—but wasn't.

## WHOLE WORLD NAVY'S FIELD, KNOX ASSERTS

JAN 29 1942  
He Never Meant Pacific War Would Be Neglected, He Declares

### Secretary Also Explains Need For "Vexing" Policy Of Secrecy

[By the Associated Press]  
Chicago, Jan. 28—Secretary Frank Knox pictured the United States Navy today as engaged in a gigantic job of protection and fighting "in all the seas and all the oceans" against "one indivisible, total enemy" the world over.

It is "an immense assignment," he said, but "your navy is doing the job."

The Secretary, at a Chicago Association of Commerce luncheon, asserted that some people misunderstood his remarks of January 12 to the effect that Hitler was the principal enemy, "the navy didn't."

#### Makes Stand Clear

He said he wished to make it "emphatically clear" that he regarded the war in the Pacific, the Atlantic, Russia, China, Malaya, Libya as "all one war." Hitler "hatched this ghastly conspiracy on the whole world, but the enemy is one enemy—one indivisible, total enemy," he said.

The Secretary devoted considerable of his talk to "the vexations and mis-

understood business of security and the public information policy generally," reminding Americans wondering what the Asiatic Fleet was doing that the Japs "are more curious than you are."

Uncertainty, he said, had manifest strategic value, because "not knowing what your adversary is going to do you have to disperse your forces and attempt to be ready for anything."

#### Japs Are Jittery

Knox said a Navy Department study of what Axis short-wave stations call "news" indicated the Japs "are jittery because they can't determine just where the American fleet is and what its objects may be."

He said he often was asked why he wished to keep something secret when he knew people already knew of it and have been talking about it.

"My answer is that our enemies—being past masters at such tactics themselves—deliberately plant and circulate rumors in order to confuse us," he asserted.

"It is not the circulation, but the confirmation of so-called facts that is important."

#### Praise For Cooperation

The press and radio, the Secretary said, have cooperated perfectly. "And, as a newspaperman, it is not easy for me to be counselling restrictions, silence and faith, but as knowledge and understanding of the problem spreads, skepticism and confusion will diminish and the people will realize why there must be a news shortage as well as a rubber shortage."

"I have been criticized recently for suggesting that Hitler is our great enemy; that without Hitler Japan could get nowhere," Knox said.

"And where do you suppose Japan could go if Britain, Russia and the United States were not occupied with Hitler?"

"But some people evidently misunderstood me, and I want to be emphatically clear.

"The war in the Pacific, the war in

the Atlantic, the war in China, in Malaya, in Russia, in Libya—they are all one war, one world revolution, one bid for world mastery. Hitler hatched this ghastly conspiracy on the whole world, but the enemy is one enemy—one indivisible, total

Axis chose the time and the Pacific as the place for our entry in the war. . . .

"Why? Because Hitler wants us to throw all our growing strength into the Pacific to stop supplying the British and the Russians. He has suffered losses this winter. He has to gather his strength for another great offensive. He knows what our arsenal can deliver, so he wants to divert our attention to the more spectacular war in the Pacific.

"But this is what we propose not to do; we will not fall into Hitler's trap. . . .

#### Navy Understood

"But if some people thought I was in favor of forgetting the Pacific; if some people misunderstood my reminder that the German monster was still at large and unsubdued, the navy didn't.

"Since I made that remark on January 12, the navy has accounted for eighteen Japanese ships and probably three others and has done a number of other things discretion forbids me to report."

Knox reported the sea lanes to Britain were open while "materiel and men are moving to the hard-pressed fronts in the South Pacific."

But, in speaking of supplies going to the United Nations, he said, "It may be months and months before the weight of materiel and men begins to tip the scales our way."

## 28 ARMY OFFICERS WILL BE PROMOTED

### Six Colonels Recognized For Gallantry In Action In Philippines

### Two Marylanders Will Be Raised In Rank, One To A Major General

[By the Associated Press]  
Washington, Jan. 28—President

Roosevelt, on recommendation of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, today nominated six colonels for promotion to brigadier general as recognition of their extraordinary leadership and gallantry in action in the Philippines.

They were:  
HUGH J. CASEY, Corps of the Engineers, of Washington.  
CLINTON A. PIERCE, cavalry, who was born in Brooklyn, N. Y.  
ARNOLD J. FUNK, infantry, of Portland, Ore.  
WILLIAM F. MARQUAT, Coast Artillery, of Seattle, Wash.  
HAROLD H. GEORGE, Air Corps, of Los Angeles.  
CARL H. SEALS, Adjutant General department, of Birmingham, Ala.

4 Brigadier Generals  
At the same time, the President sent to the Senate for confirmation the promotions of four brigadier generals to major generals, of fourteen additional colonels to brigadier general, and of four lieutenant colonels to colonel.

One of those promoted to Maj. Gen. was Brig. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, of Little Rock, Ark., now chief of supply on the army general staff. Somervell formerly was WPA administrator in New York city, and later in charge of army construction in the Quartermaster General's office.

Others were:  
SHERMAN MILES, of Washington, assistant chief of staff in charge of military intelligence.  
BRIG. GEN. THOMAS M. ROBINS, of Snow Hill, Md., assistant to the chief of engineers.  
BRIG. GEN. CARL SPAATZ, of Boyertown, Pa., assistant to the chief of the Air Corps.

14 Other Colonels  
The fourteen other colonels nominated for promotion to brigadier general, with their home address or birth-places, were:

DAVID McCOACH, Jr., Detroit.  
JAMES ARTHUR CODE, Jr., San Francisco.  
ROGER BALDWIN COLTON, New York City.  
ROBERT MCGOWAN LITTLEJOHN, Glastonbury, Conn.  
HENRY SPIESE AUBAND, Shamoken, Pa.  
HUGH CHAPMAN MINTON, Roanoke, Va.  
ALEXANDER WILSON, Washington.  
PAUL XAVIER, English, Washington.  
CHARLES CLARK HILLMAN, Almyra,

Arkansas.  
FREDERICK WILLIAM BROWNE, Chevy Chase, Md.  
HAIG SHEKERJIAN, Washington.  
ISAAC SPALDING, Enid, Okla.  
LEVEN COOPER ALLEN.  
EDWIN COLVER McNEIL, Alexandria, Minnesota.  
Colonel Allen was born in Fort Douglas, Utah.

## Federal Jury Indicts 3 Americans. 3 Japs

Accused of Propagandist Activities—Reported To Have Received \$175,000 From Japanese Consulate General at San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. (AP)—A Federal Grand Jury today took the lid off an investigation into alleged Japanese propaganda by indicting three Americans and three high-ranking Japanese on charges of failure to register as foreign agents.

**Former Wisconsin Editor Named**  
The indictment alleged that the propagandist activities centered in the Japanese Committee on Trade and Information (Jikyoku Iinkai), established at San Francisco in September, 1937, by two Japanese business men. The committee was disbanded in August, 1940.

It charged that this organization received more than \$175,000 from the Japanese consulate general at San Francisco, in addition to funds from Japanese businesses and individuals in the United States.

Named in the indictments, returned in federal district court here, were:

Ralph Townsend of Lake Geneva, Wis., and David Warren Ryder and Frederick Vincent Williams, both of San Francisco; Tsutomu Obana, K. Takahashi and S. Takeuchi.

Townsend, reported by the FBI to have been arrested at his Lake Geneva home, was described by the Justice Department as a former editor of the Herald there and a contributor to Scribner's Commentator. Ryder and Williams were described as publicity men. The latter blamed the indictment on enemies he had created "in fighting for peace in the Pacific."

not war."

**Two Have Left Country**

Obana, secretary of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce at San Francisco, is now in an alien detention camp. Takahashi, former manager of NYK (the Japanese steamship line) in San Francisco and Takeuchi, former San Francisco manager of Mitsubishi Company, have both left this country.

Two former Japanese consul generals in San Francisco were named as co-conspirators. They also have left the country.

The inquiry into Japanese propaganda was started in San Francisco last November by Justice Department attorneys.

Today's indictments charged that Takahashi and Takeuchi helped to organize the Japanese committee on trade and information which disseminated pro-Japanese information and propaganda and that each had served as chairman. Obana was named as the committee secretary.

Townsend and Ryder acted as public relations counsel for the committee, the indictment said, adding that Williams was employed to deliver lectures, arrange radio programs, and to write, purchase and distribute propaganda favorable to the Japanese govern-

ment.

Among the specific items mentioned was the distribution of more than 500,000 copies of a pamphlet called "Far Eastern Affairs" by Ryder and the distribution of many thousands of copies of publications by Townsend. One of these was entitled "America Has No Enemies in Asia."

## 3 AMERICANS INDICTED WITH 3 JAPANESE

Propaganda Plot Cited  
and Avoidance of  
Registration.

BIG PAYMENTS ALLEGED

Federal Grand Jury Charges That  
Pamphlets, Articles and Radio  
Talks Favored Tokio.

Washington, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—A Federal Grand Jury indicted three Americans and three Japanese today on charges of failing to register as agents of the Japanese Government although over a period of years they had distributed hundreds of thousands of books and pamphlets in behalf of the Nipponese.

The Americans indicted were Ralph Townsend of Lake Geneva, Wis., a former consular officer in China and also a former associate editor of the Herald at Lake Geneva and contributor to Scribner's Commentator, who has frequently figured in the investigation of foreign propaganda; David Warren Ryder and Frederick Vincent Williams of San Francisco.

The Japanese were Tsutomu Obana, secretary of the Japa-

nese Chamber of Commerce at San Francisco, now in a detention camp; K. Takahashi, now in Japan but formerly San Francisco manager of N. Y. K., the Japanese steamship line, and S. Takeuchi, former manager of Mitsubishi Company at San Francisco, also back in Japan.

Named as co-conspirators but not indicted were Kanzo Shio-saki and Toshito Sato, both former consuls general in San Francisco, who have returned home.

The indictment charges that the six defendants conspired to violate the foreign agents registration act of 1938.

**Additional Indictments.**

In addition, indictments were returned charging Townsend and Tyder with failure to register, Williams with failing to state material facts in registration statements filed as an agent of the Japan Times and Mail, an English

language newspaper at Tokio, and Obana with omitting material facts in registration statements filed on behalf of the Japanese committee on trade and information (Jikyoku Iinkai).

This committee was set up in San Francisco in September, 1937, the indictment alleges, to disseminate pro-Japanese information and propaganda. The committee was charged with receiving more than \$175,000 from the Japanese Consulate-General at San Francisco in addition to funds from Japanese companies and individuals in the United States. The Japanese Consulate paid Williams \$350 a month in cash, the indictment charges, and disseminated Japanese propaganda "by means of lectures, radio talks and other media of publicity."

The indictment alleged that Townsend delivered numerous speeches and radio talks "in which he analyzed the political situation in the Far East in a manner reflecting favorably upon the political and military activities of the Japanese Government and people;" that he helped prepare speeches and other material which was distributed by the Japanese,

and that he "wrote, published, disseminated and aided in disseminating throughout the United States and in foreign countries numerous circulars and pamphlets, including 30,000 copies of There Is No Half-way Neutrality, 60,000 copies of The High Cost of Hate, and 60,000 copies of America Has No Enemies in Asia."

**Varied Propaganda Cited.**

The indictment against Townsend said that he received "substantial compensation from the committee in the guise of payments for the purchase of the major portion of the pamphlets."

Ryder was alleged to have distributed throughout the country a monthly pamphlet called Far Eastern Affairs in which he analyzed the Far East political situation "in a manner reflecting favorably upon the political and military activities" of the Japanese and received his compensation from the committee "in the guise of payments for the purchase of the major portion of the pamphlets, totaling in excess of 500,000 copies."

Townsend and Ryder were charged with having acted as public relations counsel, publicity agents and representatives of the committee, while Williams was alleged to have been employed from June 1, 1938, until after the committee was disbanded August 22, 1940.

The indictment charges that all six defendants "unlawfully, willfully, feloniously and knowingly" conspired to carry on Japanese propaganda activities

in violation of the registration law by failing to register, by making false statements of material facts in registration statements filed "in purported compliance" with the law and by failing to state material facts.

Obana, the indictment said, filed a registration statement on behalf of the committee on November 16, 1938, and filed supplemental statements in 1939 and 1940, but in each of these failed

to show that the committee was acting as an agent of the Japanese Government and that the major part of its income was received from the Japanese Consulate-General at San Francisco.

## Nazis Building Forts Far Back, Reds Claim

Reported Beginning Construction of Defense  
Lines Reaching All Way to Berlin—

Russians Retake 79 Villages

MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (AP)—Russian troops were reported pushing with such strength toward the west today that the Germans were beginning the construction of defense lines which reach all the way back to Berlin.

**Fortifying Old Russo-Polish Frontier**

Professor Mikhail Gavrillov, a Communist party spokesman, said at Kuibyshev that the Germans were fortifying the old 1939 Russian-Polish frontier, still some hundreds of miles behind the battle front, and were preparing defense lines along the Bug which separated Germany and Russia in 1940 and along the Oder, the natural frontier between Germany and Poland in 1939.

Reiterating Soviet declarations of their intention of striking a death blow at Hitler this year, Gavrillov said "we cannot postpone for two years the liquidation of Hitler and Hitler Germany."

"The United States and Great

Britain see a solution of their problem in 1943," he said, but "obviously the plan of doing away with the aggressor in the Pacific in 1943 is due to the special character of the theatre of war in the Pacific."

The Churchill-Roosevelt conversations in Washington "fully support the aims we intend to carry out in 1942," he said.

**79 Villages Recaptured**  
Soviet military dispatches said 79 villages had been recaptured on the front west of Moscow in the last two days, with 2,980 Germans killed and 40 others taken prisoner, and that the Red Army was continuing to advance with overwhelming strength.

Little additional detail came from the front, but in general the Russians were aiming at driving the Germans back behind Smolensk and were reported exerting pressure upon two strong points north and south of that center.

One was Rzhev, 130 miles northwest of Moscow, which was reported practically encircled. The other was Orel, 200 miles south of Moscow and a strategic railway center on the Moscow-Kharkov Railway.

Capture of Rzhev, a key point on the Moscow-Riga Railway, would clear the Russian rear lines for a push in force toward Velikie Luki, which is on the same railway and only 80 miles east of the old Latvian border. The Russians already are in possession of part of the railway between Rzhev and Velikie Luki. A drive in that sector would threaten the Germans not only around Smolensk but also in the Northern Leningrad sector.

Russians admitted German defense northwest of Moscow had stiffened in the last few days, and this probably accounted for failure to take Rzhev so far.

(Today's German communique said German troops carried out successful local attacks at numerous points along the front, capturing and destroying tanks and guns. It declared, too, that Russian reinforcements landed on the southern coast of the Crimea had been beaten back and almost wiped out.)

### New Nazi Lines Reported

**Kuibyshev, Jan. 27 (Delayed) (A. P.).**—Germany is building defense lines on the eastern front stretching all the way back to the approaches to Berlin, Prof. Mikhail Gavrillov declared today in a lecture before the Kuibyshev Communists' Club. Prof. Gavrillov, a well-known local party spokesman, told his 500 listeners that the Germans were creating one line along the 1939 Russo-Polish border, another along the previous Russo-Polish frontier farther east and a third along the entire length of the Oder River in Germany.

"In the near future," he said, "all Soviet territory will again become Russian."

### By Eddy Gilmore

Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

**Moscow, Jan. 28**—The recapture of seventy-nine more towns was reported today in dispatches from the Russian front, which said the Red army was smashing forward northwest and southwest of Moscow at the threshold of a double defense line to which the Germans were retreating.

(On the basis of previous information on the Soviet forward positions, that Nazi line apparently extends from near Velikie Luki to the Vyazma region, thence to near Bryansk—and already is threatened seriously at both flanks.)

### One Line Close Behind Other

Soviet reports indicated that the German defense system, rushed toward completion, consists of two lines of defense works, one about a mile and a half behind the other.

Despite a stiffening of the German resistance, progress was reported for the Soviet divide-and-conquer campaign.

Russian cavalry on the southwestern front recaptured nine strongly held towns and left 900 Germans dead on a single battlefield, dispatches from that sector said.

The Red army also was said to be

continuing mile after mile in its power drive west along the Rzhev rail line toward Velikie Luki, eighty miles from the Latvian frontier.

The Soviet Information Bureau said a number of additional villages and towns were reoccupied yesterday, including "K," on a sector of the Kalinin front above the capital.

Rzhev, a communications center 130 miles northwest of Moscow was passed by Russian spearheads in the drive reported to have established Soviet control of a zone only eighty miles from the Latvian frontier. Russian forces are said to be moving upon the city.

The newly recaptured town of "K" also may be in the area behind advanced Russian lines. Perhaps it is Kushinov, fifty miles west of Kalinin.

Along roads marked by abandoned equipment and grotesquely frozen figures of the dead, Soviet troops, artfully camouflaged for operations in the snow, pursued tactics of blockade and encirclement.

The army newspaper Red Star outlined tersely the system used west of Kalinin:

"Soviet troops are blockading the enemy with small forces and have cut his communications. The bulk of the Red Army troops are pursuing the retreating Fascists, splitting them into isolated groups and annihilating them."

Heavy blows also are being dealt the Germans on the southwestern front, the newspaper said.

[The British radio reported that the Russians had blown up a hotel in which 150 officers were billeted at the menaced city of Orel, a German base 200 miles below Moscow.]

The Soviet Information Bureau, without disclosing names, said that two German generals had been killed by guerrillas in the Ukraine.

### Berlin Claims Success

**Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Jan. 28 (A. P.).**—Russian re-enforcements landed on the southern coast of the Crimea

have been beaten back and almost completely wiped out by Nazi troops in several days' hard fighting, the German High Command announced today.

Elsewhere on the eastern front, a communique said, German troops "undertook successful local attacks" at numerous points, capturing or destroying tanks, guns and other war material. Outside Leningrad, Nazi elite troops were said to have launched an attack which resulted in the destruction of fifty-eight Soviet bunkers and other defense positions.

### Finn Report Wide Circle

**HELSINKI, Finland, Jan. 28 (From Finnish broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press).**—Two local Russian attacks above Lake Onega were smashed, while artillery duels and infantry skirmishes occurred on the Leningrad front and lively patrol activity continued along the far northern front, Finnish headquarters said today.

The Finnish Air Force destroyed half the men and all the horses of a Red Army company attempting to cross one ice area, the communique said. Continued bombing of the Murmansk railway was reported.

### Finnish Shipowners Protest

**Helsinki, Jan. 28 (A. P.).**—Finnish shipowners, who have lost 42 per cent of their total tonnage during the war, have appealed to the Government to protest the confiscation of Finnish vessels by the United States and Britain, it was announced today.

## Rommel Holds 50-Mile Line In Libya War

**British Spread Havoc Among Axis Tank**

### Units

## Tents Are Ripped Apart

By Preston Grover

**Cairo, Jan. 28 (A. P.).**—The German counter-offensive in the desert has spent itself in the face of a co-ordinated British air and ground defense after lashing back nearly 150 miles in a swift, 7-day battle, the British said tonight.

Today Gen. Erwin Rommel's columns held a 50-mile line on the Western side of the Cirenaican hump extending from a point just northeast of Msus, which the Germans have occupied, westward to Soluch. All along the line the British mobile columns were engaging the enemy, and British patrols had penetrated it well to the south.

Soluch is about 30 miles below the British held port of Bengasi. But, today's British communique said, Rommel has been held in practically the same area for two days.

Pressing an assault which the British Command described frankly as magnificent in its co-ordination with the British mechanized columns, R.A.F. fighters destroyed many forward German motorized units on the caravan trails from Msus to Antelat and Sheleldima and fired or damaged others.

Observers reported "great havoc" among the enemy's mechanized transport between Antelat and Msus.

Clusters of enemy tents were ripped apart and other fighters machine-gunned Rommel's road convoys west of Sirte. Bombers poured explosives into enemy transport in the Agedabia and El Agheila areas and struck at a wireless station, lorries and gasoline trucks in Tripolitania, near Homs.

## Rommel Halted, British Say

[By the Associated Press]

**Cairo, Jan. 28**—Gen. Erwin Rommel's armored columns, which shoved the British back 150 miles in three days, have been stopped for two days and,

apparently, have come to an impasse in their Libyan counter-drive, British headquarters reported today.

A communique placed the British defenders on a fifty-mile line from Soluch, near the eastern shore of the Gulf of Sirte, to a point just north of Msus.

### RAF Pounding Enemy

This was the same zone as the British announced Sunday, when the communique said the Germans had pushed north and northeast of Msus in a forty-mile advance from the Angelat-Agedabia-Sannu triangle, where a heavy tank battle was fought over the week end.

Some British patrols still are operating forward of that line, the communique said, and RAF bomber and fighter forces are inflicting "great havoc" on Rommel's troops and equipment in day and night assaults.

"The situation generally remains unaltered and with the conclusion of what may be the first phase of the present operation it is now possible to give a clear picture of the fighting which has taken place during the past week," the communique said.

"For seven days highly mobile German columns have operated with skill and determination over a wide area from El Agheila to Msus, the main axis of the advance being along a road joining these places.

"During this phase the heavy going of the road caused by abnormal rain, together with the fluid character of the fighting, made it impossible for us to concentrate in any one area and the operations resolved themselves into a series of engagements between the enemy's columns and our own, which have fought with equal tenacity.

### R. A. F. Co-operation Hailed

"Exploiting his initial success on January 21-22, when strong columns penetrated our light

screen and re-occupied Agedabia, the enemy regained local initiative in this area. Enemy troops are in Msus and our mobile columns and patrols are in touch with the enemy on a general line

from Soluch to just northeast of Msus, with patrols well forward to the south.

"Throughout the operations the co-operation of our air forces has been magnificent. Day after day, and also at night, a heavy toll has been taken of enemy vehicles.

"January 26 was a particularly successful day for our bombers and fighters, both of which returned again and again to the attack. Great havoc was observed among enemy mechanized transport between Antelat and Msus, where enemy columns at and about Msus itself were successfully engaged."

### Rome Claims Much Booty

**Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), Jan. 28 (A. P.).**—British forces are continuing to retreat eastward across Libya before counter-attacking Axis forces which have captured 127 guns, 283 tanks, 562 motor vehicles and much other equipment, the Italian High Command said today.

### Brief Report From Hitler

**Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Jan. 28 (A. P.).**—The Daily communique from Adolf Hitler's headquarters declared today that operations in North Africa yesterday were confined to patrol activity and Axis air raids on British troop concentrations and motorized columns. The bulletin, disposing of the Libyan situation in one brief sentence, made no mention of further advances by Axis forces which have driven the British back eastward from El Agheila and Agedabia in recent days.

**The Germans reported their air squadrons had continued to attack the British Medit. base of Malta by day and night.**

### 1,400TH ALARM SOUNDED

**Malta Suffers New Aid By Axis Planes**

**Valletta, Malta, Jan. 28 (A. P.).**—This Mediterranean island's air-raid alerts

passed the 1,400 mark today, when three were sounded.

Some bombs were dropped by a large number of enemy aircraft, and a communique said some civilian damage was caused. One Axis plane was believed shot down.

### RAF BOMBS FRENCH PORTS

#### Blast At Nazi-Held Positions In Brilliant Moonlight

Southeast Coast of England, Jan. 28 (AP)—The RAF blasted at Boulogne and other German-held ports in France early tonight, crossing in a brilliant moonlight and loosing bombs. Explosions could be seen by observers on this side.

German long-range guns opened up briefly on the Dover area.

### R. A. F. RAIDS PORTS

#### Brest and Boulogne Docks Again Are Bombed.

London, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—British air raiders blasted the oft-bombed docks at Brest and Boulogne on the German-occupied French coast again last night, the Air Ministry announced today. The raids were carried out without the loss of a single aircraft, said a terse communique.

(Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), Jan. 28 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command announced today that German planes had attacked a British convoy south of Malta and scored hits on an 8,000-ton merchant ship and a destroyer. Malta itself again was raided from the air yesterday by Axis planes, which dropped heavy and medium bombs on the port area and airdromes, said a communique.

London, Thurs., Jan. 29—(AP)—The RAF was over enemy territory last night, it was stated authoritatively today.

## WINANT PROMISES ARMY OF 7 MILLION

### U. S. Ambassador Speaks at British Luncheon.

London, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador John G. Winant told a national defense luncheon today that the United States plans to recruit an army of 7,000,000 men.

"If it is necessary for the women of America to scrub, drive or transport or man anti-aircraft batteries or pilot planes or whatever else, they will do it gladly," he said. "Idleness has been no part of our national life. . . . That is not America."

"We know the story of the battle of the Atlantic and if it is necessary that our navy take time to re-establish its supremacy in the Pacific with whatever auxiliary air force that is required, it will be done and its complete supremacy re-established."

## SAYS CHURCHILL ASKED TROOPS

### Beaverbrook Tells Why A. E. F. Was Sent.

London, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill put forward his case for sending American troops to Northern Ireland on his recent visit to the United States, and when he had finished, President Roosevelt said "We will send the troops," Lord Beaverbrook, the Minister of Sup-

ply, declared in a radio broadcast today.

"If we went to Moscow to give," he said, "we went to Washington to get, and getting always is more difficult than giving."

Lord Beaverbrook said that Britain must not expect too much in the way of increased supplies from the United States in the immediate future, explaining that they have their own necessities.

### Troops In North Ireland Learn Air-Raid Defenses

Somewhere in Northern Ireland, Jan. 28 (AP)—The United States forces began to learn today about Nazi bombers and the high cost of whisky.

After devoting their first day in camp yesterday to resting, they settled down to duties, and almost immedi-

ately were made aware of the expectation of their officers that the Germans may well be planning an early baptism of bombing for the new arrivals.

Camp air-raid shelters are strategically placed, so that all the men will be able to take cover within a matter of seconds after they have completed the drilling begun today.

#### Not Confined To Taking Cover

Training the men in what to do in case of an air raid is not confined, it was pointed out, to the most efficient way to take cover.

The youthful Americans are adjusting themselves rapidly to their new living conditions. The first complaint heard from the troops was that whisky is twice as expensive as at home, and there already is a cigarette shortage.

When the Americans first entered a small town they attracted much attention and friendly banter frequently was exchanged with passers-by.

#### U. S. Currency In Problem

A problem for shopkeepers was created by the fact that the soldiers had only American currency. This was readily accepted, with change being given in British coin, but several

tradesmen expressed the fear that they soon would have their change drawers filled with United States money and be forced to suspend their businesses until they are able to convert it.

When the Americans first turned up in town the Ulsterites crowded around

to shake their hands and ask them in for drinks and food. The local people noticed that the queerest thing about them is that they live with their caps on. British soldiers usually tuck their forage caps under their shoulder straps when indoors.

## AEF In Ulster Given Air-Raid Instruction

By William B. King

Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

Somewhere in Northern Ireland, Jan. 28—United States troops newly established in Northern Ireland were called from their beds before dawn today to begin learning the business of what to do and how to behave in case of a Nazi air raid.

Their first day in camp yesterday was free for the men to settle down in their new surroundings and rest from a tiring ocean trip. But when the bugle sounded this morning it meant that an arduous training program was being resumed.

#### May Be Bombed

Officials do not conceal their concern that the German air force may attempt to give the troops in the new encampments a taste of bombing.

A German bomber was engaged by ground batteries not far away at the moment the troops were landing.

All the camps have been equipped with air-raid shelters and the men are to be taught quickly their most efficient use.

#### "Corner Of U. S."

This section of Northern Ireland, with its Old World ways and unchanging customs, has been transformed into a corner of the United States by the advent of the new AEF.

The groundwork for the transformation, however, was laid by a corps of 1,500 American technicians who have been laboring here for months to build the cantonments into which

the troops moved on their debarkation Monday.

Furthermore, the technicians paved the way for the doughboys by establishing friendly relations with the Irish despite differences in speech and temperament.

Recruited from the lumber camps of the American Northwest, from construction jobs and factories, they have amazed and pleased the people of this Emerald Isle by the vigor with which they have tackled a tough wartime task.

Shoulder to shoulder they have worked with Britons and Irishmen and there has been a minimum of friction on the job and off.

Arrived Last July

The first American technicians arrived last July on a Canadian transport. They immediately set up a self-sufficient community, asking nothing from the British larder and bringing their own equipment to execute the task arranged for them under the lease-lend act by which the United States promised all-out aid to her future ally.

Today they can point proudly to assignments completed ahead of schedule and to other projects under way to meet the growing demands of increased United States participation in the war. Supplying this group of Americans with tools, equipment, material, food and tobacco has been a dress rehearsal for the greater job of supplying the United States armed forces in Britain.

The workers live in construction camps which are a far cry from the rural antiquity of the countryside in which they are set down. They wear the gaudy checked shirts and the high-laced boots of the American lumberjacks and they eat ravenously of typical American food prepared by American cooks.

#### Monotonous Lives.

Their lives are monotonous, for they live far from the large cities and their work leaves them little time or energy for play. Their chief recreation is poker, but even indulgence in this is limited, for most of the men are mature and are saving their money carefully.

Their pay is good, running with overtime up to \$150 or more a week, compared with the \$40 or so they made at home, and all their living expenses are paid. Because of regulations enforced to meet British tax requirements, however, the men can draw no more than \$28 a week here.

The rest is paid to relatives in the United States or banked for them there. I asked several what they planned to do with the money they have earned when they returned home—something most are looking forward to.

Dialects Puzzle Every One.

Some are hoping to use their stakes to start a little business of their own, while others had no more definite plans than a member of the kitchen staff who de-

clared: "Well, I ain't going to cook no more."

The technicians have brought with them a variety of dialects and accents perplexing to the Irish—ranging all the way from the drawling speech of Texas to the typical twang of the New Englander. If the Irish have found the accents of the Americans perplexing, however, the latter have been no less astonished by the speech of the Ulstermen.

"Dose Irish," said one technician from Brooklyn, "soitainly use some cherse expressions."

## BERLIN PROMISES A. E. F. WARM TIME

### Nazi Radio Says Welcome Waits on Continent.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts) Jan. 28 (A. P.).—A Berlin broadcast said today that any American soldiers who reached Ireland raring for action against the Reich could be assured that a hearty welcome awaited them on the Continent.

The broadcast said that the arrival of the troops in Northern Ireland was not unexpected because American technicians had been there preparing bases since before the United States entered the war.

#### Retorts to De Valera.

Belfast, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Prime Minister John M. Andrews of northern Ireland told Parliament today that Eamon de Valera, Prime Minister of Eire, had no right to protest against the arrival of American troops in Ulster.

[Mr. De Valera contended that the presence of American troops on the northern side of the border emphasizes the partitionment of Ireland, and that prior to their arrival his Government had not been consulted.]

"As head of the Government of a neighboring neutral State,

Mr. Andrews said, "Mr. de Valera evidently resents the arrival of American troops here. No doubt he would have prevented it if he could, just as he denied to Britain and the United States the use of naval bases in Eire.

#### Is Helping U. S.

"This folly has meant the sacrifice of many thousands of gallant lives in the battle of the Atlantic. Eire is in no less danger of invasion by Germany than are Britain and Northern Ireland. If such an attack were made, the people of Eire would be glad of any help they could secure, whether British or American.

"It is our duty and our privilege not only to welcome the American troops, but to facilitate them to the uttermost in the task in which they are engaged," Mr. Andrews continued. "Northern Ireland is in the fight for freedom and intends to see it through.

"With a check for \$1,000,000 as a first move, the United States Army authorities have opened an account in a Northern Ireland Bank to pay for the needs of the force landed here this week."

#### Calls For Invasion

Later this afternoon Patrick Maxwell, Nationalist member of the Northern Ireland Parliament, declared in an interview: "There is nothing we can do physically to throw the American troops out of Northern Ireland, or we would do so. So far as we are concerned, the landing of Americans in Northern Ireland is the same thing as the landing of the Germans in Norway."

Mr. Maxwell, who represents the Foyle division of Londonderry, said he was wholeheartedly in sympathy with Mr. de Valera.

"We consider the landings an aggression against the Irish nation. The closest analogy would be if the Japanese were to land in occupied France to help the Germans."

Senator Simmons, 75-year-old

Mayor of Londonderry, presented the opposite view when he said he was going to get up from his sick bed to welcome the American officers in his Mayoral chambers tomorrow. He said he was taking this action in reply to de Valera's "impudent protest" which, coming from a neutral source, "could not be tolerated and is utterly in bad taste."

Previously, Prime Minister John M. Andrews had told Parliament that de Valera had no right to protest the arrival of United States troops in Ulster.

### Likens Yanks' Landing To Germans In Norway

Belfast, Northern Ireland, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Patrick Maxwell, Nationalist member of the Northern Ireland Parliament, declared in an interview today that "there is nothing we can do physically to throw the American troops out of Northern Ireland, or we would do so."

"So far as we are concerned," he added, "the landing of Americans in Northern Ireland is the same thing as the landing of the Germans in Norway."

Maxwell, who represents the Foyle division of Londonderry, said he was "wholeheartedly" in sympathy with Premier Eamon de Valera of Eire, who has protested the United States troop landing across the border from Eire.

#### Described As Aggression

"We consider the landings an aggression against the Irish nation. The closest analogy would be if the Japanese were to land in occupied France to help the Germans."

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this action in reply to de Valera's "impudent protest" which, coming from a neutral source, "could not be tolerated and is utterly in bad taste."

Previously, Prime Minister John M. Andrews had told Parliament that de Valera had no right to protest the arrival of United States troops in Ulster.

#### Cites Refusal Of Navy Bases

"No doubt he (de Valera) would have prevented it if he could," said Andrews, "just as he has denied to

Britain and the United States use of naval bases in Eire.

"This folly has meant the sacrifice

of many thousands of gallant lives in the Battle of the Atlantic. Eire is in no less danger of invasion by Germany than Britain and Northern Ireland. If such an attack were made, the people of Eire would be glad of any help they could secure, whether British or American. . . .

"With a check for \$1,000,000 as a first move, United States Army authorities have opened an account in a Northern Ireland bank to pay for the needs of the force landed here this week."

## IRISH GROUP CHARGED WITH LINK TO NAZIS

### Banned Republican Army Said To Have Dealt With Chutist

### Nationalist In Ulster Voices Wish To Oust Americans

[By the Associated Press]

Dublin, Jan. 28—The charge that Nazi leaders, dropped by parachute on Eire and later arrested, were "in active collaboration with the Irish Republican Army" was made in the Dail tonight by John Dillon, opposition leader.

Dillon made the charge after Justice Minister George Boland had declared that the banned IRA was attempting "to bring outsiders into this country."

He referred to the arrest of one parachutist, Hermann Goertz, some months after he landed in June, 1940, and said it was "common knowledge that this man was in close contact with

the IRA for nine months before he was kid by the heels.

#### Called Menace To State

"IRA members have availed themselves of the support of a foreign regime whose agents are making use of them for the purpose of conquest," Dillon said.

"I believe that the present menace to this state is due to contacts established between the IRA and certain other bodies with an outside power."

Boland in a first statement had been inexplicit, failing to identify the organization he said was attempting to "bring outsiders into this country." Dillon called for an explanation. De Valera answered, and then Dillon made his charges.

### Discuss Draft Of Britons in U. S.

London, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Richard K. Law, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons today that Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, is consulting the United States Government on whether British nationals in the United States will be subject to service in the American armed forces or brought home to serve in Britain.

### HITLER DECORATES AIRMAN

Col. Adolf Galland Gets Knight's Cross Of Iron Cross

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler conferred the Reich's highest decoration for valor in action today upon Col. Adolf Galland, recently appointed inspector of pursuit planes of the German air force, who is credited with shooting down ninety-four planes.

The decoration, the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross with oak leaves, swords and diamonds, previously had been conferred only upon Col. Werner Mölders.

## Hunger Riots Sweep French

## Wine Markets

JAN 29 1942

### Says Demonstrators Overwhelm Public Order

### Dock Workers Strike

By H. TAYLOR HENRY

Vichy, Unoccupied France, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—New demonstrations by housewives over the difficulties in food distribution in unoccupied France were reported tonight after the Ministry of Interior had rushed hundreds of tons of food to the great southern wine departments of Herault and Gard following upon hunger disorders which lasted for days.

Police counter-measures have been taken and there have been house-to-house searches and arrests, it was stated. Raymond Grimal, an official of the Ministry, said that the demonstrations in some cases had taken on "a political aspect" and that the demonstrators tried to "overwhelm the services of public order."

The demonstrations began in mid-January and spread to half a dozen cities and towns, includ-

ing Montpellier, Nimes, Sete and Arles.

In Sete, the dock-workers struck during the demonstrations. Some of those arrested there were released on the same day and the manifestations continued.

Grimal attributed the shortages to the fact that the departments are in a one-crop section, producing mostly wine, and are dependent on imports which have been interrupted by the sinking of French ships coming from North Africa and by a cold wave which interfered with land transport.

In Paris, meanwhile, the Germans set a January high for daily executions by shooting four persons. For the first time these were frankly accused of "degaullist activities."

# Vichy Yields to Food Rioters

## Tons of Supplies Sent to Disorderly Areas and Rations Are Increased.

Vichy, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Hundreds of tons of food-stuffs have been rushed to the departments of Herault and Gard, in southern France, to put an end to food demonstrations which have broken out throughout that region, Raymond Grimal, an official of the Interior Ministry, said today.

The demonstrations began about mid-January in Montpellier, Sete, Nimes, Arles, Ales and Agde, resulting in police measures such as arrests and house-to-house searches, Grimal disclosed.

Some of the demonstrations, he asserted, have taken on a political aspect (presumably have become demonstrations against the Vichy regime). In case of recurrences order will be maintained energetically, he declared.

### Dock Workers Struck.

Some of those arrested, as in

Sete, where dock workers went on strike, were released the same day and the demonstration continued.

Grimal announced that an extra meat ration had been granted to each person in the two departments for each of the last

two weeks in January, with an extra 750 grams (26 ounces) of spaghetti and noodles in special trouble spots and 500 grams (17½ ounces) in the rest of the area.

Grimal warned of drastic measures if certain disturbers try to provoke new incidents. He attributed the food shortage to three factors: The fact that the region is a one-crop area dependent on imports, the sinking of the steamship La Moriciere which was bringing food from

North Africa, and the cold wave which has hampered land transportation.

Among the foodstuffs sent into the two departments were 200 tons of potatoes, Jerusalem artichokes and Swedish turnips from Limoges, and tons more brought from Algeria. Quantities of wine mash also were released for use as animal fodder.

## 18 Civilians Shot by Nazis

### One Woman Is Among 13 Belgians Executed—Four Parisians Die as De Gaulleists.

Vichy, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—The Germans, announcing that four Frenchmen were shot in one group today, cited De Gaulle activities as one of the charges for the first time. Another Frenchman, name not given and offense not stated, was disclosed also to have died before a firing squad at Marseilles.

The four were the largest number of men put to death at one time by the German occupation authorities in France so far this year. All were residents of Paris.

Accusations of Free French activity are separate from the usual charge of activity favoring the enemy, which also was charged against the executed men along with illegal possession of fire-

arms. At Douai, in the occupied industrial north, sixteen alleged communists were condemned by a special court to terms of from two to ten years at hard labor and at Montpellier a military court sentenced four other alleged communists to terms ranging from one to ten years in prison.

## NINE PARISIANS KILLED BY GAS

Vichy, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Paris newspapers reported today an unexplained series of asphyxiations which had taken at least nine lives and sent other persons to hospitals. The asphyxiations were said to have been caused both by illuminating gas and carbon monoxide. Twenty-nine cases were reported last Sunday alone.

## NAZIS MAY REVISE FRENCH ARMISTICE

### New Terms Hinted in Return for Rapprochement.

Vichy, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—The armistice conditions between Germany and France will have to undergo "adaptations" of an unspecified nature, Fernand de Brinon, Vichy Ambassador to Nazi-occupied Paris, declared today in a statement quoted by the Government news agency.

Back in Paris after interviews with Marshal Petain and Admiral Darlan at Vichy, De Brinon said

that the armistice convention is now out of date and "surely was not intended to last so long" when it was signed on June 25, 1940. De Brinon listed three factors which, he said, determine French policy: the need for a rapprochement with Germany, the Red peril and the need for domestic reconstruction.

### Bread Is \$15 a Loaf in Athens

Berne, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Famine conditions in Greece are so acute that 2,000 persons died in Athens alone in a single day and bread sells for \$15 a loaf, the Journal de Geneve reported today. The paper quoted an anonymous letter dated December 9, 1941, from

a writer in Greece as the source of its information.

"People of the streets all are like skeletons and on every corner people are lying down," the letter said. "The winter is especially intense and there is no wood."

"Only the richest can afford available food, with bread selling at \$15 a loaf."

### Quisling to Head Government

Berne, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Major Vidkun Quisling, political leader of the Nazi-established "commission state" in occupied Norway, is to be made the formal head of the Norwegian government Jan. 30 in a state ceremony, according to reports reaching here today.

## RUSSIAN ENVOY TO LONDON ILL

London, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—The Russian embassy disclosed today that Ivan M. Maisky, the Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, is ill of malaria.

## London Puts Government Wool Orders First

London, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—The wool control rationing committee today told the weaving industry what priorities it should follow in filling production schedules, placing Government orders first.

Next will come such utility goods as essential clothing and other articles required for other articles required for health, warmth, including blankets and

babies' robes.

These will be followed in precedence by export and ordinary home civil orders.

Manufacturers no longer have discretion in export trading, authorities instead dictating the amount to be done by any firm during a given period.

This in turn determines the scope of the manufacturer's home trade, in which utility goods are increasing because they also carry a certain preference on supplies of raw material.

## BRITISH SAY U-BOAT SANK THE NAVEMAR

### Admiralty Denies Reports Blaming Allies.

London, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—The Admiralty asserted today that the 5,473-ton Spanish freighter Navemar had been sunk by Axis submarines, and "as is their practice, the Axis have put out broad-

casts asserting the ship was torpedoed by a British submarine" in order to stir up trouble between Britain and Spain. Lisbon dispatches reported the sinking of the ship on Monday and said that German and Italian news

dispatches claimed that the ship had been sunk by a British submarine.

The Admiralty said in its statement that it "previously pointed out in connection with the sinking of the Spanish ship Badalona that the object of the Axis in making these lying allegations is to create trouble between Britain and Spain. In view of the long record of attacks by Axis U-

boats upon neutral merchant ships, it is obvious where to look for the authors of this latest outrage. Nevertheless, the Admiralty states that no British or Allied submarine was at the time anywhere near the scene of the incident."

The Navemar was the vessel with passenger accommodations for fifteen which carried more than 1,000 Jewish refugees from Lisbon to New York last summer. The Admiralty's statement added: **JAN 29 1942**

"Circumstances of the sinking of the Portuguese ship Corte Real and the Spanish ships Badalona and Castillo Oropesa make it plain it is the deliberate policy of the Axis to deal ruthlessly with shipping of the Iberian peninsula. This new attack on a ship carrying supplies to Spain from across the Atlantic may indicate they are now hoping to cut off Spain from all trade with the outside world."

It said that two British warships were diverted to search the area where the Navemar was attacked, but the majority of the crew was reported saved by a Spanish vessel.

### Four Terrorists Captured

JERUSALEM, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Four suspected members of a gang which killed a Jewish police superintendent and wounded several other persons with a land mine in Tel Aviv last week have been captured, along with a cache of arms, ammunition, fuses and hand grenades.

### Heads Purchasing Commission

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—G. H. Swinger, Capetown electrical engineer now in New York, was appointed today as head of the South African Purchasing Mission in the United States.

**Reported Killed With R.C. A.F.**  
OTTAWA, Jan. 28 (P).—Pilot Officer Orval Benjamin Hughes, whose mother, Mrs. A. Le Bar, lives in Niagara Falls, N. Y., was reported killed in active service overseas in a casualty list released today by the Royal Canadian Air Force.

## 5 Planes Forced Down In Blinding Snowstorm; 2 Army Pilots Killed

Swift Current, Sask., Jan. 26 (P).—A blinding snowstorm overtook five American army pilots ferrying Harvard trainers from the United States into Canada today with the result that two crashed, killing their pilots, while the other three made emergency landings at Medicine Hat, Maple Creek, Sask., and near Havre, Mont., across the border.

Names of the dead, both United States Army pilots, were withheld.

The five planes, all low-wing trainers, had been ferried to Lethbridge, from across the border, and left Lethbridge early today for Swift Current, officials said.

En route to the school here the planes ran into snow and cloud conditions, with minimum visibility. The crashes occurred at Maple Creek, Sask.

# Ecuador, Peru Agree As Rio Parley Ends

## 111-year Old Border Dispute Settled—Welles Enthusiastic Over Results of Pan- American Conference

RIO DE JANEIRO, Thursday, Jan. 29 (P).—The foreign ministers of Ecuador and Peru early today signed an agreement to settle the 111-year-old boundary dispute between those nations, thus clearing the way for Ecuador quickly to sever relations with the Axis.

Ecuador to Cut Axis Ties

Ecuador also signed the Pan-American conference resolutions restating Western Hemisphere solidarity and recommending severance of relations with Germany, Japan and Italy. All the other 20 American Republics had signed them when the conference adjourned last night.

All except Argentina, Chile and Ecuador already had severed relations, but Ecuador's foreign minister Julio Tobar Donoso said he could neither sign nor actually make the break until the Peruvian border affair was decided.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the conference, he and the representatives of Peru, the United States, Brazil, Chile and Argentina started a prolonged meeting to work out this problem. The last four served as mediators.

Finally, at 8.55 A.M. Tobar Donoso signed the border agreement and the 41 Pan-American resolutions, although he said frankly he was not satisfied with the settlement.

Definite severance of

Ecuador's Axis relations is expected in the immediate future, but actions of Argentina and Chile remain a matter of speculation.

The border agreement, subject to ratification by the two nations' congresses, in general maintains the status quo prevailing in 1936 in the upper watershed of the

Amazon, an area roughly 125,000 square miles in extent. Peruvian troops are to withdraw from positions taken in July, 1941, and Ecuador is to have free navigation of the Amazon and tributaries.

To implement the various Pan-American political and economic resolutions, several meetings are expected to open in Washington in the early future.

These will include banking experts to establish uniform procedure to control financial transactions of persons or firms of Axis nationality and to stabilize Western Hemisphere currencies.

Military and naval experts who in collaboration with the U. S. general staff will recommend continental defensive measures.

And economic experts who will seek means of maintaining commercial equilibrium when peace comes.

Resolutions adopted also call for "economic mobilization" of strategic and basic materials for defense, maintenance of ocean efforts against subversive activities. Objections of Argentina follow-

ed by Chile, resulted in modification of the anti-Axis resolution to a "recommendation" that relations be severed rather than the flat declaration of unanimous severance which Mexico, Venezuela and Colombia had proposed.

### 41 Resolutions Adopted

The conference adopted 41 resolutions, the most important being the recommendation of the break with the Axis, the declaration the American republics consider any aggression by a non-American power against one of them as aggression against all, reaffirmation of hemisphere solidarity, and a pledge of consultation before any renew relations with the Axis.

After final speeches, notably by Brazil's Foreign Minister Aranha and Mexico's Foreign Minister Padilla, the delegates filed through the office of the Brazilian press department to sign the various political and economic agreements.

### Welles Signs Later

Only United States Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles and Ecuador's Foreign Minister Julio Tobar Donoso did not sign at that time.

Welles, who held back presumably to keep Ecuador company, signed a little later in Aranha's office.

Welles, commenting on the conference results, said he shared enthusiasm expressed by Aranha and, "I think this has been the most living thing yet to come out of the hemisphere."

Aranha, president of the conference, declared in addressing the final session tonight that "this conference has a decisive importance in the destinies of humanity."

### Called A Real Test

"Its results are the most important historical phenomena of recent times. For the first time in the case of a concrete event, positive and definitive, the structure of Pan-Americanism is put to the test—and for the first time all of a continent declares itself."

Then he dramatically announced that Brazil severed both economic and diplomatic relations with the Axis, that the German, Italian and Japanese ambassadors had been handed their passports, and that notice had been served by Brazilian envoys in Berlin, Rome and Tokyo.

Although the break already had

been decided upon by the Brazilian Cabinet last night, the formal announcement occasioned a roar of cheers which shook the walls of the brightly lit old palace.

### "United For Action"

"United for common action in defense of a common ideal—which is the ideal of all America—we carry out our duty in organizing for action the will of our peoples," declared Aranha.

Other speeches followed, but the galleries called for Mexico's Padilla, and shouted for him until he went to the platform, even though he was not scheduled to speak.

Denouncing the Axis diplomats as conspirators, Padilla predicted that Argentina and Chile soon would follow the rest of the Americas in severing Axis relations.

In bringing the conference to a close, he cited this gathering of 21 American republics as proof of his assertion:

"Democracy is invincible."

## BRAZIL BREAKS WITH THE AXIS

### Severs Ties With All Three Aggressor Powers.

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—President Getulio Vargas signed a decree today breaking Brazil's diplomatic and commercial relations with Germany, Italy and Japan.

The decree said: "Brazil, faithful to the Pan-American tradition, never has failed in immediate fulfillment of continental decisions," therefore it is following the unanimous recommendation of the conference of American foreign ministers recommending the twenty-one republics break with the Axis.

The 100-year-old boundary dispute between Peru and Ecuador, which was believed last night to have been settled, stumbled on eleventh-hour obstacles once

again today, threatening hope for a harmonious adjournment of the twelve-day war conference of American Foreign Ministers.

Delegates of the mediator nations tried to keep the agreement, achieved in countless parleys with the disputing nations, from falling apart. Sumner Welles, United States Under-Secretary of State, held an early morning meeting at his hotel with the Ecuadorean Foreign Minister, Julio Tobar Donoso, then rushed to a conference with Alfredo Sol y Muro, Premier of Peru.

The difficulties were said to have arisen because of Ecuador's dissatisfaction with the text of a settlement protocol drafted last night.

A highly placed source said that Tobar Donoso had been vested with authority to announce a severance of Ecuador's relations with Japan, Germany and Italy when the boundary accord was signed. Ecuador thus would become the nineteenth among American nations to cut Axis ties.

Observers said they believed that only the formality of notifying Axis envoys of the action of Brazil's Cabinet in voting a severance of relations remained after a meeting of President Getulio Vargas and his Ministers at the summer capital of Petropolis last night.

This action may be taken before Oswaldo Aranha, Foreign Minister of Brazil; Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, Argentine Foreign Minister; Sumner Welles, United States Under-Secretary of State; Juan Bautista Rossetti, Chilean Foreign Minister, and others leave this morning for the President's mountain palace. Senhor Aranha said that the Peru-Ecuador agreement, sought to end sporadic border warfare over 2,800 square miles of the upper Amazon jungles, would be signed at the palace at 2 P. M. (noon, Eastern standard time).

While the Brazilian Minister told correspondents late last night that the agreement had been achieved, his view was not shared by Julio Tobar Donoso, Foreign Minister of Ecuador. Tobar Donoso said at that time

"It is not all settled."

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In connection with Brazil's diplomatic action against the Axis, President Vargas signed a decree appropriating \$15,000 to return Brazilians from Europe and the Orient. Foreign Ministers were to lunch at the summer palace in the mountains and motor back to Rio de Janeiro for final actions of the conference at 6 P. M. (4 P. M., Eastern standard time.)

## ROOSEVELT PRAISES RIO PARLEY'S RESULTS

### A 'Magnificent Triumph' Scored Over Axis, He Tells Vargas

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—President Roosevelt tonight heartily praised the accomplishments of the American nations at the Rio de Janeiro conference, which recommended severance of relations with the Axis powers, in a message to President Getulio D. Vargas of Brazil.

Mr. Roosevelt told President Vargas that "continental solidarity, as defined by you in your address of greeting to the foreign ministers, has been greatly strengthened."

"The American republics have won a magnificent triumph," he said, "over those who endeavored to sow disunity among them and to prevent them from taking action essential for the preservation of their liberties."

"That triumph has been sealed by the prompt and forthright decision of your government and of the other American governments which have reached similar decisions."

Mr. Roosevelt added that the announcement that Brazil had severed relations with Germany, Japan and Italy "assures me once more of the support of your great

country at a time of bitter struggle against forces whose actions and policies have been unanimously condemned by the twenty-one republics."

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, at home for the second day with a cold, has sent a telegram of congratulations on the results of the inter-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro to Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, Foreign Minister of Brazil.

Mr. Hull thus replied to a cablegram in which the Brazilian official expressed regret that the Secretary of State was not present at the meeting.

### Hull Congratulates Aranha.

Washington, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull congratulated Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Foreign Minister and chairman of the inter-American meeting at Rio de Janeiro, today on the "progressive development of inter-American co-operation and solidarity" achieved at the conference. Mr. Hull's message, in answer to a message from Senhor Aranha, described the action taken at the Rio conference as an example of the "inspiring harmony of the American peoples."

"Step by step," Mr. Hull said, "beginning with the inter-American conference of Montevideo and continuing through the meetings at Buenos Aires, Lima, Panama and Havana, the American republics have collaborated to make the Americas a secure and impregnable stronghold of free and liberty-loving nations."

Senhor Aranha, in his message to Mr. Hull, said that he had been deeply stirred by "the noble and firm words of cohesion and decision of the American peoples and the assurance that each one and all of the countries today more than ever before are disposed to transform into reality the ideal of American solidarity" which the Ministers of Foreign Affairs at Rio had adopted "for common action against the aggressors attacking our continent."

**Bolivia Breaks Relations.**  
La Paz, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Bolivia severed relations today with the Axis.

[Her decision to break with Germany, Italy and Japan was announced yesterday at the Rio de Janeiro Pan-American conference by her Foreign Minister.]

**La Paz, Bolivia, Jan. 28 (AP).**—Informed sources said today that Fuyitaro Irie, Japanese charge d'affaires, had delivered a note to the Bolivian Foreign Office hinting that Japan might blockade the South American coast and halt Bolivia's overseas trade if she severed relations with the Axis.

**Bolivia's foreign minister at the Rio conference announced that Bolivia was going to break off with the Axis, but no formal action has been reported.**

ered relations. It was said the note asserted that Japan soon would dominate the Pacific and declared she would not be disposed to heed any tardy appeals.

## U. S.-BOLIVIAN PACT

**\$25,000,000 Development Scheme Is Agreed On.**

Rio De Janeiro, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Signing of an agreement between the United States and Bolivia for a \$25,000,000 Bolivian development program was announced here today. A Bolivian development corporation is to be set up with a \$10,000,000 credit from the Export-Import Bank at Washington.

The first big project of the development corporation is expected to be the construction of a 225-mile highway from Conchabama to Santa Cruz, linking Bolivia's agricultural and mining centers. The announcement said that plans for such a development were under way and that an American economic mission was already in Bolivia.

**Bogota, Colombia, Jan. 28 (AP).**—The Ministry of Education today closed a German college in Cali, capital of Valle Province.

## Costa Rica to Honor Roosevelt

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Jan. 28 (AP).—A national holiday, marked by suspension of electioneering in the current political campaign, will be observed by Costa Rica Friday in honor of the birthday anniversary of President Roosevelt. San Jose plans to rename one of its leading streets Avenida Roosevelt.

## HEMISPHERE TO AID ALLIED ARMS OUTPUT

**Production Move Mapped  
at Rio de Janeiro Gets  
Broad Backing.**

**TIED TO U. S.-BRITISH PLAN**

**Program Looks to Establishment  
of Common Trade Currency  
Between Axis Pies.**

Washington, Jan. 28. (A. P.).—A broad hemispheric war production plan, now being brought to realization at the American conference of foreign ministers, will be linked directly with the British-American co-ordination program announced yesterday in London and Washington, informed government officials said today.

The hemispheric plan already has received the approval of seventeen of the twenty other American republics, a commerce department official said, and the gigantic project is developing even better than was expected at Rio de Janeiro.

This official said there would be a blanket announcement of the plan—which includes abolition of trade barriers on vital war materials, a program looking toward the establishment of

a common trade currency between anti-Axis nations, a vast list of projects to speed hemispheric war production and an integration of new world shipping facilities—soon after the Rio de Janeiro conference ends. It is scheduled to terminate today.

### To Announce Details.

Later, he added, each of the subscribing countries will announce details of the plan as it affects their individual nation.

The hemispheric plan will be tied in with the American-British co-ordination program through a paragraph declaring members of the three boards (munitions assignments, combined shipping, and combined raw materials boards) "will confer with representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China and such other of the United Nations as are necessary to attain common purposes and provide for the most effective utilization of the joint resources of the United Nations."

Nine Latin-American nations have signed the United Nations pact. The remainder—with the exception of Argentina, Chile and Ecuador—have broken diplomatic relations with the Axis.

The ultimate plan is to tie all anti-Axis nations into one huge block that will co-operate in every possible way to win the war. The contribution of the Latin American countries would be the rapid supply of vital war materials.

### Plan Is Agreed Upon.

"Most of the details of the hemispheric plan have been agreed upon at Rio," said the Commerce official, who declined the use of his name. "Things are going even better than the United States delegation hoped. This phase of the conference is being kept quiet pending almost solid-front action."

He added that more details of the plan would be disclosed when Assistant Secretary of Commerce Wayne C. Taylor returns from Rio, probably this week end.

"We anticipate," he added, "that Mr. Taylor will announce

the economic accords reached since he had been working on that problem with officials of the other American republics."

In addition to the major points on tariff, currency, projects and shipping, the hemisphere plan, disclosed last Wednesday, includes provisions calling for full use of technicians and skilled labor to develop war production projects throughout the Americas, operation of all Latin American airplanes by bona fide nationals, integration of accounting methods so that the assets and liabilities of all countries will be catalogued and guaranties that the basic requirements of Latin American countries will be met.

The first indication that the hemispheric war production plan was breaking into the open came today when it was announced in Rio de Janeiro that an agreement between the United States and Bolivia, involving a \$25,000,000 development loan, had been signed.

Officials here said that the money would be used to extend the Bolivian railroad into the eastern section, opening a new rubber-producing area and providing the start of a proposed trans-South American railroad through Bolivia and Brazil. It may also provide for further development of that country's tin industry.

A technical mission from the United States is already in Bolivia surveying the route.

## Public Employees Get More in Cuba

Havana, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Increases of 20 per cent on salaries of all public employees earning up to 250 pesos (about \$250) and of 10 per cent on salaries over 250 pesos were decreed by the Cuban Cabinet today. The Cabinet also approved the reorganization of the army and navy. The chief of the army, Col. Manuel Lopez Migoya, will be a major-general; the chief of the navy, Julio Diez Arguelles, will be a commodore.

# Cuba Imposes Sugar Control To Assist U. S.

Will Sell Most of '42 Crop  
Here; O. E. M. Considers  
Fines to Halt Hoarding

**HAVANA, Jan. 28 (AP).** President Fulgencio Batista decreed today rigid control of the Cuban sugar crop in a "plan of close co-operation" to provide as much sugar as possible to the United States.

The decree authorizes the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute to buy the entire 1942 crop, either as sugar syrup or molasses.

The institute will sell to the United States all but 200,000 long tons reserved for Cuban domestic consumption and 65,000 tons for other export markets.

Thus most of the crop expected to approach a total of 4,000,000 tons, will be sold to the United States, and 34,000,000 gallons of syrup will be set aside for manufacture of alcohol for the United States.

Crude sugar will be sold at a minimum of 2.65 cents a pound, Cuban docksides, with the United States supplying the ships to remove it.

Price increases are provided for if "the present ceiling price of 3.74 cents, freight and duty paid in New York," is raised.

The Presidential order said that since the United States and Cuba both are at war against the Axis, the United States will get all sugar possible "for its consumption or that of other powers allied in defense of the democratic cause."

Formal contracts were signed tonight to cover the purchases by the United States. James H. Moser, general counsel of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, signed for the Defense Supplies Corporation of the United States as the purchaser, and Jose M. Casanova, president of the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute, and Teodoro Santiesteban, president of the Association of Sugar Growers, signed for the Cuban government as sellers.

## United States

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The War Department communiqué based on reports received at 9:30 A. M. follows:**

1. Philippines: Hostile.

There was practically no ground activity on the Bataan Peninsula yesterday. The enemy landed relatively small numbers in the Subic Bay area.

Enemy air activity was limited to reconnaissance flights.

2. Netherlands Indies:

Further reports of the action in Macassar Strait disclose that eight heavy Army bombers sank a large Japanese transport in the river at Balikpapan and scored a direct hit on a cruiser outside of the harbor. During this attack one of our bombers was lost.

In a previous attack by our planes in this action one enemy transport was sunk and another set afire, as reported on Jan. 26.

3. There is nothing to report from other areas.

## United Nations

**BATAVIA, Netherlands Indies, Jan. 28 (AP).**—Headquarters of the United Nations Command in the Southwest Pacific issued the following:

American Flying Fortresses yesterday delivered an attack on enemy shipping in Macassar Strait. One large transport ship was sunk. Another was set on fire, and a cruiser was closely straddled with several sticks of bombs.

Japanese fighter aircraft which attempted to intercept our bombers were roughly handled. Two were shot down and one was damaged.

All our aircraft returned safely.

## British

**SINGAPORE, Jan. 28 (AP).**—The British communiqué said tonight: Throughout yesterday contact was maintained with the enemy in the Jema Luang area.

There have been no reports of further enemy landings at Endau. Enemy air activity has been slight.

In the Kluang-Ayer Hitam area there was no change in the situation, but enemy air activity continued day and night.

Heavy fighting has taken place around Repit, south of Seng-

rang.

A considerable number of British and Indian troops who were cut off in the Batu Pahat area have now rejoined the main bodies.

Enemy aircraft raided Singapore Island three times yesterday. Some damage was caused, but casualties were slight.

Bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. carried out an attack early this morning on the enemy-occupied airdrome at Kuantan. Bombs dropped from low altitude were observed to fall on targets. All our aircraft returned safely.

As a result of fighter action during yesterday's raids on Singapore, one enemy aircraft was damaged.

Enemy aircraft again raided the Singapore area this morning. Details of damage and casualties have not been received.

**RANGOON, Burma, Jan. 28 (AP).**—An Army communiqué today said:

The situation on the Tenasserim front remains unchanged.

A number of troops of the Burma Rifles and Burma Frontier Force arrived at our lines from Tavoy.

It has been reported that contact has been made with enemy advanced forces east of the Salween River.

The R. A. F. in Rangoon issued the following communiqué today:

The airdrome north of Rangoon was attacked by eight enemy bombers last night. No damage was done to the airdrome. One of our fighters was successful in destroying one enemy bomber.

Our bombers attacked the Bang-

kok area last night. The raid was successful, and all aircraft returned safely.

During the day our aircraft reconnoitered enemy territory.

An air raid warning was sounded at 12:30 in the Rangoon area. Approximately thirty enemy fighters came over. According to latest reports, seven were destroyed by the A. V. G. [American Volunteer Group]. One A. V. G. aircraft was shot down, but the pilot is safe.

**CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 28 (AP).**—The British Headquarters communiqué said today:

The situation generally remains unaltered and with the conclu-

sion of what may be the first phase of the present operation it is now possible to give a clear picture of the fighting which has taken place during the past week.

For seven days, highly mobile German columns have operated with skill and determination over a wide area from El Aghella to Msus, the main Axis of the advance being along a road joining these places.

During this phase, the heavy going of the road caused by abnormal rain together with the fluid character of the fighting made it impossible for us to concentrate in any one area and the operations resolved themselves into a series of engagements between the enemy's columns and our own, which have fought with equal tenacity.

Exploiting his initial success on Jan. 21-22, when strong columns penetrated our light screen and reoccupied Agedabia, the enemy regained local initiative in this area.

Enemy troops are in Msus and our mobile columns and patrols are in touch with the enemy on a

general line from Soluch to just northeast of Msus with patrols well forward to the south.

Throughout the operations the cooperation of our air forces has been magnificent day after day and also at night a heavy toll has been taken of enemy vehicles.

Jan. 26 was a particularly successful day for our bombers and fighters, both of which returned again and again to the attack.

Great havoc was observed among enemy mechanized transport between Antelat and Msus, where enemy columns at and about Msus itself were successfully engaged.

The R. A. F. Middle East communiqué was issued in Cairo as follows:

Fighter aircraft continued their intensive attacks on enemy motorized units on the Msus-Antelat and Msus-Sheleidia tracks throughout Tuesday, Jan. 27.

These operations were most successful and many enemy transport vehicles were destroyed, set on fire or severely damaged.

Our aircraft also attacked tented camps and other objectives in the battle area with good results.

Elsewhere, a further force of

fighters machine-gunned enemy road convoys west of Sirte. A number of vehicles were destroyed.

During Monday night, Jan. 26-27, bomber aircraft again raided enemy transport in the Agedabia and El Aghella areas. Lorries, fuel-carrying transport and a wireless station near Homs in Tripolitania were effectively bombed and machine-gunned by our aircraft during the night.

At Catania, our bombs straddled hangars and hits were made on runways. At Comiso, building, hangars and runways were all hit

and a violent explosion was observed.

One of our aircraft is missing.

**LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP).**—An Air Ministry communiqué said today:

Docks at Brest and Boulogne were attacked last night by aircraft of the Bomber Command. None of our aircraft is missing.

## Netherlands

**BATAVIA, Netherlands Indies, Jan. 28 (AP).**—The Netherlands Indies armed services issued this communiqué today:

There has been no decrease in enemy air activity. Bombs were dropped on several undefended places in the outer provinces, causing little material damage.

Here and there in the southeast of Borneo bombs were dropped and machine-gunning took place.

The heaviest bombardment was carried out on Emmahaven, on Sumatra's west coast, where a formation of seven bombers carried out nine attacks, inflicting material damage. Two merchant ships lying in the harbor were set on fire, while a third one was damaged. There were no casualties either ashore or aboard these ships.

There is no news from Balikpapan. There is reason to assume that the Japanese have occupied the completely destroyed and burned-out establishments. Reports from Kendari indicate that also at that place strong resistance is being offered.

The first landing took place at Sempara, where the Japanese met very strong resistance. However, radio connections have been cut off, and further reports must be awaited before information

about the local situation can be given with certainty.

The vicinity of Ambon, on Amboina Island, was raided again, and some persons were killed and some were wounded as a result of enemy air activity.

Netherlands naval aircraft again bombed the airdrome and storage yards at Kuching.

## Russian 1942

**MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (From Russian broadcast recorded by The Associated Press).**—A Soviet Information Bureau communiqué said today:

During the night of Jan. 27-28 our troops continued offensive operations against the German Fascists.

**MOSCOW, Thursday, Jan. 29 (From Russian broadcast recorded by The Associated Press).**—The Soviet Information Bureau issued the following communiqué today:

During Jan. 28 our troops continued to advance, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

On Jan. 27 we brought down twelve German planes in air combats, and eighteen were destroyed on airdromes. Our losses were seven aircraft.

Two aircraft were shot down Jan. 28 near Moscow.

## German

**BERLIN, Jan. 28 (From German broadcast recorded by The Associated Press).**—The German High Command issued this communiqué today:

Enemy forces which landed on the southern coast of Crimea were thrown back in several days of fighting and almost completely annihilated.

At numerous points on the eastern front German troops undertook successful local attacks. Tanks, guns and other war material were captured or destroyed.

Outside of Leningrad units of the Elite Guard destroyed during an attack fifty-eight enemy bunkers and other bulwarks. The air force carried out successful attacks against moving Soviet troops, supply columns, railway trains and air bases.

In North Africa there was reconnaissance activity on both sides. German fighter planes bombed British military camps

and motor columns in Northern Cyrenaica.

Day and night attacks were directed by German airmen against port facilities of Malta. Direct hits with medium and heavy bombs caused damage, particularly in the State shipyard.

In repulsing an attack by enemy bombers against Reich territory the night of Jan. 26 a night fighter squadron commanded by Captain Lent and Lieutenant Prince Lippe-Weissenfeld scored its 100th air victory.

## Italian

**ROME, Jan. 28 (From Italian broadcast recorded by The Associated Press).**—The Italian High Command communiqué said today:

In Cyrenaica German and Italian motorized forces continued throughout yesterday to maintain contact with the retreating enemy, which has been continuously bombed and machine-gunned by Axis air forces.

Enemy losses have now increased to 127 guns, 283 tanks and armored cars and twenty-eight planes, besides 563 motor vehicles which were destroyed by our air forces.

German planes attacked southeast of Malta, a British convoy and hit one 8,000-ton transport ship and one destroyer.

The harbor of Valletta and the airdromes of the island were repeatedly hit by bombs of heavy and medium caliber.

## Finnish

**HELSINKI, Finland, Jan. 28 (From Finnish broadcast recorded by The Associated Press).**—A Finnish war communiqué today said:

Karelian Isthmus: Artillery and infantry fire activity, at times becoming lively, has continued over the whole area. Our infantry repelled enemy patrols which tried to approach our positions. Our artillery and trench mortars destroyed by direct hits in an enemy observation post a field gun, an anti-tank gun and a couple of light and heavy machine-gun posts.

Aunus Isthmus: Activity continued locally on both sides. At one point our infantry scattered by its fire an enemy detachment of about 100 men which tried to advance toward our positions.

Eastern Front: In the south-

30.24 - 14497

30.24 - 14497

ern sector the enemy launched an attack at two points in strength of about one company. The attack was repulsed. Farther north one of our patrols destroyed an enemy base, the enemy losing forty-three killed and nineteen prisoners.

In the northern sector lively patrol activity continues. Our own patrols have broken up and destroyed several enemy patrols.

Air activity: In the Gulf of Finland our aircraft destroyed with machine-gun fire half of an enemy detachment, about one company strong, which was marching on the ice, as well as the horses belonging to the column. South of the Svir River our aircraft successfully bombed and machine-gunned the enemy.

## Huge Warplane Bill Approved By U. S. Senate

**\$12,556,672,474** Ac  
**Will Provide 33,000 Bombers**  
**Sent To White House**

Washington, Jan. 28 (AP)—A \$12,556,672,474 measure to provide 33,000 planes for the Army was sent to the White House today when the Senate passed it after only 27 minutes of debate.

Funds in the measure will finance the production and equipping of 23,000 fighting planes and 10,000 trainer craft. Also included was \$30,000,000 for the construction of Douglas Dam in Tennessee and \$800,000 for State Department foreign service transportation costs.

Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Corps, told a Senate Appropriations Sub-Committee recently that the "greater part" of the planes contemplated in the bill would be used by American forces, although some would go to Allies.

Senator Tydings (D-M.D.), estimating that the average cost per plane would be \$250,000 before it was ready for action, told the Senate he believed the time had come when a reduction could be made in the cost of standardized models. Senator McKellar (D-Tenn.), floor manager of the bill, said General Arnold had assured him every effort would be made to lower the cost.

Senator La Follette (Prog-Wis.) explained that he favored the appropriation but expressed the hope future measures would not be called up for consideration before testimony at committee hearings were available for study. The Senate passed the bill before the testimony was printed.

"These appropriations already are reaching astronomical figures,"

La Follette said. "The only power Congress does not have to surrender in war time is its control of the purse strings, and that power will be nothing but an empty phrase if we appropriate more money than can be spent in a reasonable time."

The Wisconsin Progressive said Congress should guard against building up a "back-log of appropriations" which would "strip us of a power we do not have to surrender in war time."

Arnold's testimony before the Senate Sub-Committee disclosed that the War Department was drafting plans for a 24-hour day and a seven-day week in the aircraft industry.

Already, the General said, the department was nearing the production of 1,000 heavy bombers monthly, twice the number previously planned. The bill enacted today, he testified, would maintain the present production pace of trainers until June, 1943, of tactical planes through Dec. 31, 1943, and of heavy bombers through June, 1944. Except for heavy bombers, this schedule does not take into consideration an industrial speed-up, which would result from around-the-clock production, he added.

Funds for another huge increase in the production of flying craft will be requested, he said, when plans are completed for the speed-up.

An even greater appropriation measure, proposing \$19,971,965,474 in cash and contract authority for the Navy, now is pending in the Senate after being approved by the House.

## Omnibus War Powers Bill Is Approved

**Gives Wider Scope To Wage Fight Against Axis**

**Coinage Authorized**

Washington, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Senate today approved legislation giving the government vast new emergency powers to wage the war.

An omnibus war powers measure supplementing one enacted the week after this country went to war was passed and sent to the House after the Senate amended it to subject draft board officials and most dollar-a-year men to the Hatch Anti-Politics Act. Other persons serving the war effort without compensation or at nominal pay were exempted.

The Senate also extended to all personnel in the armed forces, including officers, the right to send first class mail postage free.

Among the most far-reaching powers were authorizations for the War Production Board to audit books of defense contractors and to institute injunction proceedings against priority order violators. This section also would provide a year's imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine for violation.

The measure would strengthen the government's war seizure powers to permit it to seize any defense machinery deemed necessary to the war effort. Under present law such seizures could not be made if the machinery were in actual use and essential to the operation of a manufacturing plant.

Other provisions would: Authorize coinage of a new five-cent piece composed half of silver and half of copper instead of three-fourths copper and one fourth nickel to conserve nickel. Permit the Treasury to accept conditional gifts for particular war purposes.

Grant the Interstate Commerce Commission war time powers over motor carriers such as railroads has over other forms of transportation. This would not affect the power of the States to regulate the size and weight of trucks.

Permit the Federal Reserve System to purchase government obligations direct instead of on the open market.

Provide workmen's compensation for air raid and fire wardens.

## Roosevelt Approves Civilian Defense Fund

Measure Passed By Congress Authorizes \$100,000,000 To Be Used By Director

Washington, Jan. 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt approved today an act authorizing a \$100,000,000 civilian defense fund with which OCD Director Fiorello H. LaGuardia may provide facilities, services and supplies for protection from bombing attacks, sabotage and other war hazards.

The act makes it unlawful to wear insignia, arm bands or other badges of air wardens, special police or other aides of civilian defense unless authorized, with a penalty of \$100 or 30 days in jail.

Federal agencies are authorized to lend any equipment for civilian defense. Congress still must appropriate the funds authorized.

## NELSON DEFINES STANDARDS FOR \$1-A-YEAR MEN

**Says Rigid Requirements Must Be Lived Up To, or Else—**

**POLITICS OUT THE WINDOW**

## And No One in WPB Is to Make Decisions Affecting His Own Company, He Tells Senators.

Washington, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Donald Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, said today that if strict new requirements he has laid down for the employment of dollar-a-year men by the board are not satisfied in the case of any such man, "he will be asked to leave."

Mr. Nelson told of his new rules in an appearance before the Senate Defense Investigating Committee, which has criticized the dollar-a-year Government employment of high-salaried men lent by private companies.

Administration forces in the Senate agreed today to compromise a provision of a pending war powers bill so that a section of the Hatch anti-politics act barring certain political activities by Government officials would continue to apply to dollar-a-year men.

Senator O'Mahoney, Democrat, of Wyoming, floor manager for the measure, announced he would offer a substitute for an amendment by Senator Gillette, Democrat, of Iowa, and in it would make clear that dollar-a-year men could not take part in political campaigns.

### Nelson Explains His Rules.

Nelson told the committee he wished it were possible to bring in industrial experts on regular Government salaries but added: "You can't get all the help you

need of the kind you need on that basis."

He testified he had imposed these rules and limitations governing employment of dollar-a-year men:

1. No person shall be appointed on a dollar-a-year basis unless he is a man of outstanding business or technical ability,

of unimpeachable integrity, and especially qualified for the work for which he is chosen.

2. No dollar-a-year man shall be appointed to any position if, with reasonable effort, a man equally qualified can be found and induced to come here to fill such position on a regular Government salary basis.

3. No person shall be employed in any position in which he will make decisions directly affecting the affairs of his own company.

4. No appointment shall be made except after a thorough investigation of the proposed appointee by one of the investigatory agencies of the Government.

"In addition," Mr. Nelson told the committee, "I have instructed the various directors of divisions within the War Production Board to re-examine all past appointments of dollar-a-year men to see whether they conform. If these requirements are not satisfied in the case of any dollar-a-year man now engaged by the War Production Board, he will be asked to leave."

### 300 Dollar-a-year Men Now.

Mr. Nelson estimated that approximately 300 dollar-a-year men now were employed by the WPB and asserted that each was carefully investigated by the FBI or other Federal agencies. Of the 225 appointed up to August 30, every one received a personal, signed approval of President Roosevelt, Mr. Nelson added.

"As a group these men have worked hard and rendered valuable service," he declared. "Those who have not will be removed. But any member of our organization failing to deliver will be removed, whether he is here on a regular Government salary, a dollar-a-year basis, or under any other circumstances."

Telling the committee that congressional criticism was hampering the nation's war production effort, Mr. Nelson said "companies willing to make sacrifices and send their men down here now are afraid."

Chairman Truman assured Mr.

Nelson that the committee had no wish to interfere but wished to help.

Replying to questions by Senator Brewster, Republican, of Maine, Mr. Nelson said he did not feel that the War Production Board's broad powers made it responsible for the proper functioning of every part of the defense program. Responsibility, he said, could be and was decentralized.

Senator Brewster asked if that meant that should the new production setup fail to work, six months from now Mr. Nelson would tell the committee that he could not be blamed.

duction setup fail to work, six months from now Mr. Nelson would tell the committee that he could not be blamed.

### No Alibi Says Nelson.

"I have no alibis to make now or six months from now," Mr. Nelson retorted. "If I fail it is my failure entirely."

A recent committee report sharply criticized the dollar-a-year practice.

Explaining to the Senators that he had no interest in politics, Mr. Nelson said: "I have everything to lose and nothing to gain in this job."

He replied affirmatively when asked if he recognized that "influences" were at work seeking several special favors and privileges and explained:

"But I'm not interested in politics in any particular, and never have been," he said. "I recognize politics as a business, that has to be learned from childhood up, the same as the business of selling goods at retail. I'm down here to do just one job and I'm going to do it if it's humanly possible."

## PRESIDENT TO SIGN PRICE BILL, REPORT

Informed Sources Say He

## Has No Choice, But Will Seek Changes Later

## But Strong Statement On Lack Of Controls Over Inflation Is Expected

[By the Associated Press]  
Washington, Jan. 28—President Roosevelt was reported authoritatively today to have decided to approve the much-amended price control bill and at the same time issue a strong statement saying that it does not go far enough in its intended control of war time inflation.

Well-informed sources said that Mr. Roosevelt had no choice but to sign the measure, even though it differed materially from the legislation he recommended to Congress last July.

They said that the President probably would suggest that the restrictions placed around farm price ceilings might hamper the whole price control program. The legislation, on which the Senate completed Congressional action yesterday, would forbid the fixing of price ceilings on agricultural products below some of the highest levels in history.

### Forecast Of Action

Democratic leader McCormack, of Massachusetts, gave the House a hint of what was to come when he said on the floor Monday that reports that the President might veto the bill were "entirely unfounded and unjustified."

"If I were to express an opinion," he continued, "I think the President would probably state that the bill does not go the full distance it should go, and that subsequent legislation will be necessary to correct some of the defects which exist in the present bill."

A Congressional friend of Mr. Roosevelt said today that once the President had the basic power to fix prices, through an administrator, he would be in a much better position to ask for strengthening amendments. A veto, he pointed out, would only reopen the six-month controversy.

### Approved Program

The program, as approved by Congress, would authorize a price administrator to place ceilings on any prices which threatened to become dis-

proportionately high and impede the war effort. The base period for all such ceilings except on farm products would be from October 1 to October 15, 1941.

No agricultural ceilings could be fixed at less than the highest of one of the following: 110 per cent. of parity, the average market prices from 1919 to 1929 or the October 1 or December 15 market level. Parity is a price which would give farm products the same purchasing power they had in 1909-14.

Moreover, the prior approval of Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, would be required in order to establish a ceiling.

Business could be licensed to help enforce the program, with the licenses revokable only after two violations of orders. The measure provides also for rent control in defense areas.

## WICKARD WARNS ON FARM PRICES

He Will Do All To Maintain  
Parity, And All To Curb

JAN 28 1942

Ceilings And Rationing Will  
Result Otherwise, Secretary Declares

[By the Associated Press]  
Atlanta, Jan. 28—Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, told farmers today they must be satisfied with parity prices, and warned that "an angry public will rebel" at attempts to profiteer.

"I am going to do all I can to keep prices up to parity," he said. "I am going to do all that I can to keep them from going much beyond parity."

In general, parity is defined as a price that will enable a farmer to buy with the money from his products an amount of necessary goods, equipment, etc., similar to the amount of goods the same amount of products purchased on an average between 1909 and 1914.

### Proof Of Time

Wickard said "time has proved that

parity in most instances means what it is supposed to mean—a fair return to farmers and fair cost to consumers."

The Agriculture Department's economists, in their current crop situation report, say their judgment is that farm prices "will average around parity for 1942," the Secretary said.

He said this situation obtained because of the "abundant production of two record crop and live-stock years in a row, and the prospects of a third record year coming up."

Should farm prices rise substantially above parity, Wickard added, "we will have to accept ceilings and rationing."

### Oil Crops Stressed

The Secretary called for unlimited increases in oil-bearing crops, especially peanuts and soybeans. He urged that the South "get away from its dependence on a few cash crops." The South's principal cash crop is cotton.

Wickard spoke at a meeting of State Farm War Boards of sixteen Southern and East Central States.

The Secretary called on the nation's farmers to increase production for the war effort of all the United Nations, "with every ounce of our effort and skill . . . in the face of the fact that labor, supplies and equipment will not be plentiful."

## Sugar Hoarders Face Fines or Prison Terms

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—Fines or prison terms may be imposed on persons who conceal the amount of sugar they have on hand, it was said today at the regional information headquarters of the Office of Production Management.

Householders seeking ration cards, which will be issued in a week or 10 days, may be required to sign statements revealing the extent of their supplies. Filing a false statement with a governmental agency is a criminal offense.

Officials said it was not likely ration cards would be used in restaurants, the consensus being that restaurants would receive a ration and would be permitted to determine their own method of providing sugar for customers.

## Draft Chief Predicts Tighter Selection

Hershey Says Pressure For Man  
And Woman Power May Bring  
Questions

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, said today that available man and woman power might not reach the expected number and that before long those not in the services would have to "give good reasons why they are not."

He estimated in an address before the Advertising Club that complete registration of men and women probably would show between 57 and 58 million available, as compared with 60 million previously estimated.

He added that since it takes the labor of about ten persons to supply one fighting man, an army of between five and six million would be the most that could be raised, although this number might not be sufficient.

## AXIS GROUP REACHES U. S. Party Will Be Held Pending Exchange Arrangements

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—More than one hundred Axis nationals, about fifty of them diplomats, arrived here on a ship today to await exchange.

Presumably from Colombia, the diplomats were sent to White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., for internment, and the non-diplomats were to be taken to internment camps in the East.

### 24 Nurses Made Crossing

FORT KNOX, Ky., Jan. 28 (AP)—Making the successful crossing to Northern Ireland with the American Expeditionary Force were twenty-four nurses who had been in training at Fort Knox.

The post command said the nurses, under the command of Lieutenant Agnes J. Keane, of New Castle, Pa., left here Jan. 8.

## Czech Dumped Molten Metal on Nazi Officers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The story of how a munitions worker named Vacek in German-occupied

Czechoslovakia recently killed 14 German army officers by dumping molten metal on them from a crane, and then committed suicide by jumping to the ground was related today by Vladimir Hurban, the Czech minister.

The incident occurred recently in the big Skoda Works in Pilsen, the minister said. With Jan Ciechanowski, the Polish ambassador, the minister was describing to reporters the "well organized" sabotage against Germany in those occupied countries.

The ambassador said the anti-German campaign continued on a well-organized scale and was "making progress"—so much so, in fact, that Germany still had to keep a large number of troops in Poland to maintain order.

Hurban described the campaign in his country as "undetected" sabotage, such as slowing down of manufacturing of guns and dropping of chemicals in oil. This was more effective, he said, than the shooting of German officers on the streets as in Occupied France.

## Earle Due In U. S. In Next Day Or Two

Former Minister To Bulgaria To  
Hold First Reunion With Family  
In Two Years

Haverford, Pa., Jan. 28 (AP)—Mrs. George H. Earle said today she had been informed by the State Department that her husband, who was United States Minister to Bulgaria, will arrive in the United States "within the next day or two."

The former Pennsylvania Governor and his entire legation staff left Sofia last December after Bulgaria's declaration of war upon the United States. They arrived safely in Istanbul December 27 and Earle headed home by way of Cairo.

His family is planning its first reunion in two years February 12.

## Hill Denied New Trial On Charges Of Perjury

Fish's Aide Expected To Be Sentenced Feb. 6 On 2 Counts Growing Out Of Nazi Probe

Washington, Jan. 28 (AP)—Justice F.

Dickinson Letts denied in District Court today the request of George Hill, a secretary in the office of Representative Fish (Rep., N. Y.) for a new trial on charges of perjury growing out of a grand-jury investigation of Nazi activities.

Hill, convicted on two perjury charges, contended that evidence was improperly admitted during his trial and that William Power Maloney, Special Assistant Attorney General, was guilty of misconduct in the prosecution.

Justice Letts said Hill probably would be sentenced February 6.

## New Alien Curb Modified Over Protest by Dies

Bill Sent to Roosevelt Drops  
Mention of Communists  
and Bund Organizations

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Over the protests of Martin Dies, Democrat, of Texas, chairman of the committee investigating un-American activities that "there must be an end to this suicidal policy of coddling the tools and dupes of foreign powers," the House today modified legislation tightening provisions of the Alien Agent Registration Act.

It struck out specific mention of the Communist party, the German-American Bund and the Kyffhauserbund on an Administration plea not to "inflammate the international situation."

The legislation requires foreign agents to label their propaganda, extends the registration requirements to agents here whose propaganda is aimed at Latin-American countries, and clarifies enforcement provisions of the 1938 act. It also transfers enforcement from the state to the Justice Department.

Refusal of the Senate to accept Dies-sponsored amendments which the House originally had adopted, mentioning the bunds and the Communist party by name, had sent the bill to conference. Today's action was on the conferees' recommendation for elimination of the amendments.

They were removed by voice vote

after Representative Dies's motion to recommit the bill was rejected in the same manner. The Senate then approved the compromise bill and it was sent to the President.

Majority Leader John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, and Hatton W. Summers, Democrat, of Texas, chairmen of the Judiciary Committee, led the fight against the Dies proposals, arguing that it was unnecessary and unwise to mention the three organizations.

"Have we got any more people fighting on our side than we need?" Representative Summers asked. "If we are seeking to kick Russia, then there's mighty good sense in these amendments. This is no time for child's play or play to the galleries."

Representative McCormack insisted that the original bill "covers everybody" and there was no need to single out the Communist party and the Bund.

"We are at war," the Democratic leader shouted. "This is not the time to inflame that international situation . . . that is beneficial to our beloved country."

But Representative Dies protested that the bill without his amendments "fails to reach the large class of foreign agents in this country."

"A fear of displeasing foreign powers and a maudlin attitude toward fifth columnists was largely responsible" for the Pearl Harbor incident, he charged, and warned that "unless the government adopts an alert attitude there will occur on the West Coast a tragedy that will make Pearl Harbor sink into insignificance."

Representative Dies announced that within a week or two he would make public "a full and complete report" on Japanese espionage and sabotage in this country showing "the true attitude of official Washington toward the whole fifth column question."

"If the Communist party is sincere in its formal declaration that there is no connection between it and the Soviet Union or any agency of the Soviet Union, why should the Soviet Union be offended" by the amendments, he asked.

"Have we come to the time when we dare not legislate on matters concerning a domestic organization because of the fear of displeasing some foreign dictator?" he demanded. "Does any one think for a moment that Stalin would tolerate on Russian soil an American organization to promote the principles of Americanism?"

## Nazi Plan To Sell Lowlands Gem Loot In U. S. Recounted

4 Men And Corporation Charged At N. Y. In Alleged  
Scheme To Finance Axis Propaganda In America

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 28—A bizarre scheme whereby German agents sought to unload in United States markets millions of dollars worth of diamonds found in occupied Belgium and the Netherlands was recounted today in a Federal indictment charging four men and a New York corporation with conspiracy in dumping loot and spoils of war.

Success of the plan, whereby the German high command was to finance Axis propaganda in the Americas, depended largely on the effect of an elaborate code and communications system designed to deceive the British censorship, the indictment said.

### Defendants Named

The defendants named were:

THE PIONEER IMPORT CORPORATION.

WERNER VON CLEMM, its president, said by the Government to be a cousin of the wife of German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop.

CARL VON CLEMM, Werner's twin brother, said to be a German emissary in Italy.

ERNEST CREMER, manager of the Diamond Control Office, a regulative body established by the Nazis in the Low Countries following their occupation by Germany in 1940.

CARLOS HOEFTNER, European vice-president of Pioneer Corporation, and believed to be now in Germany.

Werner von Clemm was arrested at his office and held in \$10,000 bail by order of Federal Judge Simon H. Rifkind, when he pleaded innocent later this afternoon.

### Most Of Assets Frozen

His lawyer said it would be virtually impossible for von Clemm to raise \$10,000, since most of his assets had been frozen by the United States Treasury. Von Clemm lives with his wife and two children in a 200-year-old Dutch Colonial home on a 130-acre estate at Syosset, N. Y.

This is how the diamonds were

looted, relayed to the world in this country, as recounted by the Federal attorney, Mathias Correa:

After the Germans had taken Antwerp and found the booty, they formed the Diamond Control Office and ordered all diamond holders to register their holdings. The office then urged dealers who had contacts in the United States to sell their jewels here.

### Merchants Refused To Buy

When American merchants refused to buy—President Roosevelt had signed a proclamation freezing Belgian and Dutch credit—the Germans took over the jewels after paying off the dealers in "occupation" currency and routed them here through Germany and Russia.

A major portion of the receipts was to be turned over to the German high command.

Correa said that Werner von Clemm worked out a code system here through reation of firms in Switzerland, Portugal, Brazil and Argentina.

One message delivered to von Clemm warned him that it would be no longer advisable to ship diamonds here through the usual Russian route. The message, "Aunt Kate dying fast," meant "Peace with Russia dying fast," Correa said.

### \$300,000 Worth Held

Bruno Schachner, Assistant United States Attorney, whom Correa credited with smashing the conspiracy, said the Treasury Department now possessed \$300,000 worth of semi-precious and synthetic gems which he said were detained under an order freezing German assets after they had been sent to Werner von Clemm.

In addition, he said they had \$100,000 worth of diamonds allegedly shipped from Germany to the Pioneer Corporation, and had traced to the same corporation the sale of an additional \$50,000 worth of diamonds from the same source.

## In the War Zone

Nature of Action in Africa and Orient  
Indicates Axis Effort to Envelop Near East

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

From the battle amidst the swirling sandstorms of the great Libyan desert, eastward to the fierce struggle in the wet heat of the Malayan jungle north of Singapore, is better than 6,500 miles.

One end of that long line, which reaches a quarter of the way around the globe, has its source in a vital war-spot of the western theater. The other rests on a key position of the allied defense in the new battle of the Orient.

It's a far reach between these two scenes of conflict, and it takes a stretch of imagination to realize that they not only aren't wholly separate operations, but are closely and vitally associated as part and parcel of the same world-wide war. They cannot be disassociated or treated as distinct units for military purposes, as many people have been trying to do.

### Strategy Grows Clearer.

Indeed, so closely are they interlocked that it strikes me we can see in them the beginnings of a grand Axis strategy which envisages a vast triple squeeze against the Allied defense that stretches from the Mediterranean to the western Pacific.

To be sure, the Axis drives at Libya and Singapore are to a degree separate operations in the development of the strategy for the European and the Pacific theater. But they also are the

flanks of a great pincers movement, which are calculated to be co-ordinated in the approaching spring with a German drive down into the Caucasus or the Middle East toward the oil and other supplies which Hitler must have to maintain his fighting machine.

Within the claws of this, if they could be closed, would lie the resources and military power which

would mean victory for the Axis—Egypt, the Suez Canal, the Middle East, the vast Indian empire, and control of the Burma Road. The idea seems grandiose at first glance, but it's not so far-fetched as might appear and there can be no doubt that the Nazis and Japs are working toward that goal.

### Libya Held as Base.

Hitler's efforts to maintain a hold on Libya have several strategic reasons back of them, but his chief purpose is to secure a base from which to strike again from the west at Egypt and the Suez Canal. This operation would be synchronized with a drive into the Middle East, thus creating a pincers movement on Egypt and the canal.

Hitler has been maneuvering to carry out that scheme ever since Italy came into the war

and made Libya available as a base. Now the entrance of Japan into the conflict gives a chance to expand the idea and put another claw on the pincers.

Hitler may be expected to strike at Russia again in the spring and one of his main objectives will be to break down into the Caucasus. If he can't achieve that readily, he may attempt to drive his way through Turkey into the Middle East.

Whether the Russians, and the Allies in the Middle East, will be able to hold the attack will depend mainly on the amount of equipment available to them.

Gen. Leonid Govorov a couple of days ago said German prisoners had disclosed that the Nazis

wanted to hit the Reds while Germany still had a superiority in tanks. Gen. Govorov thought the question of whether the enemy would have that superiority in the spring would depend partly on the Allied pledges to provide tanks.

The position at the moment in these major conflicts at the ends of our Libyan-Singapore line has been summed up for us by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. Mr. Roosevelt says Australia and the Dutch East Indies are to be held as bases for a Pacific offensive. Mr. Churchill declares that Singapore will be held to the last ditch, and he says of the Egyptian situation that it never has been so favorable as now since the fall of France and the entrance of Italy into the war.

LONDON—FIRST ADD BEAVERBROOK (DAY) I I I OWN NECESSITIES.  
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PROMISE TO SEND AMERICAN TROOPS TO NORTHERN  
IRELAND WAS GIVEN AT THE END OF A MEETING WHICH BEGAN IN THE PRESIDENT'S  
LIBRARY ONE HOUR AFTER THE ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON OF CHURCHILL AND BEAVER-  
BROOK, THE LATTER SAID.  
JAN 29 1942  
OF BRITAIN'S PRESENT PRODUCTION, BEAVERBROOK SAID: "WE ARE TURNING  
OUT GUNS I I I AT THE RATE OF 30,000 A YEAR. I I I BY THE END OF  
1942, IT IS ESTIMATED BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF WEAPONS AND INSTRU-  
MENT PRODUCTION THAT THE OUTPUT WILL REACH THE RATE OF 40,000 A YEAR.  
I PREDICT A RATE OF 45,000 GUNS, AND LET ME TELL YOU THAT 30,000 GUNS  
EXCEEDS THE TOTAL OF GUNS PRODUCED IN BRITAIN IN THE WHOLE OF THE LAST

WAR."

IN SPITE OF THIS HIGH RATE, BEAVERBROOK SAID, CHURCHILL "IS NEVER SATISFIED."

JAN 29 1942

"HE IS ALWAYS ASKING FOR MORE," BEAVERBROOK SAID. "HE IS CONTINUALLY QUESTIONING US, ENQUIRING INTO OUR PLANS, ASKING US TO ENLARGE AND EXTEND THE SCOPE OF OUR OPERATIONS. NOW THE PRESIDENT IS AFTER THE SAME THING."

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA--ADD CHURCHILL X X X IN LONDON. WHILE PRAISING BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL FOR DOING "A MAGNIFICENT JOB", THE SYDNEY MIRROR DECLARED TODAY THAT THE "RECORD OF BRITAIN IN THIS WAR IS A RECORD OF TERRIBLE BLUNDERS."

"IT COMES AS A GREAT SHOCK," THE PAPER SAID COMMENTING ON CHURCHILL'S ADDRESS YESTERDAY BEFORE THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS, "THAT MR. CHURCHILL SHOULD CLAIM ALL THESE BLUNDERS AS HIS OWN, BUT IT IS KNOWN THAT MANY OF THEM WERE MADE BY MEN AROUND HIM."

"GREAT LEADERS NEED ABLE LIEUTENANTS, AND MR. CHURCHILL HAS NOT GOT THEM."

THE MIRROR SAID CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT THAT NO OBSTACLES WOULD BE PLACED IN THE WAY OF RELEASING AUSTRALIAN TROOPS OVERSEAS FOR HOME DEFENSE DUTY WAS AMBIGUOUS, BECAUSE NO TRANSPORT HAD BEEN PROVIDED.

WASH--185--~~THE REPUBLICS~~ ADD F.D.R.-RIO. MEETING  
THE STATE DEPARTMENT TONIGHT MADE PUBLIC THE FOLLOWING EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES BETWEEN THE TWO CHIEF EXECUTIVES: (ABOUT 350)

RIO DE JANEIRO, JAN. 15, 1942

HIS EXCELLENCY

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF

AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

I HAVE THE HONOR TO ADVISE YOUR EXCELLENCY THAT I HAVE JUST DECLARED OPEN THE THIRD MEETING FOR CONSULTATION OF THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. I CONGRATULATE MYSELF AS WELL AS YOUR EXCELLENCY ON THIS VERY IMPORTANT EVENT WHICH WILL MARK, I AM CERTAIN, AN AUSPICIOUS DATE IN THE ANNALS OF THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLES. I AM CONVINCED THAT BY THIS MEETING IN RIO DE JANEIRO THE COMMON DEFENSE OF THE CONTINENT AND POLITICAL UNITY OF AMERICA WILL BE STRENGTHENED.

GETULIO VARGAS, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL.

--BASH--

HIS EXCELLENCY

DR. GETULIO VARGAS

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO

THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT BRAZIL HAS SEVERED RELATIONS WITH GERMANY, JAPAN AND ITALY HAS JUST REACHED ME. IT ASSURES ME ONCE MORE OF THE SUPPORT OF YOUR GREAT COUNTRY AT A TIME OF BITTER STRUGGLE AGAINST FORCES WHOSE ACTIONS AND POLICIES HAVE BEEN UNANIMOUSLY CONDEMNED BY THE 21 AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PAST TEN DAYS HAVE INDEED FULLY AND BRILLIANTLY BORNE OUT THE PROPHECIC REMARKS CONTAINED IN YOUR WELCOME TELEGRAM OF JANUARY 15 ADVISING ME OF THE INAUGURATION OF THE THIRD

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CONSULTATIVE MEETING OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

A130VZ

JAN 29 1942

I KNOW, AS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE ENTIRE CONTINENT, THE GREAT DEBT OF GRATITUDE WHICH WE ALL OWE TO YOUR CLEAR-SIGHTED LEADERSHIP. CONTINENTAL SOLIDARITY, AS DEFINED BY YOU IN YOUR ADDRESS OF GREETING TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS, HAS BEEN GREATLY STRENGTHENED. THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS HAVE WON A MAGNIFICENT TRIUMPH OVER THOSE WHO HAVE ENDEAVORED TO SOW DISUNITY AMONG THEM AND TO PREVENT THEM FROM TAKING ACTION ESSENTIAL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THEIR LIBERTIES. THAT TRIUMPH HAS BEEN SEALED BY THE PROMPT AND FORTHRIGHT DECISION OF YOUR GOVERNMENT AND OF THE OTHER AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE REACHED SIMILAR DECISIONS.

YOUR PERSONAL FRIENDSHIP IN THESE CRITICAL TIMES IS A SOURCE OF CONSTANT INSPIRATION TO ME. THE DETERMINATION AND VISION WITH WHICH YOU ARE MEETING THE EMERGENCY WHICH CONFRONTS FREE PEOPLES EVERYWHERE HAVE GREATLY HEARTENED THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

TOKYO, (FROM JAPANESE BROADCASTS) THURSDAY, JAN. 29-(AP)-THE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY THAT JAPANESE PLANES HAVE BOMBED THE RANGOON AIRDROME BOTH DAY AND NIGHT YESTERDAY AND SHOT DOWN NINE ENEMY PLANES. FIVE OTHERS WERE BELIEVED SHOT DOWN, IT SAID, WHILE "ONE JAPANESE AIRCRAFT DIVED HEADLONG INTO AN ENEMY POSITION."

TOKYO, (FROM JAPANESE BROADCASTS)-THURSDAY, JAN. 29-(AP)-IMPERIAL JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY SINKING OF THE BRITISH DESTROYER THANET OFF THE EAST COAST OF MALAYA BY TWO JAPANESE DESTROYERS.

JAN 29 1942

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE THANET AND ANOTHER BRITISH DESTROYER, THE VAMPIRE, WERE ATTEMPTING TO IMPEDE JAPANESE LANDING OPERATIONS. IT SAID THE VAMPIRE STEAMED AWAY AND THAT NEITHER OF THE JAPANESE DESTROYERS WAS DAMAGED.

BARCELONA, JAN. 28-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO SAID TONIGHT THAT NEW STATE LAWS ARE IN PREPARATION FOR SPAIN WHICH WILL PROVE THAT "SPAIN DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A DICTATORIAL STATE."

THE NEW LAWS, HE TOLD A MEETING OF SYNDICATE INDUSTRIAL LEADERS, "WILL CREATE A HIERARCHAL STATE IN WHICH ALL COLLABORATIONS ARE POSSIBLE."

HE TOLD THE INDUSTRIALISTS THAT THE STATE HAD NO DESIRE TO RESTRAIN THE INITIATIVE OF PRIVATE BUSINESS, BUT HE SAID THAT IT HAD ITS CHANNELS OF EXPRESSION IN THE SYNDICATES.

FRANCO SAID HE WOULD NOT PERMIT RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE "SPAIN THAT LED TO THE REPUBLIC NOR OF THE SPAIN THAT LOST THE GREATEST PARTS OF THE FATHERLAND."

"THE DOOR IS NOT CLOSED," HE SAID, "ON THE INSTALLATION OF THE TRADITIONAL POWERS THAT ESTABLISHED THE EMPIRE."

STOCKHOLM, JAN 28-(AP)-GEN. NIKOLAUS VON FALKENHORST, WHO SINCE LAST JUNE HAS BEEN IN COMMAND OF GERMAN-FINNISH FORCES ON THE RUSSIAN NORTH FRONT, RETURNED TO OSLO TODAY AND RESUMED COMMAND OF THE GERMAN FORCES IN NORWAY.

JAN 29 1942  
THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER DAGEN NYHETER REPORTED TODAY THAT HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF GERMAN WOMEN HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE FACTORIES OF THE OCCUPIED COUNTRIES TO PRODUCE NEW WAR MATERIALS TO REPLACE THOSE LOST IN THE LONG AND COSTLY AFRICAN AND RUSSIAN CAMPAIGNS.

THE CORRESPONDENT SAID THAT 2,100,000 FOREIGNERS, INCLUDING BOTH MEN AND WOMEN, FROM 27 NATIONS ARE DOING FORCED LABOR IN GERMANY.

IT IS DIFFICULT, THE CORRESPONDENT SAID, TO FORCE THE RUSSIANS TO WORK. OUT OF SEVERAL MILLION RUSSIAN PRISONERS, ONLY 300,000 ARE WORKING FOR GERMANY, HE SAID.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT., JAN. 28-(AP)-A FORMER SOLDIER IN THE UNITED STATES AND FRENCH ARMIES, ROBERT ROGER DU MONTE, 42, OF PHILLIPS, WIS., HAS JOINED THE CANADIAN ARMY HERE "TO GET SQUARE WITH THE NAZIS" FOR SHOOTING TWO OF HIS OLDER BROTHERS IN A CONCENTRATION CAMP.

DU MONTE, NATIVE OF PARIS, WAS ACCEPTED FOR A FORESTRY REGIMENT WHEN HE APPEARED HERE TODAY WITH A LETTER SHOWING HE HAD BEEN REJECTED BY THE UNITED STATES ARMY WITH WHICH HE SERVED FROM 1919 TO 1925. HIS AGE BARRED HIM FROM U.S. FORCES.

"I HEARD ABOUT MY BROTHERS BEING SHOT TWO MONTHS AGO," DU MONTE

SAID, "MY MOTHER WROTE ME FROM PARIS. I WAS FURIOUS. MY BROTHERS WERE OFFICERS AS MY FATHER HAD BEEN BEFORE THEM AND I HAVE A GOOD IDEA OF HOW THE GERMANS TREAT FRENCH OFFICERS."

JAN 29 1942  
DU MONTE WAS A PROFESSIONAL BOXER IN THE MIDDLE 1920'S AND HAS FOUGHT IN 57 AMATEUR AND 97 PROFESSIONAL BOUTS. HE SAID HE WAS FOURTH IN THE NATIONAL LIGHTWEIGHT RANKINGS IN 1929 WHEN SAMMY MANDELL WAS CHAMPION OF THAT DIVISION.

LONDON, JAN. 28-(AP)-A PROPOSAL FOR A JOINT UNITED STATES-BRITISH COMMITTEE TO STUDY WORLD MARKETS, TARIFFS AND LIKE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS WAS PLACED BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY BY RONALD TREE, CONSERVATIVE, WHO MARRIED THE FORMER MRS. HENRY PERKINS FIELD OF CHICAGO.

PRAISING THE EFFECT OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON, THE RESOLUTION ADDED "BUT I WAS ONLY THE BEGINNING." "IF WE ARE TO REMOVE JEALOUSIES AND MISUNDERSTANDINGS WHICH HAVE ARISEN OVER THE YEARS," THE RESOLUTION SAID, "X X X WE SHOULD NOT WAIT UNTIL THE WAR IS WON. WHEN THE WAR ENDS THERE WILL BE A TENDENCY FOR AMERICA TO REVERT TO ISOLATION."

LONDON, JAN 28-(AP)-ANY JAPANESE ATTEMPT TO INVAD E AUSTRALIA NOW PROBABLY WOULD STRETCH RESOURCES OF THE ORIENTAL EMPIRE "BEYOND THE ELASTIC POINT," A BRITISH AUTHORITY SAID TODAY. JAN 29 1942

"SUCH A JAPANESE EFFORT WOULD PRESENT GREAT DIFFICULTIES INVOLVING AN ENORMOUS DISPERSAL OF EFFORT FOR THE ALREADY EXTENDED WAR MACHINE," HE ADDED. "IT IS DOUBTFUL WHETHER THE JAPANESE WOULD TIE UP SHIPPING, AIR AND LAND FORCES THAT SUCH A MOVE WOULD ENTAIL."

(THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT HAS APPEALED URGENTLY TO BOTH LONDON AND WASHINGTON FOR ASSISTANCE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST INVADERS WHO

30.24 14503 30.24-14503  
HAVE GAINED Footholds ON AUSTRALIAN ISLANDS LYING FROM 100 TO 800 MILES NORTH OF THE COMMONWEALTH.)

THE AUTHORITY SAID THE GREATEST MENACE TO THE TASMAN SEA AREA BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND LAY IN THE FACT THAT THE JAPANESE NOW COULD RAID COASTAL AND OVERSEAS SHIPPING FROM NEWLY-WON BASES IN NEW GUINEA AND THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

SUCH RAIDS ON SHIPPING WERE DESCRIBED AS POTENTIALLY MORE TROUBLESOME FOR THE ALLIES THAN AN INVASION ATTEMPT BECAUSE THEY MIGHT REDUCE THE IMPORTANT FLOW OF MUNITIONS FROM AUSTRALIA.

JAN 29 1942  
LONDON, JAN. 28-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WAS URGED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY TO CONSULT WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON MAKING JOINT REPRESENTATIONS TO PREMIER EAMON DE VALERA OF EIRE FOR THE USE OF EIRE'S SEAPORTS AND BASES FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

THE REQUEST CAME FROM REV. DR. JAMES LITTLE, CONSERVATIVE, WHO ARGUED THAT THE ALLIES NEEDED THESE BASES "URGENTLY." IN A WRITTEN REPLY CLEMENT ATTLEE, LORD PRIVY SEAL, SAID THE PRIME MINISTER "DOES NOT WISH TO MAKE ANY FURTHER STATEMENT ON THIS SUBJECT AT THE PRESENT TIME."

LONDON, JAN. 28-(AP)-THE 19-DAY STRIKE IN THE KENT COAL MINES WAS SETTLED TODAY BY A NEGOTIATED AGREEMENT.

THE MINERS WON AN INCREASE IN WAGES TO A RATE OF \$1.05 A SHIFT, PLUS A WAR BONUS OF 10 CENTS AND 25 CENTS FOR EACH TON OF COAL MINED.

LONDON, JAN. 28-(AP)-GEORGE WHITFIELD, NIDDELBROUGH FRUIT DEALER, WAS FINED \$2,400 AND SENT TO PRISON FOR SIX MONTHS TODAY FOR CHARGING AN EXCESSIVE PRICE FOR APPLES.

FOLKESTONE, ENGLAND, JAN. 29-(AP)-BRITISH FIGHTER PLANES SWIFT OVER THE STRAIT OF DOVER TODAY IN THE DIRECTION OF GERMAN-OCCUPIED FRANCE AND RETURNED A SHORT WHILE LATER WITHOUT ANY INDICATION THAT THEY HAD ENCOUNTERED OPPOSITION.

JAN 29 1942  
BELFAST, NORTHERN IRELAND, JAN. 28-(AP)-ARMORED CARS AND SCORES OF POLICE PATROLLED THE ROUTE OF THE FUNERAL PROCESSION TODAY OF JOSEPH MALONE, IRISH REVOLUTIONARY ARMY MEMBER WHO DIED IN PRISON ON THE ISLE OF WIGHT TO WHICH HE WAS SENTENCED AFTER A LONDON THEATRE.

THE FUNERAL HAS MADE THE OCCASION FOR A PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION. FOUR PERSONS WERE ARRESTED BY POLICE AS MOURNERS LEFT THE SOCIETY.

cairo, jan. 28 (ap).-alfred duff cooper arrived here today on ship route to london from singapore, where he was resident commissioner for <sup>far</sup> eastern affairs.

BERN, SWITZERLAND--ADD QUISLING X X X X HERE TODAY.

IN AN  
THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER SAYS WHETHER ~~QUISLING~~ COULD  
DISPATCH SAID QUISLING PROBABLY WOULD OCCUPY A POST SIMILAR TO  
THAT OF ADMIRAL ~~RODOLPH~~ NICHOLAS HENRIK, RECENT OF NARVIK,  
AND THAT ULRIKH STANG, FORMER COUNCILLOR OF THE NORWEGIAN  
LEGATION IN BERLIN, WOULD BE NAMED THE QUISLING GOVERNMENT'S  
MINISTER TO BERLIN.

JAN 29 1942

A NUMBER OF OTHER OFFICIALS ALSO ARE TO BE ASSIGNED TO  
NEW GOVERNMENT POSTS, THE DISPATCH SAID. ~~ALL SWITZERLAND~~

MOSCOW, JAN. 28-(AP)-ALL MOSCOW NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED

WITHOUT COMMENT TODAY ~~RECORDED~~ ACCOUNTS OF THE LANDING OF  
UNITED STATES FORCES IN NORTHERN IRELAND.

THE STORIES WERE NOT FEATURED, ALTHOUGH THEY WERE  
DETAILED, THEY APPEARED ON BACK PAGES ALONG WITH OTHER FOREIGN  
DISPATCHES.

(FROM GERMAN BROADCAST 12 JAN 28)  
BERLIN, JAN. 28-(OFFICIAL BROADCAST BEGINS AT 12:30)

DISPATCH FROM OSLO REPORTED TODAY THAT A NORWEGIAN CITIZEN HAD BEEN  
DEPORTED BY A FIRING SQUAD FOR DISTRIBUTING ~~ARMED~~ GERMAN TROOPS  
PROPAGANDA PAMPHLETS DESCRIBED AS SUBVERSIVE. JAN 29 1942

ANOTHER NORWEGIAN WAS SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS FOR  
DISTRIBUTING PAMPHLETS CONTAINING "GRAVE INSULTS AGAINST GERMAN"

OTTAWA, ONT., JAN. 28-(CANADIAN PRESS)-THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE  
BOARD ANNOUNCED TODAY ALL INDUSTRIAL USERS OF SUGAR HAVE BEEN  
ASKED BY SUGAR ADMINISTRATOR S.R. NOBLE TO SUBMIT STATEMENTS SHOWING  
QUARTERLY PURCHASES OF SUGAR FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1939, 1940 AND  
1941 AND A RECORD OF STOCK ON HAND JAN. 24.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID REFINERS AND WHOLESALERS HAVE BEEN  
INSTRUCTED TO MAKE NO FURTHER DELIVERIES TO INDUSTRIAL USERS  
"UNLESS THE LATTER REPRESENT THAT THEY ARE SHORT OF SUPPLIES WITH  
WHICH TO CARRY ON, WHEN REFINERS AND WHOLESALERS HAVE DISCRETION TO  
DELIVER UP TO TWO WEEKS' SUPPLY."

IN THIS PERIOD IT IS EXPECTED INDUSTRIAL USERS WILL HAVE SUPPLIED  
NOBLE WITH THE REQUIRED INFORMATION AND THE EXTENT OF  
RESTRICTION ON THE USE OF SUGAR IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES WILL HAVE  
BEEN DECIDED.

MONTevideo, URUGUAY, JAN. 28-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF THE

INTERIOR ISSUED A DECREE TODAY DISSOLVING THE FUNDACION ESPAOLA  
WHICH AUTHORITIES DESCRIBED AS A BRANCH OF THE SPANISH FULANCE.

THE ACTION FOLLOWED QUICKLY AFTER URUGUAY'S SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS  
WITH THE AXIS. JAN 29 1942

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OTTAWA, JAN 28-(AP)-THOUGH CANADA'S POPULATION INCREASED 1,043,110 FROM 1931 TO JUNE 2, 1941, A REDISTRIBUTION OF HOUSE OF COMMONS SEATS ON THE BASIS OF THE NEW POPULATION FIGURES WILL REDUCE THE MEMBERSHIP BY SEVEN, TRADE MINISTER MACKINNON ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE LATEST POPULATION TOTAL IS 11,419,896, COMPARED TO 10,376,786 IN 1931.

THE 245 HOUSE OF COMMONS SEATS ARE ALLOTTED TO EACH PROVINCE ON A POPULATION BASIS, WITH 45 SEATS FOR QUEBEC AS THE STANDARD FIGURE. THE REDISTRIBUTION, UNDER WHICH SASKATCHEWAN WILL HAVE 17 SEATS INSTEAD OF 21 AND MANITOBA 14 INSTEAD OF 17, BECOMES EFFECTIVE FOR THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION, WHICH MAY NOT TAKE PLACE UNTIL 1945 IF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO REMAIN IN OFFICE FOR ITS FULL PERMISSIBLE TERM.

JAN 29 1942

THE 1941 POPULATION FIGURES BY PROVINCES, WITH 1931 FIGURES IN PARENTHESES:

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND 93,919 (58,038); NOVA SCOTIA 573,190 (512,840); NEW BRUNSWICK 433,377 (405,219); QUEBEC 3,319,640 (2,874,774); ONTARIO 3,756,632 (3,431,683); MANITOBA 722,447 (700,139); SASKATCHEWAN 887,747 (921,785); ALBERTA 788,393 (731,605); BRITISH COLUMBIA 809,203 (694,263); YUKON 4,687 (4,230); NORTHWEST TERRITORIES 10,661 (9,204).

WINNIPEG, JAN. 28-(AP)-THE POSSIBILITY OF A GENERAL LABOR SHORTAGE THROUGHOUT WESTERN CANADA WHEN SPRING FIELD WORK STARTS WAS SEEN TODAY BY FARMERS IN VARIOUS SECTIONS WHILE MANAGERS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA INDICATED THE OUTLOOK WAS NOT TOO PROMISING.

AT LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., W.E. MCCUTCHEON, MANAGER OF THE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, SAID THAT ONLY 129 MEN NOW ARE REGISTERED WITH THAT OFFICE, ONLY ABOUT 40 OF THESE FARM WORKERS, AND THAT "A STRONG DEMAND RIGHT NOW WOULD ABSORB THE AVAILABLE SUPPLY OF MEN WITHIN A FEW DAYS."

SASKATCHEWAN EMPLOYMENT BUREAU MANAGERS SAID "UNDOUBTEDLY THERE WILL BE A SHORTAGE OF FARM LABOR IN THE SPRING." AT SASKATOON, THE BUREAU REPORTED EXPERIENCED DAIRYMEN WERE SCARCE.

THE MANAGER OF THE WINNIPEG EMPLOYMENT AND CLAIMS OFFICE SAID THERE WAS NO SHORTAGE OF REGISTRANTS "BUT WE CAN'T GET THE MEN TO TAKE THE JOBS."

JAN 29 1942

"MEN WHO ARE EXPERIENCED IN FARM WORK SEEM TO BE HOLDING BACK FROM TAKING FARM JOBS," HE SAID. "SO FAR THERE ARE NO COMPLAINTS FROM FARMERS ABOUT LABOR SHORTAGE, BUT NO DOUBT IT WILL BE DIFFERENT IN THE SPRING."

NEW YORK, JAN. 28-(AP)--LESS THAN 10 DAYS AGO, FROM PADANG ON SUMATRA'S WESTERN COAST, ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER FRANK NOEL REPORTED HIS OWN RESCUE FROM A TORPEDOED SHIP IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

TODAY TWO OF NOEL'S PICTURES TAKEN PRIOR TO HIS DEPARTURE FROM SINGAPORE WERE TRANSMITTED BY RADIO FROM LONDON TO NEW YORK-- SHOWING VICTIMS OF JAPANESE BOMBING RAIDS IN SINGAPORE. THE PICTURES IMMEDIATELY WERE RE-TRANSMITTED FROM COAST TO COAST BY WIREPHOTO.

WHILE HIS PICTURES WERE EN ROUTE BY AIR TO LONDON, NOEL HIMSELF, SUFFERING LEG INJURIES AND SUNBURN AFTER DAYS IN A LIFEBOAT, WAS LOSING NO TIME IN ATTAINING HIS NEXT OBJECTIVE DESPITE WAR TIME TRAVEL DIFFICULTIES.

LESS THAN A WEEK AFTER HIS LIFEBOAT ARRIVAL IN PADANG, NOEL HAD MANAGED TO BRIDGE THE 1,500-MILE GAP FROM THAT POINT TO CALCUTTA, WHERE HE IS NOW HEADQUARTERING--READY FOR MORE ACTION.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 28-(AP)--ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OWEN J. ROBERTS OF THE SUPREME COURT DECLARED TODAY HE DOES NOT "UNDERSTAND THE SMUGNESS OF THE UNITED STATES" ABOUT THE DANGERS FACING THE NATION.

ROBERTS, CHAIRMAN OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE WHICH CONDUCTED THE INQUIRY INTO THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK, TOLD A LUNCHEON OF UNITED CHARITIES' WORKERS:

"I HAVE HAD, AS YOU KNOW, SOME INVESTIGATING TO DO ONLY RECENTLY, AND AT THE BOTTOM OF ALL OF IT X X X IS THIS SENSE OF SUPERIORITY AND SATISFACTION--IT CAN'T HAPPEN TO US; WE ARE TOO BIG; WE ARE TOO GREAT; WE ARE BUILDING ALL THESE PLANES; WHAT MORE WOULD YOU HAVE?"

"WELL X X X WHAT MORE WE MUST HAVE, IF WE ARE TO LIVE AS OUR ANCESTORS LIVED, AS WE HAVE LIVED IN THE PAST, IS MORE SACRIFICE FOR DEMOCRACY."

## A231 UNDATED SUBMARINE WARFARE BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AXIS SUBMARINES, RANGING THE EASTERN AMERICAN COAST FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO TO NORTHERN CANADIAN WATERS, HAVE SUNK AT LEAST 14 AMERICAN AND ALLIED SHIPS SINCE THE UNDERSEA RAIDERS APPEARED OFF NOVA SCOTIA. JAN. 12.

JAN 29 1942

LATEST ANNOUNCED BLOW WAS THE TORPEDOING OF A LARGE ALLIED PASSENGER LINER CARRYING 400 PASSENGERS AND CREW FROM BERMUDA TO AN EASTERN PORT. ONLY 71 HAVE BEEN SAVED, FIVE BODIES RECOVERED, AND 250 PERSONS ARE MISSING FROM THE LINER.

AS THIS BLOW WAS ANNOUNCED THE NAVY AT CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., SAID

THAT A SUBMARINE "DOUBTLESSLY GERMAN" HAD BEEN SIGHTED 15 MILES FROM NEARBY PORT ARANSAS AND THAT PROBABLY ANOTHER U-BOAT WAS IN THE VICINITY.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT FOLLOWED UPON LAST NIGHT'S REPORT OF A U-BOAT'S SINKING THE 7,096-TON AMERICAN TANKER FRANCIS E. POWELL OFF LEWES, DEL., WITH AN INDICATED LOSS OF THREE LIVES.

THE FATE OF ANOTHER AMERICAN TANKER, THE PAN-MAINE, 7,237 TONS, REMAINED IN DOUBT FOLLOWING A RADIO REPORT YESTERDAY AFTERNOON THAT SHE WAS BEING ATTACKED. THE PAN-MAINE CARRIED 38 MEN.

THIRTY-THREE SURVIVORS FROM A GREEK FREIGHTER AND A NORWEGIAN TANKER ARRIVED AT AN EASTERN CANADIAN PORT LAST NIGHT AND REPORTED THAT 51 MEN WERE MISSING OR DEAD IN SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS ON THEIR VESSELS.

OFFICIAL NAVY STATEMENTS LIST EIGHT SHIPS SUNK OFF THE EASTERN AMERICAN COAST IN 14 DAYS. THESE SHIPS, TOTALING 56,445 TONS, WENT DOWN WITH A LOSS OF 99 LIVES WHILE 275 MEN WERE SAVED IN WIDE-SPREAD RESCUES.

TWO AMERICAN SHIPS TOTALING 7,855 TONS WERE SUNK IN BLACKOUT

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**COLLISIONS--A CONDITION SOME SKIPPERS FEAR MORE THAN U-BOAT ATTACKS.**

GERMANY SAID YESTERDAY THAT 30 SHIPS TOTALING 228,000 TONS HAD BEEN SUNK OFF THE AMERICAN COASTS. NAVAL OFFICERS SAID THAT WAS AN EXAGGERATED SCORE.

PREVIOUSLY, IT HAD BEEN ANNOUNCED THAT THREE SHIPS HAD BEEN SUNK OFF CANADA--A LARGE PASSENGER LINER AND A NORWEGIAN FREIGHTER, BOTH ON JAN. 12, AND AN UNIDENTIFIED PANAMANIAN FREIGHTER A FEW DAYS LATER.

EJ209PES

# NAVY FLIER SINKS SUB IN ATLANTIC

## Reds Score New Major

## Triumph in 93-mile Drive

### Turns In Classic Report

"Sighted Sub Sank Same" Pilot Messages  
—Army Plane Spots  
Sub Off Los Angeles.

ARTILLERY STOPS  
JAPS IN LUZON

President Plans to Broad-  
cast Report on War  
Effort.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—  
(AP) — "Sighted Sub Sank Same."

Thus did a U. S. Navy petty officer, piloting a war-

plane somewhere on the vast ocean spaces, report to his superiors, and those superiors were so impressed by the classic brevity of the message, that they gleefully relaxed their rule of secrecy on anti-submarine warfare and gave it to the world tonight.

The petty officer's report,

whatever it lacked in literary qualities, was considered likely to go down in history with the utterances of other warriors sparing with words.

**Rivals Caesar's Famous Saying**

Julius Caesar, writing his famous "Veni, Vidi, Vici," got his message into one less word than the nameless petty officer, but the Roman runs two words over in the English translation, "I came, I saw, I conquered." Compared to the aviator, Commodore Perry was verbose with this: "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

While all detail was lacking, there was speculation that the submarine was one of those preying on coastal shipping along the Atlantic seaboard since it is only in that area that enemy subs have been reported active in recent days.

Previously five Japanese submarines had been reported sunk by American armed forces in the Pacific and 14 had been reported destroyed in the Atlantic, presumably prior to the beginning of current U-boat raiding operations.

About these operations the Navy has said only that an unidentified number of the raiders will not return home.

**Effective Counter-blows**

Simultaneously with the pilot's report, the navy issued a communique stating that "increasingly effective" counter-measures were being taken against the Atlantic raiders, but noting grimly that they were continuing operations all along the coast and "as far south as Florida."

Any mention of operations inside the Gulf of Mexico—such as had been reported by naval officials at Port Arthur and Corpus Christi, Tex., yesterday—was conspicuously lacking, and this was authoritatively interpreted as indicating that the Navy Department here was inclined to discount the validity of the Texas reports.

To date, the Atlantic U-boats are reported to have attacked 11 vessels off the United States East coast and four off the Canadian coast with casualties in dead and missing of more than 350. Of those 15, two have escaped sinking, including the tanker Pan Maine. Word that the 7,236-ton Pan Maine was "afloat and safe" came from a navy spokesman tonight, although information as to whether she had made port was withheld.

**Midway Attack Repelled**

The communique, covering naval activities in all theatres of operation, credited the Marines on Midway Island with having repelled

another Japanese attack, this time almost, if not actually, before it started.

"Two enemy submarines appeared off Midway with the intention of shelling it," the communique said. "They were driven away by the artillery of our garrison. One hit was scored on one of the attacking submarines. No damage was inflicted on the Midway garrison and there were no injuries."

Two days ago the first report of the initial Japanese attack on the island on December 7 was given out and disclosed that the Marine garrison, with a loss of two men, had damaged and driven off by artillery fire a Japanese cruiser and destroyer which shelled the island.

### Sub Is Sighted Off Los Angeles, Gets Away

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 29 (AP)—  
An enemy submarine was sighted

today a short distance off Point Vicente, overlooking Los Angeles harbor, and Navy craft went into action, dropping depth charges without apparent result, a Navy announcement said.

Hundreds of persons along the coastline heard the explosions and aircraft factory workers in the vicinity reported they heard gunfire, but an official Navy statement said:

"At 1 p. m. an Army plane on routine patrol sighted a presumably hostile submarine off Point Vicente."

"After being sighted the submarine submerged at once. Shortly thereafter two depth charges were dropped in the area by Navy planes. A patrol of air and surface craft scoured the area for several hours thereafter, with no reports of hostile forces sighted."

### Rescue Of Tanker Crew Of 28 Made By Schooner

Boston, Jan. 29 (AP)—Rescue of the entire crew of twenty-eight of a Norwegian tanker torpedoed off Nova Scotia January 21 was reported today by the Gloucester schooner Grand Marshal upon her arrival from the fishing banks.

Capt. Frank Hines, who has himself survived the sinking of two fishing vessels, related that the Grand Marshal came upon the tanker's crew in two lifeboats January 23 about sixty miles off shore. The men, all in good condition except one, who suffered an

ankle injury, were taken aboard and landed at Sherbourne, N. S.

The survivors, according to Captain Hines, said their vessel was struck by two torpedoes and literally blown into two parts, both of which still were afloat when a Canadian Coast Guard vessel investigated several days later.

## 13 PRUSA SAILORS ON SOUTH SEA ISLE

### Lifeboat Goes 2500 Miles in Thirty-one Days.

Washington, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—A lifeboat bearing thirteen American merchant seamen from a torpedoed steamship has reached a tiny South Sea Island after a thirty-one-day voyage over 2,500 miles of lonely sea—a cruel journey which ranks as an open-boat epic. The boat was one of two which set off when the 7,000-ton Prusa, owned by the Lykes Brothers Steamship Line of Houston, Tex., was torpedoed 100 miles from Honolulu at 5:30 A. M. on December 19.

The first boat, bearing the chief mate and twelve others, was picked up on December 27. The occupants reported that Capt. G.

H. Boy of Houston and twelve men were adrift in the second boat, headed for the Marshall Islands, and that nine men had been lost when the Prusa was torpedoed.

The navy received word from Wellington, New Zealand, last night that Capt. Boy's boat had landed on January 19 on Nukunau Island, one of the Gilbert group, about 2,500 miles north of New Zealand. The report was said to have been sent by the fourth officer, who reached nearby Beruin Island and made contact with British communications.

A report by the Tampa Inter-Ocean Steamship Company at

New Orleans listed the captain and ten others as rescued. Nothing was said of the two other men previous reports had indicated were aboard the boat.

## NAZIS OPERATE MAJOR FORCE OF U-BOATS HERE

**JAN 30 1942**  
**Menace to Panama Canal  
Seen in Presence of Their  
Submarines in Gulf.**

### GERMANS TAKE LONG RISKS

#### Navy Experts Hold Enemy Makes Sacrifice in Strength to Seek American Tankers.

Washington, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—The reported presence of marauding U-boats right off the coast of Texas offered fresh evidence today that Germany has shifted a major portion of its undersea war to American waters. Since enemy trans-Atlantic raiders appeared on January 12, all indications have pointed to a more concerted campaign involving much greater strength than the spectacular lone-wolf forays of a few U-boats in world war days.

The enemy is known to have sunk fourteen American or Allied ships, including five off the Canadian coast, and to have lost a number of U-boats in the process. Despite the losses, the sphere of operations appears to be widening instead of contracting.

At first, navy announcements told of hostile submarine activity off the northeastern coast, next New England was specifically mentioned, then the waters from Hatteras to Nova Scotia, and now the latest official report places raiders deep in the Gulf of Mexico—virtually an American lake.

Presumably these U-boats—a navy commandant said they were doubtlessly German—slipped through the Strait of Florida be-

tween Key West and Cuba. Their apparent mission was to prey on coastal shipping, preferably the tankers which shuttle from the Gulf oil ports. However, there was a potential threat of even more daring activity, for the Gulf of Mexico via the Yucatan Channel is a side-door entrance to the Caribbean and the inner approaches to the Panama Canal.

Whatever their objectives, the raiders were taking exceptionally long risks, for they have poked their noses into a veritable hornet's nest. A number of air and navy bases ring the gulf, and while army and navy authorities kept mum on counter-operations the belief here was that they were vigorous in nature.

The apparent shift of intensive undersea warfare to unescorted American coastwise shipping had several aspects which aroused interest here.

#### Tribute to Convoy System.

First was the enemy's evident hope of easy prey—a tacit tribute to the effectiveness of the convoy methods now employed to safeguard the vital shipments flowing to Britain.

Second was the eloquent fact that the enemy felt it necessary at this early date to carry the undersea war in concerted force as close as possible to the shore of the great arsenal of the United Nations.

And third was the sacrifice in U-boat striking strength which such operations involved.

In this connection, experts explained that as a general rule one-third of a submarine fleet is at action stations, one-third either en route to or returning from action stations, and one-third at bases for overhaul, refitting or resting their crews.

By shifting many submarines from their former mid-Atlantic hunting grounds to American waters, the enemy has reduced the length of time they can stay on station, doubled the length of the trips to and from their bases, increased the wear and tear that must be repaired in overhauls, and probably made necessary a longer period of crew rest.

#### Had 120 U-Boats to Start.

Pre-war estimates, believed reli-

able in informed quarters credited Germany with 120 U-boats in commission and another 180 building.

Even assuming that the Reich has since commissioned one-third of the submarines then building, she would have to strain her U-boat resources to keep something comparable to the present number of raiders operating in American waters, and at the same time have enough ships available to meet demands elsewhere in the Atlantic, the Mediterranean or the Baltic.

There is also the factor of diminished military return. Al-

though the raiders have manifested a preference for tankers, they have not ignored other cargo carriers. And a shipload of bauxite ore bound for an aluminum plant, to take a hypothetical case, is not as valuable a victim as a shipload of completely fabricated aluminum bombers bound for Britain. Nor does a coastwise tanker with oil destined for civilian motorists match a convoyed tanker with high octane gasoline for Hurricanes.

However, the enemy campaign was still in its infancy and the capital evinced no predisposition to underestimate the effect it might have, if strongly sustained.

## LADY HAWKINS TOLL OF DEAD PUT AT 250, HEAVIEST SO FAR

### Survivors of Torpedoed Ship Don't Know How Many Got Into Lifeboats.

San Juan, P. R., Jan. 29 (A. P.).—An Axis submarine appeared today to have inflicted the heaviest loss of life in enemy forays off United States waters with 250 persons, including

Americans, dead or missing in the sinking by torpedoes of the Canadian liner Lady Hawkins.

Only one boat-load of seventy-one survivors has been accounted for from the ship which sank January 19 so suddenly that even an urgent call for help could not be sent.

Seventeen survivors are Americans, twelve from St. Joseph, Mo. The others were from Canada, Newfoundland, the British Isles and the British West Indies.

Found last Friday by the New York-Puerto Rico steamship Coamo, they were landed here yesterday. They went first to the hospital of the School of Tropical Medicine for examination.

The Red Cross provided clothing and other necessities. Army and navy units cared for the crew survivors and British army and navy men on the boat.

#### Get Emergency Clothing.

Most of those rescued had rested aboard the ship and all but one were able to disembark without help. They had received emergency clothing by the crew and passengers of the Coamo.

Before their rescue they subsisted on slim daily rations of one sea biscuit, two tablespoons of

evaporated milk and four ounces of water per person. Their morale was buoyed by prayers and hymns led by one of the missionaries aboard, Mrs. Marian Parkinson, whose husband apparently went down with the ship.

Originally there were seventy-six in the lifeboat but five times Mrs. Parkinson conducted funeral services for persons who died before the Coamo appeared. David Schoonover of St. Joseph, Mo., succumbed to exhaustion just five hours before the rescue.

The survivors did not say how many of the 321 men, women and children aboard the 7,988-ton Lady Hawkins managed to reach boats. They quickly lost the other lifeboats, whose fate still is unreported.

#### Boat Built to Hold 63.

Chief officer Percy A. Kelly of Halifax, N. S., commanded the rescued lifeboat, built to accommodate only 63. His handling of

the small craft and his courage drew high praise from his fellows, who said they owed their lives to his seamanship. The boat was propelled by a jury rigged sail and a few oars. So effective was Kelly's rationing system that eight gallons of water remained on the boat when the Coamo took the survivors off.

The seventeen Americans were Glenn Mooney, Carl Mooney, Charles Reed, Charles Nielsen, Leland Gann, Orland Peoples,

James Coyle, William Pittan, Vincent K. Peoples, William Adams, Edward G. Brown, and William Ashlock, all of St. Joseph; Earl Withrow and Desmond Dawson, both of Savannah, Mo.; Thomas Cooney, Belleville, Ill.; Frank Williams, Mound City, Mo., and George Garigto, of Los Angeles.

The sinking was just another chapter in the adventures of the family of Albert Johnson, a British foreign service officer. Johnson, his wife and their two-year-old daughter, Janet, lost all their belongings when the Lady Hawkins went down. Before that, they had been forced to leave other possessions in flight from Rumania before the German armies of that Axis-dominated country.

#### Announces Loss of Ship.

The Canadian National Steamships Company in Montreal issued a statement yesterday announcing the loss of the Lady Hawkins through enemy action and saying that so far only seventy-one survivors had been landed.

In Montreal it was said that the master of the Lady Hawkins was Capt. Huntley Giffin, a native of Goldboro, Nova Scotia. He was not listed among the survivors at San Juan.

The Lady Hawkins, one of the Canadian National Steamship's white fleet of five "Lady" boats, sailed in pre-war days between Canada and the West Indies, touching at Boston and New York. She was the second "Lady" boat lost in the war. The Lady Somers was sunk July 17, 1940.

The Lady Hawkins was

launched in 1928 at Birkenhead, England. She was a fourteen-knot ship, 438 feet long and was built to accommodate 235 passengers.

## At Least 3 Americans Aboard Ill-Fated Liner

Montreal, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Three Americans, whose fate is not known, were included by the Canadian National Steamship Lines today in an incomplete list of more than 150 passengers, officers and crewmen known to have been aboard the torpedoed liner Lady Hawkins.

Their names were listed as J. W. Benson, Malden, Mass.; J. Dennehy, Somerville, Mass., and R. Payne, New York.

## Hawkins Casualty List

Because of censorship restrictions, the full list of passengers of the Canadian passenger liner Lady Hawkins was not available yesterday, but the Canadian National Steamship Lines was authorized to make public in Montreal a complete list of the crew and a partial list of the passengers. The list below was made up on the basis of this list and additional names carried in press dispatches from San Juan, P. R., Jan. 29, 1942.

**JAN 30 1942**  
**DIED IN LIFEBOAT**  
**Passengers**  
J. H. Colle, Trinidad.  
Mrs. H. McLean, San Fernando.  
David Schoonover, St. Joseph, Mo.  
**Crew**  
W. Hague, Montreal.  
A. Riviera, Barbados.  
**RESCUED**  
**Passengers**  
G. C. Hards, Montreal.  
Mrs. R. A. Parkinson, London, Ont.  
E. J. Johnson, Trinidad.  
Mrs. E. J. Johnson, Trinidad.  
Janet Johnson, their daughter.  
Carl Mooney, St. Joseph, Mo.  
Glenn Mooney, St. Joseph, Mo.  
Charles Reed, St. Joseph, Mo.  
Charles Nielsen, St. Joseph, Mo.

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Leland Gann, St. Joseph, Mo.  
Orland Peoples, St. Joseph, Mo.  
Vincent K. Peoples, St. Joseph, Mo.  
James Coyle, St. Joseph, Mo.  
William Pittan, St. Joseph, Mo.  
William Adams, St. Joseph, Mo.  
Edward G. Brown, St. Joseph, Mo.  
William Ashlock, St. Joseph, Mo.  
Earl Witherow, Savannah, Mo.  
Diamond Dawson, Savannah, Mo.  
Thomas Cooney, Belleville, Ill.  
Frank Williams, Mount City, Mo.  
George Garfield, Los Angeles, Calif.

J. Astaphan, Roseau, Dominica.  
P. Baptiste Roseau, Dominica.  
L. Beckles, Barbados.  
C. Bolivar, Upper Lahave, N. S.  
William Burton, Hamilton, Ont.  
R. Clayton, Hantsport, N. S.  
J. Curwin, West Bathurst, N. B.  
F. Harris, St. Michaels, Barbados.  
A. Hughes, no address available.  
D. Hurley, St. Michaels, Barbados.  
Percy A. Kelly, Chief Officer, Halifax, N. S.  
A. Leslie, Collymore, Barbados.  
C. Lyte, Castries, St. Lucia.  
M. McNeil, Thorburn, N. S.  
J. Bozee, Halifax, N. S.  
E. Riley, Blackpool, England.  
L. Riviera, Bridgetown, Barbados.  
O. Riviera, Bridgetown, Barbados.  
R. Seraphin, Soufriere, Dominica.  
J. Simpson, Montreal.  
L. Thompson, Halifax.

#### UNACCOUNTED FOR Passengers

Mr. J. W. Benson, Malden, Mass.  
Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Boyack, Trinidad.  
J. Charles, St. Georges, Grenada.  
Miss F. Cozier, Laborie, Castries, St. Lucia.  
J. Dennehy, Somerville, Mass.  
A. Dion, Montreal.  
Mrs. Eva Hadley, St. Vincent.  
Miss Joynes, Bermuda.  
Mrs. M. W. Ketchum, Bermuda.  
Miss A. Knock, Lower Rose Bay, N. S.  
W. H. Long, Belfast, Ireland.  
Mr. and Mrs. Maingot and son, Trinidad.  
Charles Millan, Trinidad.  
Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Macoun, Canning, N. S.  
Rev. R. A. Parkinson, London, Ont.  
Mrs. Ivy Pantin, Trinidad.  
G. H. Pritchard, Toronto.  
R. Payne, 211 West 147th Street, New York City.  
E. H. R. Theobalds, St. Vincent.  
M. H. J. Dyck, Sonningdale, Sask.  
D. W. Macgregor, Daysland, Alta.  
Mrs. W. Forbes, Regina, Sask.  
Mrs. R. W. Johnston, Moose Jaw, Sask.  
Mrs. S. M. Goss, Toronto, Ont.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Traill and family, Edinburgh, Scotland.  
Mrs. S. W. McElroy and son, Georgetown, British Guiana.  
François Xavier St. Pierre, Bic, Que.  
Cap. Willemstyn, Verdun, Que.  
Hards, son of C. C. Hards, survivor; Montreal.

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Lieut. Comdr. H. O. Griffin, master, Mount Royal, Que.  
C. H. Coolen, first officer, Hubbards, N. S.  
S. Mayo, second officer, Burin, Nfld.  
B. G. Bennett, third officer, Burin, Nfld.  
T. P. Cubitt, chief engineer, Springfield, N. S.  
R. Kuhl, second engineer, Antigonish, N. S.  
J. A. Dunne, third engineer, Halifax, N. S.  
L. K. Hall, fourth engineer, Halifax, N. S.  
G. E. Edward, fifth engineer, Cornerbrooke, Nfld.  
H. P. Houghton, chief refrigeration engineer, Halifax, N. S.  
A. Prevost, electrician, Montreal.  
Dr. L. N. Morrison, surgeon, Mahone Bay, N. S.  
H. Singleton, chief steward, Halifax, N. S.  
F. A. Slaven, chief wireless operator, Montreal.  
J. E. Parker, purser, Halifax, N. S.  
H. Dumouchel, purser's clerk, Ottawa, Ont.  
L. Callaghan, second wireless operator, St. George, N. B.  
A. Smith, Lahave, N. S.  
J. Roberts, Lunenburg, N. S.  
P. Stone, Halifax, N. S.  
T. McDonald, Port Aux Basques, Nfld.  
G. St. Paul, Halifax, N. S.  
W. Hamelin, Quebec.  
H. Ingram, Port Aux Basques, Nfld.  
H. Bush, Lunenburg, N. S.  
E. Newell, Stony Island, N. S.  
H. Tyrrell, Parsboro, N. S.  
H. I. Mackinnon, West Royalty, P. E. I.  
L. Whitby, London, Ont.  
H. Cassidy, West Bathurst, N. B.  
D. Kent, West Bathurst, N. B.  
R. Marryatt, Halifax, N. S.  
D. Ross, Inverness, N. S.  
W. Cannell, Halifax, N. S.  
F. Younkens, Toronto, Ont.  
L. Gorbell, stewardess, Halifax, N. S.  
O. Morin, Montreal.  
D. Hayman, Halifax, N. S.  
J. Sanfilippo, Montreal.  
J. Thompson, Halifax, N. S.  
P. Avery, Coteau Station, Que.  
E. Silverton, Montreal.  
L. Moore, Barbados.  
H. Nurse, Barbados.  
F. Archer, Barbados.  
O. Jones, Trinidad.  
J. Nurse, Barbados.  
R. Randayham, Lapenestance, British Guiana.  
U. McRae, Bourde, British Guiana.  
A. Maynard, Barbados.  
C. Daniels, Barbados.  
W. Merriman, Georgetown, Demerara.  
E. Jacob, St. Lucia.  
H. Alexis, St. Lucia.  
B. Royer, Hanover St., Dominica.  
J. Brereton, Barbados.  
S. Brereton, Barbados.  
D. Seales, Barbados.

J. Shillingford, Dominica.  
J. Archibald, Dominica.  
P. Lee, Montserrat.  
E. Forde, Barbados.  
E. James, St. Kitts.  
J. Lewis, Trinidad.  
B. Calder, Barbados.  
E. Willoughby, Trinidad.  
L. Phillips, Barbados.  
R. Seales, Barbados.  
E. Linton, Barbados.  
G. Phillips, Barbados.  
C. Blanchard, St. Kitts.  
F. Harford, Mount Moritz, Grenada.  
R. Bell, Dominica.  
G. Cherebin, Grenada.  
D. Blake, St. Kitts.  
J. Dewever, Barbados.  
S. Sobers, Barbados.  
W. Campbell, Georgetown, British Guiana.

G. Dixon, Barbados.  
D. Dixon, Barbados.  
E. Greenidge, St. Georges.  
T. Smith, Montserrat.  
E. Danglar, Dominica.  
F. Cadogan, Georgetown.  
S. Harford, Grenada.  
M. Sylvester, Grenada.  
J. Brown, Montserrat.  
Of the 212 passengers of the Lady Hawkins, three are known to be dead, fifty have been rescued, although the names of only twenty-two of these are available, and 159 are missing. Of the 109 members of the crew, two are known dead, twenty-one have been rescued and eighty-six are missing.

## Knox Predicts Sea Control

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 29—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox predicted today that the United States Navy would "have supremacy of the seas all over the world" when the present naval expansion program is completed.  
Knox made this forecast to reporters as he emerged from a two-hour appearance before the Senate Appropriations Committee hearing on the record-breaking \$19,977,965,474 navy appropriation bill.  
"I'm very proud of what our Atlantic fleet is doing," the Secretary said when asked for anything new on the big battle of Macassar Straits.

#### No Changes Asked

Knox indicated that the subject of operation by the Pacific Fleet had been discussed with Senators at the closed committee session. The Secretary said he had asked for no important changes in the appropriation,

already passed by the House, in an effort to speed completion of a navy able to meet any combination of sea-power.

Knox said that the appropriation included funds for 27,000 new fighting planes for the navy, part of the enlarged air-force program announced by President Roosevelt.

## Gas Situation Getting Grave, Ickes Admits

### Tanker Sinking Affecting East—Tire Stocks Being Checked

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Although he side-stepped discussion of any gasoline rationing, Interior Secretary Ickes said today the petroleum supply situation in the East was becoming serious because of the sinking of tanker ships and requisitioning of such vessels for war service.

The secretary told his press conference he might revive a proposal to build the world's largest pipeline system, a \$30,000,000 conduit from Texas to Bayonne, N. J. to meet the emergency.

Priorities on steel for this line were denied last fall by the supply and priorities board, despite pleas by the coordinator.

#### Tire Stocks Checked

Meanwhile hundreds of federal agents today began checking up on alleged violations of automobile tire rationing regulations.

Price Administrator Leon Henderson said inspections of tire dealers' stocks and records had been undertaken by OPA field representatives and about 500 inspectors borrowed from the labor department's wage hour division.

The inquiry may mean bad news for dealers who have sold new tires or tubes to persons ineligible to obtain them under the rationing plan. Henderson has authority to deny replacement stocks to such dealers and, if the investigators find that a dealer has made false inventory or other statements to

OPA, the dealer can be held liable to fine or imprisonment.

Although the federal agents will give first attention to dealers against whom complaints have been filed, a routine inspection will be made of all dealers, large and small.

Henderson said dealers would be required to explain any unauthorized transfers of new tires or tubes and that cases of deliberate violation would be referred to the OPA enforcement division.

## MacArthur's Big Guns Smash Jap Attacks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The big guns of General Douglas MacArthur's indomitable band were credited by the Army today with repelling and dispersing headlong attacks by Japanese infantrymen upon both flanks of the Bataan battle line.

At the same time, the Army said American fliers had sunk still another enemy transport in the Macassar Straits area. A second was set on fire. Two enemy planes were shot down and a third was damaged.

The action raised the total of enemy ship losses in the Macassar battle to at least 38, with some recaptulations placing the total even higher.

From the White House, meanwhile, came word that President Roosevelt plans a radio address for about February 22 in which he expects to give the nation a report on the war effort. It was quite possible, a secretary said in making the announcement, that he would "have things of importance" to say by that time.

The White House has been receiving, it was said, numerous requests that the chief executive deliver another speech "to dissipate poisonous and troublesome rumors and insofar as possible to give the country a clearer and better understanding of the war and all that it involves."

Enemy losses were "heavy," the army said, in flanking attacks which MacArthur's artillery repulsed. The superiority of American artillery, in fact, has been repeatedly demonstrated in the fighting on Luzon.

Enemy losses were "heavy," the army said, in flanking attacks which MacArthur's artillery repulsed. The superiority of American artillery, in fact, has been repeatedly demonstrated

in the fighting on Luzon.

### Both Sides Open Up

On one occasion, the big guns of both forces spent two days hanging away at each other with disastrous results to the invaders. Less than a week ago, apparently to compensate for their artillery deficiency, the Japs began shelling the American forces on Bataan Peninsula with the big guns of warships drawn up offshore.

The successful attack of American bombers on the Japanese transports was apparently the same engagement reported yesterday from United Nations headquarters in the East Indies. Five American planes attacked a transport in Balikpapan Harbor, on the Borneo coast, sank it and left another blazing. Beating off enemy planes, with two downed and one damaged, all the American aircraft returned safely to their bases.

### Two Areas Covered

The army communique follows:

"1. Philippine theater:  
"Headlong enemy infantry assaults on the right and left flanks of our troops on the Bataan Peninsula were broken up by our artillery fire. Enemy losses were heavy.

"Activity of hostile aircraft was limited to reconnaissance flights.

"2. Netherlands Indies:

"A third attack by heavy American bombers on Japanese shipping in Macassar Straits resulted in the destruction of an enemy transport in Balikpapan harbor. Another transport was set on fire. Two enemy fighting planes were shot down and a third damaged. Five of our bombers participated in the attack and all returned safely to their base.

"There is nothing to report from other areas."

### Quezon Is Optimistic

Meanwhile President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines said in a message made public by the War Department that the Filipinos were confident of final victory over Japan and "we shall continue to resist the enemy with all our might."

The message was sent to the War Department by General MacArthur.

Quezon said in the message that if, as reported from Tokyo, a commission of well-known Filipinos had been organized in occupied Manila to take

charge of certain civil functions, the purpose was merely "safeguarding the welfare of the civilian population."

#### Filipinos Declared Loyal

"Loyalty to America and resolute resistance against the invasion of our territories and liberties," were described by Quezon as the sentiments of the Filipino people generally.

"The determination of the people of the Philippines to continue fighting side by side with the United States until victory is won has in no way been weakened by the temporary reverses suffered by our arms," Quezon said.

The Philippine President noted that the invaders thus far had occupied only about a third of the island's total area and added that in the remainder of the islands constitutional government was still in operation under his authority.

#### Surrender Call Reported

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Jan. 29 (P)—A dispatch from Tokyo declared that the United States garrison at the fortress island of Corregidor in Manila Bay had been called

upon by radio today to surrender to the Japanese commander on Luzon.

The dispatch did not indicate that the Japanese received any reply.

## Japs Continue Gamble In Macassar Strait

### 65 Ships, Carrying 150,000 Men, Still Maneuvering for Thrust at Java—New

#### Landing in West Borneo

By WITT HANLOCK

BATAVIA, N. E. I., Jan. 29 (P)—Despite a full week of blasting counter-attack from air and sea in which 38 to 46 Japanese warships and transports have been sunk or damaged, a still powerful Japanese invasion armada maneuvered tonight in a reckless gamble for a foothold on Java.

#### New Landing in Borneo

The Japanese were reported by one source still to have 65 ships carrying 150,000 men in Macassar Strait for the thrust at Java, heart of the Dutch Indies and site of the United Nations' supreme command.

The all-out invasion attempt has been met by an American-Dutch determination to defend the Macassar Strait approach to Java at all costs. But on the southward stepping-stone approach toward Java the invaders today made a new landing, at Permangkat, on the western coast of Borneo, 525 miles from Java.

This was seen as a clearing of the Japanese right flank for the main thrust through Macassar Strait on the other side of Borneo.

In the Strait itself the deepest foothold held by the invaders is Balikpapan, nearly half way down the west shore.

#### Sea Battle Continuing

Dutch-American forces for the seventh day apparently were smashing at the Japanese fleet off Balikpapan but officials gave no details of the fighting which already has cost the invaders 38 or more ships sunk or badly crippled.

The troops landed at Pemangkat, from Japanese-occupied Sarawak to the north, immediately menaced the big western center of Pontianak, 85 miles south along the coast. The Dutch garrison there promptly destroyed all valuable equipment, a communique said, when the enemy gained some "local successes."

Heavy land fighting also was reported in the area, indicating the Japanese also were striking overland. Formidable mountain ranges and dense jungles threaded by a few trails stand between Kuching, the Sarawak capital, and Pontianak, but there are some navigable streams.

In nearing Pontianak the Japanese were coming closer to the Dutch tin islands of Banka and Bil-

liton, which lie off the east coast of Sumatra. Banka is 250 miles southwest of Pontianak across the Karimata channel, and Billiton, which lies just southeast of Banka, is 50 miles nearer.

The two islands lie about 375 miles south and slightly east of Singapore and apparently are Japanese objectives also because their possession would help encircle that important Allied Base.

#### Drive Aimed at Java

Informed sources said the size of the Japanese convoy in Macassar Strait demonstrated that it was intended not only as an expedition against Balikpapan, but against Java itself.

The belief was that the fleet still would try to push to the southern end of the Strait, splitting up for onslaughts against Macassar city on the southwestern coast of Celebes Island, and against Banjarmasin on the southeastern Borneo coast.

Banjarmasin is less than 300 miles northeast of the principal Dutch naval base of Soerabaja, across the Java Sea.

The Batavia correspondent of the London Daily Mail said the convoy originally numbered 100 ships, "but it is estimated that 65 ships carrying 150,000 troops with their full equipment still remain afloat—the threat to Java, though reduced, still is very real."

Dutch-American forces, he said, had been ordered by the Allied command to repel this sea thrust "at all costs."

Compilations from United Nations communiques have put the total Japanese casualties at 38 ships sunk or damaged, but the Sydney, Australia, radio reported that 46 warships and transports thus far had been sunk outright.

Pontianak, immediate goal of the

west coast Japanese drive, is only 40 air line miles from Batavia. The town has been attacked several times by air, and a raid on Dec. 19 killed 128 persons, most of them civilians.

Kuching, the springboard for this latest push, was occupied by the Japanese Dec. 29, but Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, white rajah ruler of

Sarawak, and 200 European residents escaped into Dutch Borneo.

At Balikpapan, where the Japanese fleet apparently was mustering for a new running of the Dutch-American gantlet, the Dutch said their land troops still were putting up a stubborn resistance.

The communique said the Dutch also were holding their positions in the Kendari area, in southeastern Celebes, where the Japanese landed troops under the covering fire of their warships.

## Japs Imperil Pontianak With Two-Way Advance

(By the Associated Press)

Batavia, N. E. I., Jan. 29—Japanese forces driving down the west coast of Borneo and the Japanese invasion fleet in Macassar Strait tonight appeared to be clearing the way for a major offensive against Java, heart of the Dutch East Indies and site of the United Nations' Southwest Pacific supreme command.

Today's Dutch communique reported a two-pointed Japanese thrust toward Pontianak, chief city on the west coast of Dutch Borneo situated only 440 miles air line north of Batavia, launched by troops freshly landed eighty-five miles farther north and by other forces operating out of Kuching, capital of Japanese-occupied Sarawak.

#### Invaders Press On

From informed sources the news agency Aneta reported that the Japanese convoy in Macassar Straits, despite the heavy losses it has suffered in the last six days, is trying to push farther south to the bottom of the strait. From here, these sources said, the convoy would separate for simultaneous attacks on the Borneo port of Banjarmasin and the Celebes capital of Macassar.

#### "65 Still Afloat"

Banjarmasin is less than 300 miles northeast of the principal Dutch naval base of Soerabaja, across the Java Sea.

(The Batavia correspondent of the London Daily Mail said that, despite heavy destruction of ships, the Japanese convoy "is estimated to have sixty-five ships still afloat carrying 150,000 troops" and that it is "intent on a full-scale invasion of Java.")

Naval aircraft are attacking the Borneo invaders, the Dutch high command reported, and the defense forces have destroyed "all important objectives" in the endangered area.

#### Kuching Pounded

That the Dutch apparently were aware this new offensive was imminent was seen in the fact that navy bombers has been hammering at Kuching for the past two days, concentrating their attacks on the airdrome and storage yards.

The overland drive at Pontianak had been preceded by several Japanese air raids. The first and most severe of these, on December 19, killed 128 persons, most of them civilians. Hundreds of persons left the city then, but most of them were said to have returned in recent weeks.

A Dutch communique acknowledged that "notwithstanding firm resistance, the Japanese are obtaining local successes, while Pontianak is being threatened."

The communique, released through the Aneta news agency, said that near Kendari, on Celebes, and at Balikpapan, the Dutch-destroyed oil port in Eastern Borneo, the defenders were continuing stubborn resistance against Japanese forces landed within the last week. "The landings in the vicinity of Kendari," said the communique, "were covered by fire from Japanese warships."

The High Command reported the second Japanese air attack in two days on the port of Emamahaven, on the west coast of Sumatra, which caused some damage to ships in the harbor, but no casualties. Elsewhere in the vast archipelago, Japanese planes were said to be carrying out extensive reconnaissance.

#### Fleet Ordered Stopped

London, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—The London Daily Mail, in a dispatch from Cedric Salter, its correspondent in Batavia, said today that the Japanese invasion fleet under attack in Macassar Strait is intent on a full-scale invasion of Java and Allied orders are to turn it back at all costs.

Java is the headquarters of the Allied Supreme Command in the Southwest Pacific.

The dispatch described the fleet as a great convoy of warships, troop transports and supply vessels—100 ships altogether.

"The total of ships now destroyed is twenty-eight," the dispatch continued. (Compilations from United Nations communiques make the total thirty-six sunk or damaged.) "But it is estimated that sixty-five ships carrying 150,000 troops with their full equipment still remain afloat. The threat to Java, though reduced, still is very real."

"I understand that Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell has ordered that at all costs the enemy fleet must be forced back," Salter added. "The armada—what remains of it—now is split into three groups and it is a major problem for the Allies to keep each group accurately placed so that attacks can be maintained."

"Continuous Japanese bombing of Allied airfields in southeast Borneo and northwest Celebes, from which our reconnaissance planes must operate, has hampered operations."

London, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Sydney (Australia) radio said today in a broadcast recorded by Reuters that 46 Japanese warships and transports have been sunk thus far in the battle for Macassar Straits. (Compilations from United Nations and Washington com-

muniques have put the total at 38 Japanese ships sunk or damaged.)  
The Sydney announcement said that the sunken transports were estimated to have carried at least 25,000 Japanese troops.

## Initiative Declared Passing To The Allies

Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 29 (P)—Army Minister Francis M. Forde voiced confidence tonight that the initiative in the Southwest Pacific warfare is passing to the United Nations. He declared the first real check to Japanese sea power had been delivered by the Americans and Dutch in the battle of Macassar Strait.

"It is evidence that we are reaching the stage when we can seek out and attack the Japanese," Forde declared.

On her own score, Australia announced today a direct hit on one Japanese ship and a probable hit on another in a raid which the RAAF pressed home on the Japanese-held port of Rabaul, New Britain—the Aussies' third air attack there.

### Japanese Ship Hit

Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Australian aircraft scored a direct hit on one Japanese ship and probably hit another despite bad visibility in their third attack on Rabaul, New Britain, since the island port was occupied by the Japanese, an R. A. F. communique said today. All Australian planes returned to their base.

Four of the eleven Japanese vessels known to be at Rabaul were reported previously to have been knocked out of action by damage from the Australian raiders. Reconnaissance flights over the Bismarck Archipelago, of which New Britain is a part, were reported to have disclosed no developments of major importance.

The formation of a special people's army, trained along the lines of Britain's Home Guard, for the protection of the Commonwealth against invasion is to be discussed by Francis M. Forde, Army Minister, and Major-Gen. Vernon Sturdee, chief of the Australian General Staff.

Army headquarters reported that New Britain was believed to be the only area where land fighting is taking place. The position there is obscure. Every effort is being made to establish communication with the Australian militia and guerrilla fighters making their stand in the mountains west of Rabaul.

The War Cabinet discussed reports of operations this morning with the chiefs of staff of the three services. Certain "consequential communications" were approved, it was announced.

## Japs Claim Air Superiority

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo (From Japanese Broadcasts), Jan. 29.—Imperial headquarters claimed today that Japanese naval planes had won air superiority over vital sea lanes in a vast area between Borneo and Celebes and between Celebes and New Guinea.

Specifically claimed as dominated by Japanese planes were the Strait of Macassar, the Molucca passage and Ceram, Flores and Banda Seas, shipping passages south to the eastern-

most Indies and Australia.

### British Trapped, Japs Say

Meanwhile, Japanese forces advancing on the western coastal strip of the Malay Peninsula hammered relentlessly at British mechanized units trapped in the marshes south of Batu Pahat, it was reported.

The British, equipped with heavy artillery and tanks, were said to have bogged down in the swamps around Rengit, some forty miles northwest of Johore Strait.

Reports on operations in the west-central front up to Tuesday night said the Japanese troops there had penetrated to a point twelve miles southeast of Ayer Hitam, bringing them within thirty-six miles of Johore Strait.

Reports on operations in the west-central front up to Tuesday night said that the Japanese troops there had penetrated to a point twelve miles southeast of Ayer Hitam, bringing them within thirty-six miles of Johore Strait.

Semi-official dispatches claimed that on the central front the Japanese captured twenty-nine tanks, twenty-four armored cars, thirty-two pieces of artillery and other military equipment between January 15 and 27.

Meanwhile, the Japan Times and Advertiser intimated strongly that Japan might eliminate the last vestiges of French control in Indo-China unless activities hostile to Japan ceased.

The Times and Advertiser, controlled by the Japanese Foreign Office, said force would be used if Free French activity in Indo-China continued. It said that French Governor General Jean Decoux had assumed full responsibility for the colony, but that Free French activities "are still going on and are showing no signs of abatement."

# Jap Forces Drive Closer to Singapore

## Bayonet Counter-attacks By Australians Fail To Check Menacing Advance—British Lines Hold in Western Malaya.

By L. A. T. S. M. D. N. I. E. L.

SINGAPORE, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—The British Imperial line held firm today in the western Malaya sector but still was being beaten back elsewhere by the Japanese who had thrust to within 30 miles of Singapore on the central front tonight despite the strong and gallant bayonet counter-attacks of the outnumbered Australians.

This, the most menacing advance reported by imperial headquarters, was accomplished by the Japanese fifth division of veteran shock troops over Australian infantrymen who had inflicted heavy casualties but had been able only to interrupt and not to arrest the invader's slow and bloody push.

Fighting in this area, the afternoon British communique conceded, had extended down to the area of

miles to the north on Jan. 27 between artillery and forward units.

When the brief but bitter engagement was over the Japanese had lost about 250 men and the Australians only about 30.

The Japanese lost some 200 killed and wounded yesterday in the central sector when one Australian company charged a much larger enemy force with bayonets.

While the Imperial forces were stemming the Japanese push in the eastern and central sectors, British

Layang-Layang, a town on the main Singapore railroad.

On the British right, along the east coast of the peninsula, action was heavy about Ulu Sedili, on the Sedili River 40 miles north of the Strait of Johore and some 15 miles below the scene of earlier fighting in that sector.

Japs Being Held in West  
On the left, however, where

earlier enemy pressure had been concentrated along the Malayan west coast, British GHQ announced succinctly:

"There is no change in the situation in the western sector." Thus, the invader was being held about Rengit, 40-odd miles above Singapore, which he had reached yesterday.

Still more imperial troops previously cut off in the area of Batu Pahat, up the west coast, had slipped through the enemy lines to rejoin the main British bodies.

The imperial troops which clashed with the Japanese advanced units on the east coast road near Ulu Sedili were fighting closely-pressed delaying actions after trapping a larger enemy party some

and Indian troops beleaguered several days ago in the Batu Pahat area continued cutting their way through.

By tonight, a British spokesman said, a further 570 British troops reached their own lines in addition to considerable numbers reported yesterday to have arrived.

Along the Strait of Johore, the last barrier before Singapore and a barrier but a mile wide, the British authorities continued their preparations to remove all civilians from a mile-deep strip—their preparations for a battle for this very island.

### Heavy Air Activity

Aloft, enemy and British activity was heavy during the day and over last night.

Japanese planes came over in the moonlight from shortly after sundown until early this morning. Although their bombs started several fires all were quickly controlled and it appeared that Singapore had lost little other than sleep.

Today, the city's ground and fighter defenses went into widespread action against several formations of Japanese bombers escorted by fighters. A single Hurricane

fighter flew at screaming speed into a formation of 27 enemy bombers, wheeled, and pursued the raiders into a cloud bank. An enemy bomber fled, trailing smoke. British fighters forced the raiders to jettison their bombs.

In London the British Admiralty announced that on Monday night off the East Malayan coast two British destroyers engaged a Japanese cruiser and three destroyers, sinking one enemy destroyer and damaging a second. The little British destroyer Thanet, a 906-tonner, was lost.

The Ministry of Information disclosed this evening that 105 persons were killed and 243 injured in Japanese raids on Singapore yesterday.

## BRITISH ADMIT FALLING BACK ON SINGAPORE

Japs Advance 20 Miles Toward Johore Strait Above City.

### PART OF ISLAND EVACUATED

Civilians Being Moved Outside Zone Along North Edge of Entire Island.

Singapore, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Australian troops wielding bayonets in close fighting successfully counter-attacked the Japanese above Singapore, it was announced today, but the British Far East Command indicated the picked Japanese troops had penetrated to about thirty miles from the Strait of Johore.

The Strait of Johore, along whose shore the British have begun clearing a mile wide strip in preparation for the battle of Singapore Island, separates the fortified island from the main-

land by about a mile of water.

The British Far East Command communique announced that its troops are in contact in the center with the Japanese in the Layang-Layang area. Layang-Layang is a town on the main Singapore railroad thirty miles above the strait.

### 15 Japs Advance

It was on this central front that a company of Australians charged with bayonets yesterday and inflicted about 200 casualties on the Japanese, the Far East Command said, at no cost to itself.

[This communique indicates considerable advance by the Japanese, since the latest report had located the fighting

On the east coast the Japanese were fighting the British about Ulu Sedili, on the Sedili River twenty-eight miles south of Merising and forty miles north of the Strait of Johore, the headquarters communique reported.

The Japanese veteran Fifth Division is fighting on the central sector.

The Japanese veteran Fifth Division is fighting on the central sector. To the west, where the Japanese imperial guards are leading the way, the British reported no change in the situation. There heavy fighting was reported around Rengit, about forty miles north of Singapore.

### 250 Jap Casualties

The communique said Australians fighting on the east coast last Tuesday successfully trapped the Japanese between the Australian forward elements and Australian fire and inflicted about 250 casualties. The Australians suffered about thirty casualties, the communique said.

Heavy aerial activity by the Japanese continues, it was said, but a formation of Japanese bombers which approached Singapore island this morning was "driven off by our fighter aircraft and forced to jettison their bombs."

Other formations attacked targets on the island, the communique added, but reports of damage and casualties had not yet been received.

### Jan. 29, 1942

In the morning attack one of the Hurricane fighters which roared up to challenge the raid-

ers dived into a formation of twenty-seven bombers and when it came out one of the big Japanese planes was trailing smoke.

Overnight Japanese planes attacked Singapore intermittently. Several fires were started but all were extinguished quickly.

Gen. Gordon Bennett, commander of the Australians on the Johore front, declared at his field headquarters that his men have been forced to withdraw from the positions in northern Johore State, where they entered the Malayan battle, because the Japanese have been able to get around the west flank along the coast.

"Our men never have given ground under pressure," he said, "and our gunners have vowed that no Japanese tanks ever will get through our positions—and they haven't."

Gen. Bennett said the Japanese once sent out patrols on bicycles taken from Malaysians but the Australians stopped that by gathering the bicycles all along the coast.

British truck convoys moved to and from the front in the face of the repeated Japanese air attacks. The spirit of the drivers was shown in inscriptions on the sides of their trucks—one of which bore the words:

"Don't worry, we will be back."

## JAPS ARE READY TO CELEBRATE

Berlin (from German broadcasts), Jan. 29 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio broadcast this dispatch from Tokio today:

"Preparations are being made here (in Tokio) for celebrating the fall of Singapore. A musical festival will be held in the big Hibiya Hall (a municipal auditorium) as soon the victory news is received. The festival will be followed by a procession through the streets of the Japanese c-

## 2 British Ships Battle 4 Jap

## Vessels

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 29—A naval battle in which two British destroyers scorned the odds and tackled a Japanese cruiser and three destroyers, sinking one destroyer and damaging a second at the cost of one, was announced by the Admiralty today.

The British lost the 906-ton Thanet, a vessel completed at the end of the first World War, in the action which took place last Monday night off Endau, east coast port of Malaya eighty-five miles above Singapore.

Her comrade in the fight, the 1,090-ton Vampire of the Australian navy, escaped without damage or casualties.

### British Scorn Odds

The Vampire was one of the Australian destroyer flotilla which saw successful action in the Mediterranean

in 1940 and which constituted part of the British fleet's "ferry service" to Tobruk during the Axis siege of that African stronghold.

The Thanet normally had a complement of ninety-eight officers and men, but how many escaped was not known, the Admiralty stating it was hoped many reached shore.

Names of the Japanese vessels in the engagement were not given.

Although the British warships were outnumbered two to one, the Admiralty said they engaged the Japanese as soon as they intercepted them and the Japanese retired. A running fight ensued.

(It was in the Endau area that British flyers on Monday attacked a Japanese convoy, scoring hits on a cruiser and troop transports but failing to keep the Japanese from making some landings.

### Japs Deny Loss

(Presumably the British destroyers were following up that attack by night. Japanese Imperial headquarters in Tokyo in its version of the battle said the Thanet and Vampire were attempting to impede Japanese landing operations. The Japanese version said the Thanet was sunk but claimed only two Japanese destroyers were involved and that neither was damaged.) An Admiralty communique said:

"Information has been received that, drenched with oil from a broken on the night of Monday, January 26, fuel line and creased across his forehead by a bullet.

Vampire of the Royal Australian Navy (Commander W. T. A. Moran, R. A. N.) and H. M. S. Thanet (Commander B. S. Davies, R. N.) intercepted a Japanese force consisting of one cruiser and three destroyers off Endau, on the east coast of the Malayan Peninsula.

### Running Fight Ensues

"Our destroyers at once engaged the enemy, who retired, and a running fight ensued.

"One Japanese destroyer was sunk and a second damaged.

"The Board of the Admiralty regrets to announce that H. M. S. Thanet was sunk during the engagement.

"H. M. A. S. Vampire suffered no damage or casualties.

"It is hoped that many of the ship's company of H. M. S. Thanet will have reached shore.

"The next of kin will be informed as soon as possible."

stayed up, but oil was squirting all over the cockpit."

It was not all Texas, either. The squadron leader, Jack, of Scarsdale, N. Y., added another victory to his string; so did Noel, from Randalia, Iowa, and Frank, of Pensacola, Fla.

### Two-Day Score Is 20

The two-day score for the defenders was twenty planes known to have been shot down, nine probables and nine damaged. The A. V. G. flyers did not even try to estimate the strength of the Japanese force which was thrown against the Allied interceptors today.

Curtiss Tomahawks, flown by combat flyers of the American Volunteer Group, did the major part of the day's job, but three British pilots like-

## Allied Airmen Bag 13 More Jap Raiders Near Rangoon

U. S. And RAF Pilots, Paced By 3 Texans, Boost Total Score To At Least 111 Planes

By DANIEL DE LUCE  
Associated Press Correspondent

Rangoon, Burma, Jan. 29—Paced by three Texans, the American volunteer squadron and their RAF colleagues tore thirteen more Japanese planes out of a mass enemy fighter sweep today and boosted their total score of raiders to at least 111 machines.

After the fight was over, some Japanese wrecks were found as far as eighteen miles from Rangoon, one having almost struck a stone pagoda. Not an Allied plane was lost.

It was truly Texas Day over the rice paddies of the Kipling country.

### Bags Three For Sure

Sandy, from San Antonio, got three Japanese for sure, a total of five in the two days since he was transferred here from China.

Bill, also from San Antonio, got one for certain, increasing his bag to seven. Kirk, of San Saba, came down safe-

wise earned their subsequent victory rolls over the British airdrome.

At the end of the brief engagement a crippled Japanese plane plummeted from 3,000 feet in a suicide dive aimed at a British Blenheim plane on the runway but veered crazily and splintered into wreckage within five yards of its last target.

## 13 Jap Planes Shot Down

American and British Combat Pilots Win Air Battle Over Rangoon.

By Daniel DeLuce  
Rangoon, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Sharp-shooting Yankee and British combat pilots wiped out a Japanese fighter plane sweep over the cloud-decked Rangoon area this afternoon destroying at least thirteen enemy planes, and possibly four more, without a loss in their own squadrons.

The smashing blow to the Japanese added to the already glistening fighting record of the American volunteers and the British pilots who yesterday knocked down seven raiders and chased off thirty others at a cost of but a single plane whose pilot bailed out unhurt.

The American-built (Curtiss) Tomahawks of the American volunteer group bagged the major share of the spoils, but two Hurricanes and one Buffalo fighter of the R. A. F. did victory barrel-rolls over the airdrome to show they had done their blazing bit.

To onlookers from the ground the far-flung battle consisted of a distant chatter of machine guns, billowing puffs of anti-aircraft smoke and the occasional smoky spiral of a falling Japanese plane.

### Just Misses Parked Bomber.

Suddenly, out of a cloudbank 3,000 feet up, appeared a Japanese plane. It was weaving drunkenly, its motor almost idling. The pilot apparently intended to repeat the performance of a wounded comrade who yesterday made a suicide dive into a Tomahawk on the runway. At 400 feet the Japanese crossed the field, then hurtled down at a parked Blenheim bomber. He missed it by five yards.

From the splintered remnants of the Japanese plane—No. 842—R. A. F. medical orderlies removed the pilot's broken body.

"Certainly had some pluck, that chap," said an R. A. F. sergeant.

### Texas Day in the Air.

But it was Texas day in the air.

"Sandy," a pilot from San Antonio, brought down three planes and boosted his total to five in two days since he was transferred from volunteer service in China. Bill, another San Antonio volunteer, downed one

Japanese plane today, bringing his Burma total to seven.

"Turk," from San Saba, landed safely with a bullet graze across his forehead and said "Now I'm really mad."

Jack, a squadron leader from Scarsdale, N. Y., added another victory to his string, as did Noel, a slim blond flyer from Randalia, Iowa, and Frank, from Pensacola.

Since the start of the war flyers of the Allied nations have chalked up 111 Japanese planes known to have been shot down over Burma and Thailand, and since last Friday the American volunteers alone have knocked down approximately fifty in the Rangoon area.

Today's Army communique for the Tenasserim front, east and south of Moulmein, said that the situation in general remained unchanged.

## 10,000-Foot Plunge To Avoid Pot Shots

By Daniel DeLuce

Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

Rangoon, Burma, Jan. 29—The young man from Chipley, Ga., came tumbling out of the blue Burma sky—down, down, down at the rate of 140 miles an hour.

Somewhere near him his bullet-slashed Tomahawk plane, flat on its

back, with the painted shark's teeth on its belly grinning up at the sun spun to the earth like a crazy top—nose over tail, sideways, backward. The Georgian kept falling. The half-broken strap of his wrist watch flapped annoyingly. He took it off and put it in his pocket.

He remembered a passage in his textbook which said that a parachute jump gave very little feeling of dropping through space at a high rate of speed.

### Find Plunge "Terrific"

"Nuts!" he thought. "I can feel myself falling now, and it's terrific."

The revolving sky, the rice paddies, the clouds and patches of green jungle made a crazy quilt around him. No matter how he strained, he couldn't

manage to stay upright, feet first toward the ground.

When he finally pulled the rip cord, for the first time in his life, he guessed he'd fallen 10,000 or 12,000 feet.

His chute belled open and then, he said later, "I felt right in the groove." One eye was surrounded by a bruise from striking the bucking cockpit.

### Avoids Jap Pot Shots

"Bailing out and falling so far was so the Japs wouldn't have a chance to take pot shots at me the way they did at Chris (another American pilot) last week," said the Georgian.

"Gil and I had taken on seven Japs at about 21,000 feet. I was on a Jap's tail, firing, when my plane flopped over, out of control—probably from an attack by someone I never saw.

"I pulled back the hatch to change my Tommy's flying character, but it was no good. I was getting quite a belting around.

"After we'd dropped about 4,000 feet I let go the safety buckle. All I knew after that was that the plane's tail went by me and I was dropping like

"Then I got a good look and it turned out to be Gil, just hanging around to convoy me down.

"I barely missed plopping into a flat on his belly about a quarter of a mile away.

"The native farmers were very kind. One of them insisted on spitting mouthfuls of water to wash the blood off my forehead. Others stuffed my pockets full of crackers to eat on the way back to town.

"I got back so late the skipper didn't have me down on the next day's flying schedule. That's how you caught me loafing now," said the young man from Chipley, Ga.

London, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—The Japanese-controlled Saigon radio said today the Japanese had occupied Mergui, on the west coast of the Burma panhandle. The British announced their withdrawal from Mergui two days ago.

IAN 30 1942  
The Saigon radio also reported the Japanese sunk an Australian ship in Dutch East Indies waters.

### Tutulla Is Decommissioned

CHUNGKING, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—The United States Yangtze River gunboat Tutulla, which twice narrowly escaped sinking in Japanese air raids on Chungking last summer, has been taken out of naval service by decommissioning, it was announced today.

## Britain Links Flyer To Japs

London, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Squadron Leader J. Rutland, of the Royal Air Force, who returned from the United States last October, is being detained for "alleged hostile associations" with the Japanese while in Washington, an official spokesman announced today.

Detention of the veteran pilot involves "important military questions," he said.

Rutland was a flyer in the last war and while piloting what was described as "a very hazardous contraption" first spotted the German fleet off Jutland. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for that exploit.

His detention first was disclosed

### Gil "Convoys Him Down"

week ago today.

The official spokesman said "very important security considerations are involved in this case and it is very undesirable the matter should be discussed further."

### Chiang Sends Greeting To President Roosevelt

Chungking, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek sent the following message to President Roosevelt today in honor of the President's sixtieth birthday tomorrow: "We are confident your wise and far-sighted leadership will guide mankind to the final overthrow of aggression and to the goal of truth, equality and justice."

## Congressional Medal Awarded Batan Hero

### First Such Award of War Goes to Lieutenant Who Died Attacking Jap Snipers, Stalled Counter-attack.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—The nation's highest and rarest decoration, the Congressional Medal of Honor, was conferred today on Lieutenant Alexander Ramsey Nininger, Jr., for gallantry and valor in a hand-to-hand battle in which he was killed in the Philippines.

#### Went Into Fight Voluntarily

Armed with rifle and hand grenades, Nininger repeatedly attacked snipers and Japanese groups in "fox holes" who had penetrated the American lines and stalled a counter-attack. He died at last, but his companions, retaking their lost positions later, found his body and beside it the bodies of an enemy officer and two Japanese soldiers.

The terse and formal phrases of a citation for valor, issued by President Roosevelt in the name of Congress, described Nininger's "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty" in bitter fighting January 12 at Abucay on Batan Peninsula, along the shore of Manila Bay.

His own company was not in the action, so Nininger, only 23 and less than a year out of West Point, attached himself voluntarily to an-

other company of the Philippine Scouts which was under attack by an enemy force of superior fire power.

#### Wounded Three Times

Repeatedly he forced himself into the Japanese positions, dropping enemy snipers out of the trees, blasting with grenades little groups of enemy soldiers who had dug into fox holes. Wounded three times, Nininger continued his attacks until, alone and far within the Japanese lines, he was killed.

The medal of honor, the first authorized since this country went to war on December 7, will be presented to Nininger's father, Alexander R. Nininger, Sr., of Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Young Nininger, born at Gainesville, Ga., on October 30, 1918, was graduated from West Point last June. After attending the

## First Congressional Medal Of War Goes to Batan Hero

### Awarded to Lieut. Nininger, Killed in Daring, Headlong Dash Into Japanese, Whom He Destroyed in Groups.

Washington, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—A posthumous award of the Congressional Medal of Honor to Second Lieut. Alexander R. Nininger Jr., the first time this highest United States decoration has been authorized since the war started, was announced today by the War Department.

Lieut. Nininger, an officer of the Philippine Scouts, was killed in action on January 12 on the Batan Peninsula. The citation was for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur recommended the award, reporting that Lieut. Nininger, whose own company was not in action, voluntarily attached himself to another outfit, engaged in fierce fighting against Japanese snipers and sharpshooters who, posted in "fox holes," were halting a counter-attack in which the Americans sought to regain lost positions.

#### Fought Way Forward.

With rifle and hand grenade, Lieut. Nininger fought his way forward, killing several enemy snipers and destroying several groups of Japanese troops in the fox holes before he himself was killed.

When the positions finally were retaken by Gen. MacArthur's troops, Lieut. Nininger's body was found with a Japanese officer and two Japanese enlisted men dead beside him.

The medal will be presented to Lieut. Nininger's father, Alexander R. Nininger, Sr., of Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Lieut. Nininger was born Octo-

ber 30, 1918, at Atlanta, Ga., and was graduated last year from West Point. He was a student at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga., from July to November last year, and was then assigned to the 57th Infantry (Philippine Scouts) in the Philippine Islands. The award was announced in a special War Department communique, No. 82. The text of the communique:

#### "1. Philippine Theater:

"The War Department is announcing in general orders that the President has awarded, in

the name of Congress, the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously to Second Lieut. Alexander R. Nininger Jr., Fifty-seventh Infantry (Philippine Scouts), for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty. The award was made on recommendation of Gen. MacArthur. The Congressional Medal of Honor is the highest award that may be made. This is the first case in which this decoration has been awarded in the present war.

"The action for which the award was made took place in the vicinity of Abucay, Batan, Philippine Islands, on January 12, 1942. Lieut. Nininger's company was not engaged in the fight, but he attached himself to another organization, and in furious hand-to-hand combat he repeatedly dis-

tinguished himself, destroying several enemy groups before he was killed in action.

#### Citation with Award.

"The citation accompanying the award of the Congressional Medal of Honor is as follows:

"Alexander R. Nininger Jr., second lieutenant, Fifty-seventh Infantry (Philippine Scouts), United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy near Abucay, Batan, Philippine Islands, on January 12, 1942. This officer, though assigned to another company not then engaged in combat, voluntarily attached himself to Company K, same regiment, while that unit was being attacked by enemy force superior in fire power. Enemy snipers in trees and fox holes had stopped counter-attack to regain part of position. In hand-to-hand fighting which followed, Lieut. Nininger repeatedly forced his way to and into the hostile position. Though exposed to heavy enemy fire he continued to attack with rifle and hand grenades and succeeded in destroying several enemy groups in fox holes and enemy snipers. Although wounded three times, he continued his attacks until he was killed after pushing alone far within the enemy position. When his body was found after recapture of the position, one enemy officer and two enemy soldiers lay dead around him."

"Arrangements are being made for the presentation of the medal to Mr. Alexander R. Nininger Sr.,

father of Lieut. Nininger, who lives at Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

#### Born in Georgia.

"Lieut. Nininger was born in Gainesville, Ga., and was appointed to the United States Military Academy from Florida. He was graduated from the academy in June, 1941, and appointed a second lieutenant of infantry in the regular army."

(The official army biographical records listed Lieut. Ninin-

ger's birthplace as Atlanta, Ga., though the communique said Gainesville, Ga.)

The Congressional Medal of Honor is the oldest and highest decoration conferred by the United States. Established by act of Congress in 1862, only 1,723 of the medals had been issued prior to the first world war and during that war, with more than 4,000,000 in the army, only ninety-five won this award.

#### Debater at West Point.

At West Point, from which he was graduated last June, Lieut. Nininger was Sandy to his classmates. The leadership which he evidenced there was in the sphere of arts rather than athletics. He was a member of the track team his plebe year, but after that his extracurricular activity was in debating. He was a member of the debating team for three years and chairman of the lecture committee as a first classman. He was a cadet sergeant his plebe year.

Writing in the Howitzer, his classmates, under the quotation: "It is not what a man does that exalts him but what he would do," wrote:

"It was Sandy's good fortune to be provided with the means and background necessary to know and appreciate many arts. His interest in the theater and his devotion to books and music and a love for painting made him an excellent conversationalist. Could it be these artistic inclinations that have so often prompted 'is she pro?' Proof enough, isn't it, that Sandy was one of us."

#### Parents "Terribly Proud"

LAKE WORTH, Fla., Jan. 29 (A. P.).—"We're terribly proud," A. R. Nininger sr. said today when he learned of the posthumous award of the Congressional Medal of Honor to his only son.

"It was just like him," said Mr. Nininger.

"He had tremendous determination, and from the time he was a small boy he never quit anything he started. He decided when he was

about eleven years old he wanted to go to West Point and become an officer in the United States Army. From then on, nothing could stop him."

Mr. Nininger said his son's death was "a great blow," but that he and his wife agreed they were glad "the youngster did his duty right through to the end, just as he always did."

# House Group Bars Pearl Harbor Probe

Possibility of Congressional Inquiry Fades — White House Moves to Have FBI Tap Spy Wires.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The possibility of a congressional investigation into the Pearl Harbor disaster apparently faded today when the House Naval Committee voted 14 to 6 against undertaking one.

**Unity of Command Spurred**  
Sentiment at the capitol for an inquiry had appeared to be centered chiefly in this group although members of the House Military Committee, as well as some senators, also have talked of an investigation.

Chairman Vinson (D-Ga) announced the vote which was directly on a motion to request that the committee be given documentary evidence collected by the President's investigating commission headed by Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts of the supreme court.

Representative Maas (R-Minn), who had favored an inquiry, said "this means no investigation at this time by this committee."

The White House and War and Navy departments, meantime, disclosed that steps already were under way to correct weaknesses in Army-Navy liaison and in government anti-espionage stressed by the Roberts commission.

Secretary of War Stimson told a press conference that Rear Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the Pacific fleet, had been placed in charge of all Hawaiian defenses, and that unity of command of land, sea and air forces was being achieved in other areas. In the Panama Canal zone, for instance, Lieut. General Frank M. Andrews is in command with some naval forces under him.

One finding of the Roberts commission was that Lieut. General Walter C. Short and Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, commanding officers of the Army and Navy in the Hawaiian area at the time of the Japanese attack, had each assumed the other was carrying out various defense measures which, in fact, had not been put into practice.

**Wire-tapping by FBI Favored**

The commission also noted that because of laws against wire-tapping there had not been an effective

check on messages passing between the islands and Japan.

On this point, the White House disclosed that J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, had conferred with President Roosevelt today on the question of wire-tapping against spies.

Stephen Early, presidential press secretary, said legislation on the subject probably would be introduced in Congress within a week.

"I think the President's feeling is that the handcuffs ought to be taken off the FBI and put on someone else," Early added.

During the day, the War Department took the first action with respect to the officers relieved of their commands after Pearl Harbor.

This was to place Maj. Gen. Frederick Martin in command of the Second Air Force with headquarters at Fort George Wright, Washington State. In this post, much of the responsibility for protecting the Pacific Northwest from air attack will fall upon Martin. He succeeds Maj. Gen. Millard F. Harmon who becomes Chief of the Army's air staff with headquarters in Washington.

Martin was in command of the Army Air Forces in Hawaii when the Japanese made their raid. Subsequently, he was relieved of his command along with Short and Kimmel and was replaced by Brig. Gen. Clarence Tinker.

The Roberts commission found Kimmel and Short had been derelict in duty but made no mention of Martin.

**ADMIRAL NIMITZ NOW HEADS ALL**

## HAWAII FORCES

Stimson Reveals Speedup in Establishing Unity of Command.

GEN. ANDREWS PANAMA CHIEF

And Atlantic Fleet Commander Is in General Charge of Caribbean Area.

Washington, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—The new commander of the Pacific fleet is in charge of all Hawaiian defenses, Secretary of War Stimson disclosed today in telling of a speeded-up process for unity of command for important outposts and task forces.

Although expedited by the Pearl Harbor disaster where the army and navy commands were found not to be collaborating, the efforts to attain unity between land and sea forces have been in progress, since Britain's loss of Crete dramatized its necessity, Mr. Stimson told a press conference.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz now is in charge at Hawaii.

In the Panama Canal zone, Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews of the Army Air Force is in command, with some naval forces under him.

**Case of Gen. Short Being Studied.**

In other areas of the Caribbean, however, Mr. Stimson disclosed, the commander of the Atlantic fleet was in general charge. In the Far East all forces of the United Nations are

headed by the British general, Sir Archibald Wavell.

"These are only examples," the Secretary said. "The problem of unity has also been worked out in a number of other instances."

He declined to state the arrangement in Iceland, where there have been British as well

as American forces and gave a "no comment" reply to questions about the Philippines.

He said that the question of War Department action on Major-Gen. Walter C. Short, the relieved Hawaiian army commander, was "under careful study and consideration," but declined to say when a decision might be expected.

"Gen. Short is now at his home awaiting orders," Mr. Stimson noted.

**Re-enforcement of ABDA Area.**

The process of re-enforcing the southwest Pacific is "going on," the Secretary told inquirers, but refused particulars.

Asked whether Gen. Douglas MacArthur had received any reinforcements in planes or ships since the Japanese invasion of the Philippines, he snapped:

"Would you like to have that news go to the Japanese?"

He did say, however, that the motor torpedo boats which have figured in spectacular exploits in Subic Bay belonged to Gen. MacArthur's original equipment.

**GEN. MARTIN GETS NEW AIR COMMAND**

Relieved at Pearl Harbor, He Escaped Blame.

Washington, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Frederick Martin, who was relieved of command of the air force in Hawaii after the Pearl Harbor attack, received a new assignment today in a general shake-up of the army air forces.

He was made commander of the Second Air Force with headquarters at Fort George Wright, Wash., which has responsibility for aerial defense of the vital northwest sector of continental United States.

The Roberts Commission report accused Major-Gen. Walter C. Short and Admiral Husband E. Kimmel of "dereliction of duty" but did not name Gen. Martin who was subordinate to

Gen. Short, then commander of the Hawaiian Department.

The air force shifts announced by Secretary Stimson, included:

Major-Gen. Millard F. Harmon, from command of the Second Air Force to duty as Chief of the Army Air Staff at the War Department. He has been Acting Chief of the Air Force Combat Command since the assignment of Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons as commander of the Hawaiian department.

Brig. Gen. Carl Spatz, from Chief of the Air Staff, to be Chief of the Air Force Combat Command, the actual aerial fighting force of the army. President Roosevelt has nominated him for promotion to Major-General.

Col. Edgar P. Sorensen, from Assistant Chief of the Air Staff in charge of materiel and supply, to be Director of Bombardment Aviation on the staff.

Col. Thomas J. Hanley Jr., until January 4 executive officer of the First Air Force Base Command, Mitchel Field, N. Y., to be Assistant Chief of the Air Staff in charge of materiel and supply.

**Promotion Of 6 Colonels To Generals Is Confirmed**

Washington, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Senate confirmed today President Roosevelt's nominations of six colonels fighting with Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces in the Philippines to be brigadier generals.

The six are Hugh Casey, of Washington, engineers; Clinton Albert Pierce, a Brooklyn (N. Y.) native, cavalry; Arnold John Funk, of Portland, Ore., infantry; William Fred-eric Marquat, of Seattle, Coast Artillery; Harold Huston George, of Los Angeles, Air Corps, and Carl Hern-don Seals, of Birmingham, Ala., Adjutant General's department.

**ALIENS BARRED FROM 2 AREAS ON WEST COAST**

Enemy Nationals Must Quit Parts Of Los Angeles And San Francisco

Twenty-Seven Additional Prohibited Zones To Be Announced Today

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 29—Exclusion of "alien enemies" from two areas deemed vital to the war effort was ordered tonight by Attorney General Biddle in the first of a series of steps which soon may clear German, Japanese and Italian nationals out of large sectors of California and neighboring States.

Biddle announced that, acting on the first recommendations of many to be made by the War Department, he was ordering citizens of the three countries with which the United States is at war to leave and remain out of certain portions of San Francisco and Los Angeles. The effective date is February 24.

**To Add Other Areas**

At the same time, he disclosed that twenty-seven additional areas, all less densely populated with enemy aliens, would be designated tomorrow, with numerous additional sectors to be added when the Navy Department's recommendations come through.

Biddle said that "several thousand" Germans, Japanese and Italians were in the two areas known to the army's Western defense command as No. 19 and No. 33. Relatively few of those nationals are in the twenty-seven sectors to be named tomorrow, he added, and therefore they have been ordered to leave by February 15.

The Los Angeles area borders the Pacific Ocean and includes the municipal airport. The San Francisco area covers the water front from China basin to the presidio.

**Identification Program**

The exclusion order will be enforced through the enemy alien identification program which begins in the eight States of the Western command on

Monday and requires every German, Japanese and Italian to apply for a certificate, to bear his picture, finger print and signature, which must be carried at all times.

Biddle said that in addition to the War and Navy departments he was cooperating with the Labor, Treasury and Agriculture departments, the Federal Security Agency, the Works Projects Administration and the Office of Facts and Figures.

These steps, the Attorney General said, represent moves in "steadily tightening control of enemy aliens"—a "large and carefully worked-out program" for internal security.

**CHINA ASKS U. S. AID**

Six Main Steps to Victory Cited Over Radio.

San Francisco, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Increased aid from the United States to help China win the common war against the Axis was urged in an article in the current issue of Soa Tang Fo, Chinese army newspaper. Six main steps necessary to a successful program of victory were listed in the article, presented in digest form over radio station XGOK, Chungking, and picked up here today. They were:

1. An increase in such military supplies as heavy munitions, gasoline, ammunition and aircraft.
2. Materials for railroad building and rolling stock.
3. Machine tools and technical experts.
4. Abolition of all unilateral or one-sided political and economic treaties and limitations on the sending of money to China by overseas Chinese.
5. Drugs, medical supplies, and chemicals for industry.
6. Immediate release of all frozen Chinese assets in the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands East Indies.

## NO MORE JAP SILK IN U. S. MONEY

Washington, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Secretary Morgenthau has ordered banned the use of Japanese silk from American money and securities, it was learned today.

He instructed the Government's paper manufacturer to substitute nylon fibers for the silk threads which are scattered through currency and securities paper in order to strengthen it and make it harder for counterfeiters to imitate.

It may take several months, however, for the new money and securities to come off the Government's printing presses in Washington. The Treasury has huge stocks of the old, silk-threaded paper.

## Big Gain In South Claimed

Entire German Winter  
Line Down to Sea of  
Azov Reported  
Threatened.

RUSSIANS RETAKE  
400 VILLAGES

25,000 Nazis Slain in 10  
Days, Declares  
Moscow.

MOSCOW Friday, Jan. 30.  
(A. P.)—The Russians announced officially tonight the recapture of Lozovaya, midway between the Donets and Dnieper Rivers, disclosing a

93-mile drive in the industrial basin of the south which threatened the entire German winter line down to the Sea of Azov.

Four hundred populated points were retaken by the Red Armies and 25,000 Nazis slain in 10 days of bitter fighting through Tuesday, the communique said.

### Nazis at Stalino Menaced

This big Soviet triumph in the south followed by a few days the powerful Red strides in the north which reached and passed Kholm, far above the pivotal Nazi central bastion of Smolensk.

The government newspaper Izvestia said the rout was so great that the German High Command had ordered its retreating troops to "stand fast for der Fuehrer or be shot."

German positions at Stalino, 75 miles to the southwest, were in danger of being outflanked by the capture of Lozovaya. The town also is only 75 miles northeast of Dnieperopetrovsk, the big Soviet industrial center captured by the Germans last year after the retreating Russians dynamited its great power dam.

Rail lines radiate from Lozovaya north to Kharkov, southwest to Dnieperopetrovsk and Zaporozhe, and west to Lubny and Kiev.

Soviet troops crossing the Donets took Barvenkova enroute to Lozovaya, and Russian dispatches to Izvestia said that 1,000 Germans were wiped out in a single day's action on this front.

Izvestia named the routed regiments in this area as the 228th, 229th, 339th and 13th Infantry, and said the 16th Nazi motorized regiment and the Third Hungarian cavalry also were badly mauled.

Troops Ride to Front on Tanks  
Russian troops rode atop tanks up to the fighting lines, and Cossack cavalry again proved their worth in scouting and pacing the attacks, it was said.

On the central front the Russians recaptured Sukhinichi and Matlevo in mopping-up operations behind their advance troops pointed at Smolensk from the Kirov area, and also reoccupied Aleksandro and Mokroye villages, a communique said.

In the Jan. 18-27 period this German booty was captured by the Russians.

More than 1,000,000 cartridges; 100,000 mines; 80,000 rounds of ammunition; 62 miles of telephone cable; 23,000 hand grenades; 438 trucks with war material and other supplies; 24 stores of war material; 2,400 carts, 2,800 horses.

In addition, the Russians destroyed 28 tanks, 36 guns, 47 trench mortars, 133 railway trucks, 12 locomotives, four fuel trucks, 1,071 supply trucks, 713 carts, 25 aeroplanes, and 50 timber and earth defenses.

Major General Gorodniansky, Lieutenant General Riabishchev and Major General Gretchko were cited for distinguished service.

Meanwhile, the Red Air Force was credited with destroying 27 German planes in Wednesday's fighting at a loss of eight planes. The Soviet airmen also destroyed 335 trucks, 100 carts and other equipment, and dispersed or annihilated five enemy battalions.

Major General Grendal of the Air Corps declared in the Army newspaper, Red Star, that winter had caught the Germans unprepared in Russia and that consequently they had suffered their worst aerial defeat of the war.

He cited the fact that the 100-plane Nazi raids on Moscow of last August had dwindled to 20-plane attacks in the first half of December, while in the last few days only one or two planes were heard in the capital area.

Russian naval dispatches from the Far North said the Soviet Arctic submarines had sunk, among other German vessels, 45 troop and supply ships totalling 200,000 tons, despite hazardous operating conditions in the Barents Sea.

The Russian "Malutka," or baby submarine, was rated as a most effective weapon, one being credited with sinking seven Nazi transports.

Great credit for development of the fleet was given to Capt. Ivan Kolyshkin, described as "a Scotsman from the Volga."

# MOSCOW PUTS REICH DEAD AT 25,000

JAN 30 1942  
Reports Force 93 Miles West of Donets River  
After 62-mile Advance in 10 Days—  
Nazi Southern Army in Jeopardy.

Moscow Friday, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—The Red Army announced today a deep penetration 93 miles west of the Donets River with the capture of Lozovaya, and said that Soviet troops had advanced 62 miles in ten days, killed 25,000 Germans and occupied 400 inhabited places.

Lozovaya is an important junction on the Slavyansk-Lubny-Kiev railroad to the west, and the north-south road between Kharkov and Zaporozhe. Its capture threatened to outflank the entire German defense lines between Kharkov and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.

The Russian troops reaching Lozovaya also took Barvenkova enroute west.

On the center the Russians recaptured Sukhinichi and Myatlevo in mopping-up operations behind the Kirov spearhead directed at Smolensk. Aleksandrov and Mokroye also were re-occupied by troops under Commander Birichev on the central front, the communique said.

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Jan. 29—An advance of ninety-three miles by the Red army on the southwest front, with the recapture of ninety populated places, was claimed today in a Moscow broadcast.

The exact sector and time covered by the operation were not given.

The Soviet Information Bureau in its midnight and midday communiqués merely reported continued Red army advances which cost the Germans heavily as the Russian counter-offensive officially was aimed at total vic-

tory within the year.

### Claim Transport Sunk

The sinking of a transport by Russian naval units in the Barents Sea was announced.

Cavalry played an important part in the southwestern front advance, it was said.

The ninety populated points included four large district centers.

The Russians said sixteen additional populated points were liberated yesterday and that fighting is now under way for the populated point "N," a railway junction in which it was claimed 400 German dead lie.

### Fortified Zone Pierced

A German fortified zone of the southwestern front was declared by the Information Bureau to have been pierced by a Red Army unit in an attack which cost the invaders 370 officers and men.

"We captured 6 trucks, 21 machine-guns, 4 mortars and 26 trucks and took prisoners," the Bureau said.

A war correspondent of Izvestia,

the Soviet Government newspaper, said Russian shock units on the southern front had routed four German infantry regiments—the Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth, Two Hundred and

Twenty-ninth, Three Hundred and Ninety-ninth and the Thirteenth—and battered the Sixteenth motorized regiment and the Third Hungarian cavalry regiment.

### 1,000 Annihilated

These units have annihilated about 1,000 Fascist officers and men in the last five days, Izvestia reported.

Major General Grendal, of the Red Air Corps, writing in the army publication Red Star, said winter had caught the German Air Force so unprepared in Russia that the Nazis had suffered their worst aerial defeat of the war.

He said that in the last twenty days the Germans could spare only enough planes for concentrated operations in the Crimea, but added:

"It is not to be concluded, however, that the German air power is broken."

### Fewer Moscow Raiders

General Grendal said the Red air fleet had become increasingly active while the Germans had dropped off from raids on Moscow by 100 to 130 planes in August to raids by only 20 or 30 in the first half of December.

(A further slackening of the Nazi war effort on the Finnish front perhaps was illustrated by withdrawal of Col. Gen. Nikolaus von Falkenhorst from that frigid combat zone. A Stockholm dispatch said General Falkenhorst, 55-year-old Silesian, had resumed direction of German troops in Norway after seven months as commander of Axis forces in Finland.)

"On January 27 we brought down twelve German planes in air combats and eighteen were destroyed on airdromes," the Soviet Information Bureau also said. "Our losses were seven aircraft. Two aircraft were shot down January 28, near Moscow."

Soviet declarations of intention to strike a death blow at Adolf Hitler by the end of 1942 were emphasized in a Kulbyshev address of Prof. Mikhail Gavrilov, a Communist party spokesman,

and he said that the Churchill-Roosevelt conversations in Washington fully support this European war aim.

"The United States and Britain see a solution of their problems in 1943," Prof. Gavrilov said, but "obviously the plan of doing away with the aggressor in the Pacific in 1943 is due to the special character of the theater of war in the Pacific."

# Red Subs Claim 45 Nazi Troop And Supply Ships

By Eddy Gilmore

Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

Moscow, Jan. 29—Russian naval dispatches from the polar seas asserted today Soviet submarines had been playing havoc with German transports attempting to reach extended Nazi positions above the Arctic Circle, claiming the undersea craft had sunk, among other vessels, forty-five troop and supply ships totaling 200,000 tons.

(The Communist newspaper Pravda earlier had claimed that since the start of the war forty transports totaling 500,000 tons had been sunk by the northern fleet's submarines.)

The dispatches said that if Nazi forces in Finland and Norway were suffering from a lack of food, clothing and ammunition, it was attributable directly to Soviet naval activities carried out under the most difficult conditions.

## Operate In Ice And Gales

Despite howling arctic gales, ice and bitter cold, which make operations extremely hazardous, the Soviet navy is winning this underwater warfare, the dispatches asserted.

Germany's original plans were said to have called for blasting attacks on Russia's polar ports, followed up by an expedition into the White Sea to cut off the Soviet supply base. The dispatches said that Grand Admiral Erich Raeder had sent large forces into this action, but that so far the Soviet northern fleet had not yielded

a single mile of coastline nor a single port.

## Refuse To Be Scared Off

Instead, they declared the growing Russian submarine fleet had carried the attack to the Nazis. The latter withdrew into the fjords and harbors, erected anti-submarine nets and mined harbor mouths, and sent out transports from Germany only under the heaviest guards.

Admiral Raeder was reported to have ordered out almost 200 seaplanes to combat the attackers and to have equipped the Nazi ships with extra-heavy depth bombs. When this failed to scare off the Soviet submarines, he called for more destroyers, it was reported.

Russian attacks continued night and day, the naval dispatches said. Even the fact that the Germans pressed into service all the Norwegian and Finnish ships they could find did not slow up the pace of the raids.

The Russian malutka, or baby submarine, was rated one of the most effective fighters in the undersea campaign. One was credited with sinking seven Nazi transports.

Capt. Ivan Kolyshkin described as "a Scotsman from the Volga," received great credit for developing the polar sea fleet. He was said to have spent more than 100 days and nights in Finnish and Norwegian waters, returning always to report good results.

# Blizzards Hit Nazis In Southern Russia, Crimea

By the Associated Press

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Jan. 29—Blizzards were reported by the high command today to have restricted fighting in the Crimea and on the southern sector of the Russian mainland front.

"In the destruction of a group of enemy forces on the south coast of the Crimea, reported in yesterday's high command communique," it was said, "German and Rumanian troops captured 840 prisoners, 12 guns and 111 machine guns and mine throwers."

## Claim Gains In Center

German and Slovak troops were declared to have repulsed local Red army

assaults and counter-attacked successfully on the Donets Basin front.

Russian attacks on the central front were described as futile, while "in our attacks a number of places were taken after violent fighting and a number of guns were captured."

## Battles On In North

It was acknowledged that Soviet troops maintained the initiative on the northern front, with battles still in progress.

However, German shock troops were said to be operating successfully both southeast of Lake Ilmen, one hundred miles below Leningrad, and in the Lapland zone of the far north.

A number of Russian aircraft were set afire by German air force attacks, the high command reported.

**REDS SAVED TURBINES**  
Dnieper Power Station Set Up in Hinterland.

Kuibyshev, Russia, Jan. 28 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The Giant turbines and other equipment of the Dnieper River dam power station were dismantled and moved east before the structure was blown up and left to the German invaders last year, representatives of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic said today. The Ukrainian headquarters said that the turbines soon would be used again to generate electricity for Russian industry.

The majority of the Ukrainian industry was said to be working in new locations deep in the hinterland. It was said that the entire evacuated tractor fleet was undergoing repairs preparatory to spring work in the fields.

**PRAISES ROOSEVELT**  
Former Soviet Ambassador Writes of Birthday.

Kuibyshev, Russia, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Alexander A. Troyanovsky, former Ambassador to both Washington and Tokio, praised President Roosevelt today for "inestimable service to mankind" in connection with the President's sixtieth birthday tomorrow. He expressed his views in the Moscow News, English-language paper published here.

"At the present time, when the United States is facing one of the gravest crises in its history," Troyanovsky wrote, "it is our firm belief that President Roosevelt, the United States Congress and with them, the American people, will successfully overcome all difficulties they encounter in their path."

[By the Associated Press]  
Moscow, Friday, Jan. 30—Tass reported from Teheran today that a treaty of alliance between Great Britain, the Soviet Union and Iran was signed in the Iranian capital yesterday.

**Russ Boy Helps Foil Nazis**

Moscow, Jan. 29—A 14-year-old boy, Kolya Andrianov, has been awarded the coveted military award, the Order of the Red Star, for braving enemy fire to help a Red army unit locate and wipe out camouflaged German machine-gun nests.

An official citation said that during the heat of a battle on the Western

front the boy suddenly appeared among the troops of General Yefremov, who were being subjected to a blasting fire from hidden Nazi positions.

Kolya, whose home is in that region and who quietly had watched where the Germans set up their guns, pointed them out to the Russians, who directed their fire at these targets and eliminated them.

**Nazis Fear Invasion; Close Norway Coast**

STOCKHOLM, Friday, Jan. 30 (P)—Several sectors of the Norwegian coast have been closed to shipping by German authorities, presumably in connection with fears of an Allied invasion, Oslo dispatches said today.

The Selbjornfjord, off Bergen, has been barred to shipping, and the German command is warning ships to stay away, it was said.

Large mine fields were reported to have been laid on the Melangfjord, in northern Norway, and the harbor of the town of Hammerfest is said to have been closed.

It is rumored that these precautions were taken after receipt of word that an Allied attack on Bergen might be expected.

**HITLER REPORTED TO HAVE PACIFIED RANKING GENERALS**

**German Paper in London Says Himmler Has Been Sent Home From Front.**

London, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—The anti-Axis German-language newspaper Die Zeitung, published in London, will say tomorrow that a compromise reached by Adolf Hitler and certain elements of the German High Command is "equivalent to an admission on the part of Hitler that he is unable to carry on the eastern (Russian) campaign without the aid of experienced strategists." The newspaper declares that commands of the conservative Generals von Bock, von Rundstedt, von Leeb and others "have been confirmed and they are now in charge of new armies."

The price which Hitler paid for the compromise was mainly a promise to reduce the recently strong voice of Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief, in military affairs and send him back to the Reich from headquarters on the eastern front. However, Die Zeitung declared, Himmler is the strongest man in Germany after Hitler and has afoot his own preparations for increasing the power of the Nazi party and regime. One of these is a big recruiting program for Hitler's Elite Guard.

Himmler is expected to take over the Ministry of the Interior

when the present Minister, Wilhelm Frick, reaches retirement age and form an unofficial Reich Civil War Ministry to instill the S. S. caste spirit in the whole nation. Frick will be 65 on March 12.

Fedor von Bock, Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt and Wilhelm Ritter von Leeb, all field marshals, have figured in reports of a shake-up in the German command. On January 20 a Swiss press dispatch from Berlin said that Marshal von Bock had succeeded the late Field Marshal Walter von Reichenau as commander in the Ukraine. Marshal von Reichenau had died—so Berlin announced—of apoplexy.

Marshal von Rundstedt appears to have shared with Marshal von Reichenau the command of the German armies on the southern front and rumor once had it that he had asked to be relieved of his command. However, Marshal von Rundstedt remained in such high standing that he was chosen to represent the Fuehrer at Marshal von Reichenau's funeral.

Marshal von Leeb has been commanding the German forces in their siege of Leningrad. He, too, has been reported asking to be relieved of that command. Of possible bearing on the line-ups of commanders on the Russian front was a dispatch from Stockholm which said that Col. Gen. Nikolaus von Falkenhorst, who since last June had been in command of German-Finnish forces on the far northern front, had returned to Oslo, resuming the command of German forces in Norway.

# Rome, Berlin Report Bengasi Recaptured

**Jubilant Berlin Radio Says Rommel Made Field Marshal—Shell-shattered Libyan City Has Changed Hands Four Times.**

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts), Jan. 29 (A. P.).—The shell-shattered, often-bombed Libyan sea port of Bengasi has been recaptured in the counter-offensive by Gen. Erwin Rommel's African army, the Italian High Command announced today in a special communique.

**Nazi, Italian Troops Enter City**  
German and Italian troops entered Bengasi, capital of Cirenaica and formerly a major Axis supply port, this morning.

(The occupation of Bengasi also was announced in Berlin.)

(Thus the city, on the western side of the Cirenaican hump, changed hands for the fourth time since the start of the African campaign. First taken by the British on Feb. 7, 1941, in their initial Libyan thrust, it was recaptured by Rommel's forces two months later.)

(The British drive to the west which started last Nov. 18 swept into Bengasi little more than five weeks later, on Dec. 25.)

## Italy Announces Recapture Of Bengasi 1942

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts), Jan. 29 (A. P.).—The Italian high command announced in a special bulletin that German and Italian troops this morning entered Bengasi, chief port and capital of Cirenaica.

(The same announcement was made in Berlin.)

**Claim Entry At Dawn**  
The entry of the Axis columns was made at dawn, the bulletin said.

(Today's British communique admitted Axis forces were closing on the city, which now has changed hands

or Axis claims to have recaptured Bengasi, but recalled that earlier in the day informed sources had intimated that they would not be surprised if the port were evacuated.

**British Admit City Hemmed**  
CAIRO, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—The British command acknowledged today that Gen. Erwin Rommel's German and Italian forces, striking with the full weight of their resources, appeared to have hemmed in Bengasi from south and east in a drive that yesterday brought the Axis spearhead to El Regima, 16 miles east of the Cirenaican capital on the highway leading into the Gebel El Achdar mountains.

An authoritative British source in London said there was no confirmation of the Axis recapture of Bengasi, but that it would not be surprising if the port, generally considered indefensible, had been evacuated.

Even the Italians, to whom its loss presumably meant much since it is the second city in their North African empire, failed to defend it last Winter. When they returned in March and April, with the support of the German "Afrika Korps," the British in turn withdrew from the city.

Again, when Major-Gen. Neil M. Ritchie's Imperial Eighth Army drove into Libya this Winter, Rommel gave Bengasi a wide berth in his retreat. The port was occupied after only fitful resistance by the Italians, who took their stand well east of the city itself.

The drive on Bengasi marked a sharp shift in the direction of the Axis thrust. Virtually halted two days ago by RAF attacks in its at-

tempt to push farther eastward, Rommel's army veered north and northwest.

Even this advance was carried out at the cost of terrific punishment from the air. Today's communique said R. A. F. planes continued their "intensive attacks on enemy columns during which they destroyed a number of vehicles and damaged many others."

**Rommel Promoted**

The Berlin radio, jubilant tonight with the announcement that the Axis forces had recaptured Bengasi, announced that Adolf Hitler had appointed General Erwin Rommel, commander of the Ger-

man Africa corps, to the rank of Field marshal, second class. Reuters heard the broadcast in London.

## Axis Troops Close on Bengasi

**Rommel's Men Sixteen Miles From Port on Sweep in North Africa.**

CAIRO, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Gen. Erwin Rommel's Libyan counter-offensive has veered sharply to the west and northwest and driven to within sixteen miles of the British-held port of Bengasi, the British Command announced today.

The sudden change in direction came within the last twenty-four hours, and carried the Axis assault force to Regina, inland and just east of Bengasi, the announcement disclosed.

A communique said that the enemy's main forces in the Msus area, some seventy miles southeast of Bengasi, had changed the direction of their thrust, which had been headed east until virtually halted by the battering of the British air force two days ago.

**Close on Bengasi.**

In the latest phase of the battle, the communique said, the R. A. F. continued effective support of British ground forces with intensive attacks on enemy columns during which they destroyed a number of vehicles and damaged many others.

The British admitted German Gen. Rommel's armored forces were close to Bengasi on the south and east.

"Enemy columns including tanks made contact with our advanced troops to the south of Bengasi while at the same time a strong enemy force succeeded in reaching Regima, some sixteen miles due east of Bengasi," it said.

"In the Msus area patrol activity by both sides continued and minor actions took place."

**Lines May Be Cut**

Military commentators said that if General Rommel's advance forces could hold their new positions the British garrison at Bengasi would be in danger of having its communications cut off. Bengasi, these sources said, is the site of the best British advance air base in Cirenaica.

Rommel's advance in the new direction apparently was a gain of between fifty and sixty miles from Msus. It seemed obvious that Solluch, mid way between Msus and Bengasi, must be in Axis hands.

An air command communique said the RAF carried out continuous attacks on Rommel's forces along the whole battle area. Tanks and trucks

were bombed and troops were sprayed with cannon and machine-gun fire in ground-skimming attacks and many Axis troops were killed.

The communique said British bombers also struck far to the west Tuesday night, battering shipping in the harbor at Tripoli, Axis reinforcements port for North Africa, and scoring hits on traffic along the coastal road between the port and the battle zone.

## Axis Raids Supply Dumps

[By the Associated Press]  
BERLIN (From German Broadcast) Jan. 29.—British motorized columns, troop concentrations and fuel dumps

on a 450-mile stretch of the North African coast, between Bengasi, Libya, and Matruh, Egypt, were declared by the high command today to have been successfully raided by Axis air forces. "Lively patrol activity" was noted in Cirenaica.

**Marshal, Second Class**

[By the Associated Press]  
London, Jan. 29.—The Berlin radio, jubilant tonight over the claim that the Axis forces had recaptured Bengasi, announced that Adolf Hitler had appointed Gen. Erwin Rommel, commander of the German Africa Corps, to the rank of field marshal, second class.

**Attack on Malta Decrease**

VALLETTA, Malta, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Clearing weather brought a surprising decrease in Axis air activity over Malta today. There were only four alerts. A few civilians were killed or injured. Negligible damage was done in an early-morning raid after a raid-free night.

Raiders recently have been bombing Malta's sister island of Gozo, which they had heretofore ignored.

## Sunken Sub Is Identified

[By the Associated Press]  
London, Jan. 29.—The Admiralty today identified the German submarine U-95 as the undersea boat which was sunk last November 26 in a torpedo duel with a Netherlands submarine on the moonlit surface of the Mediterranean.

Capt. Lieut. Gert Schreiber, commander of the 517-ton U-95, and eleven other officers and crew members—the only survivors—have been brought to Britain as prisoners.

**Dutch Win Fight**  
The Netherlands submarine won the fight with a torpedo hit which ripped away the whole after part of the U-95. The German craft sank immediately. The Netherlands Admiralty said the U-95 sank 60,000 tons of shipping before meeting her own destruction.

## FRENCH RAM U-BOAT De Gaulle Corvette Driven Into Submarine.

London, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced tonight that a Free French Corvette had rammed and either sunk or seriously damaged a German submarine.

The Corvette Roselys saw the U-boat on the surface while on convoy escort duty, swerved and rammed the submarine before it could dive. Depth bombs were dropped on the submarine as it sank, the Admiralty said.

# Tells Graphic Story Of Barham Sinking

**Veteran AP Writer Describes Awesome Spectacle as 900 Men Perished With 31,000-ton British Battleship.**

EDITOR'S NOTE: Larry Allen, the AP's veteran seagoing war correspondent attached to the British Mediterranean fleet, got back to New York on furlough a jump ahead of the story he wrote weeks ago describing the sinking of H. M. Battleship Barham last Nov. 25 by torpedoes aimed at the battleship Queen Elizabeth from which he witnessed the attack.

Allen wrote his story aboard the Queen Elizabeth for transmission to the United States when the censor would permit. The British Admiralty then withheld their announcement of the Barham's loss until last Tuesday to keep the information from the enemy for strategic reasons.

By that time Allen was hitch-hiking homeward by air—part way with William C. Bullitt in an Army bomber—and he arrived only yesterday to recuperate from injuries and near-drowning suffered when the British cruiser Galatea was sunk under him after the Barham was sunk.

The story of the Barham, finally having cleared the British interval of strategy and then the censor in Egypt, arrived by cable a few hours after Allen got in. Here is Allen's descriptive story, which although long delayed is exclusive, since he was the only correspondent who witnessed the attack.

By LARRY ALLEN

**ABOARD THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLAGSHIP QUEEN ELIZABETH, Nov. 25, 1941—(Delayed by Censor)—(P)—**The British battleship Barham, struck by four torpedoes from an enemy submarine, exploded and sank within five minutes today off the Libyan coast.

## Sunk in Huge Cloud of Flame

I saw the Barham go down in a huge cloud of flame and smoke in one of the most spectacular scenes of the war.

The blast was so great that it was believed the attacking submarine may well have been destroyed by concussion.

The fleet was making a wide westward sweep in search of Axis convoys when a single submarine made a daring daylight penetration of the line of destroyers screening the battleships.

At a range of 700 yards, the submarine fired its salvos, apparently at the Queen Elizabeth.

Just at that moment, this battleship made a quick zig-zag, and the torpedoes sped on to strike the Barham, which was following closely in battle formation.

In the commander's cabin I heard the successive clanging crash of the torpedoes and raced to the upper deck.

## 31,000-ton Giant

The Barham, a 31,000-ton giant, already was listing heavily to port.

ship continued moving slowly eastward. The Barham was violently shaken by a series of blasts and burst into a great mass of flame and then was enveloped by a huge cloud of black smoke.

The air reeked with cordite fumes. Immediately with the explosions I saw huge sheets of armor-plating, whole sections of the battleship, and the Barham's big motor launch flung hundreds of feet into the air, falling with a loud smack into the sea dangerously near this battleship and the Valiant.

The tremendous compression of the air seemed to muffle the explosion.

All I felt aboard this battleship, which had pulled away to about 1,000 yards distance, was a brisk gust of air.

Then black smoke spread over so wide an expanse of sea that I no

longer could see the men or rafts in the water.

From both sides of the Queen Elizabeth, destroyers steamed full-speed into the smoke that was the funeral pyre of one of Britain's greatest fighting ships.

## Barham Vanished

They started picking up survivors and hunting the submarine simultaneously.

As the smoke drifted away, there was nothing to be seen of the Barham.

Within a few seconds of the explosion of her magazine, she had vanished. It had happened so quickly that it was difficult to believe what my own eyes had seen.

Five minutes previously, the Barham had been steaming majestically behind this flagship. Now she didn't exist.

Scores of officers and seamen of the Queen Elizabeth who had rushed on deck from a tea-time snack stood helplessly as they watched the Barham die in a matter of moments.

## 500 Men Rescued

The busy destroyers picked up about 500 of the Barham's 1,400 men, including Vice-Admiral Pridham Wippell, his secretary and 12 other officers.

The submarine apparently passed almost directly between the Barham and the battleship Valiant just after firing the torpedoes.

It was so close inboard that the explosion of the torpedoes forced it momentarily to the surface. Some of the officers aboard this battleship said they saw the conning tower bob above water.

Then came the tremendous ex-

plosion of the Barham's magazines, and several officers expressed belief that the submarine, being so near, must have been crushed by the underwater concussion.

I was the only correspondent to witness the Barham's finale. I shall never forget how bravely it seemed to fight to stay afloat with four gaping torpedo holes in her port-side, but the great torrents of water pouring into her soon forced her over on her side.

Then she blew to bits amid billows of smoke.

It is also amazing, considering the explosion, that 500 men escaped death.

## Awesome Spectacle

Awed by this spectacle, many officers of this battleship like myself found it hard to believe the Barham was gone. When nothing but black smoke could be seen on the horizon, many of them remarked, "well, we cannot win all the time."

"But it was tough to see the old Barham go that way," they added. "She would rather have fought it out."

Two hours after the Barham was gone, Captain C. E. Barry of this battleship told the So's company over the loudspeaker, "You will all be glad to know that approximately 500 were saved from the Barham, including the vice-admiral and his secretary."

Then, as every man aboard stood silently at his action station, an emotion-choked voice came over the speaker:

"This is the Padre speaking. While we are thankful for those who are saved, let us not forget those who lost their lives, or, rather, have gone to a better life.... let us pray."

"O, Lord, grant those who have died Thy peace; let Thy protection shine upon them—these men who have given their lives for freedom."

This was the simple, moving re-

quiem for the men of the Barham.

Their great ship, built in 1915 as a super-dreadnaught, participated in the Battle of Jutland in 1916.

In the quiet years of peace, she spent much of her time in this very sea, the Mediterranean, on the empire's business.

She was damaged by a German submarine two years ago. (The Germans and the French also said she was damaged again in the Dakar battle in September, 1940.) But she survived to carry her great battery of eight 15-inch guns into the battles of Cape Matapan and Crete and numerous lesser engagements before the familiar waters of the Mediterranean became her tomb.

# WAR WILL BE LONG ONE, SAYS LARRY ALLEN

Maryland Correspondent  
Returns From Mediter-  
ranean Battles

Hitchhiked Ride With  
Bullitt—Praises Brit-  
ish Navy

By SETH MOSELEY

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 29—Home from the war for a rest today came AP's Larry Allen, wearing the British naval cap which bobbed up with him during months of battle in which the British dubbed him "the darling of the Mediterranean fleet."

Jaunty and unscarred by Axis bombs and shells which he had faced in many hours of danger on the decks of warships, Allen, who is a native of Mount Savage, Md., said he was in such a hurry to get home on leave that he had hitchhiked a ride on a bomber carrying William C. Bullitt, the President's personal representative, from Africa to a Western Hemisphere port. "We'll be in this war for a hell of a long time," he declared. "At a minimum three years, at a maximum five years. I expect to get back into it, and I want to."

## Often Close To Death

Often close to death, Allen's last hair-breadth escape occurred December 16 when he was aboard the British light cruiser Galatea, sunk by three torpedoes from an Axis submarine off the Egyptian Mediterranean coast in the darkness just after midnight. After recuperating at Cairo, he met Bullitt there and asked the President's special representative to help him get back to the USA as quickly as possible. Bullitt said he was unable to do so, and left on a bomber for the Sudan

in Africa. Allen followed aboard a commercial plane and caught up with Bullitt.

## Finally Gave In

"He finally gave in," Allen said, with a grin. "I rode for two nights and three days in the bomb storage compartment, the only place there was room for me. Sometimes I'd sit up and sometimes I'd lie down. We reached Trinidad, and I got passage on a commercial plane there for New York."

"The morale of the British fleet is excellent," he said. "They are the most courageous people I have ever seen. They never count the potential loss when going into battle, or the chances they are taking. Neither the Germans nor the Italians—especially the Italians—can match them at sea."

## Italians Won't Fight

"The Italians have an excellent ship fleet, but they won't come out to fight. They have 5 battleships, 14 to 16 cruisers, 30 to 40 destroyers, 70 to 80 submarines, but most of them hug their ports. The British shoot straighter and think quicker."

But the Germans were still formidable, Allen asserted, and he expressed belief that "their morale is still excellent. The German U-boat prisoners I have seen and talked to recently remain hearty and confident. I say at the same time that the morale, the heart of the Italian fighters, is poor. Their heart is not in this war."

Allen was on the British aircraft carrier Illustrious last January when forty to fifty Nazi planes flung torpedoes at the Illustrious' sides and 100,000 pounds of high-explosive bombs at her flight deck in an unsuccessful attempt to sink her.

## All The Fires Of Hell

"I reached the bridge just as a big German bomb struck the ship," Allen reported then. "There was a shattering blast. Almost simultaneously, a 1,000-pound bomb crashed alongside, and a blinding flash seemed to envelop the ship. . . . It seemed like all the fires of hell."

That was an incident in Allen's battle-ridden career in 1941. All around the Mediterranean area, Allen appeared at the moments when the big guns flashed and bombs fell with a roar. The Royal Navy took big chances, and he was "on deck."

## Malta Defiant

At Malta, Britain's bomb-lashed stronghold near the coast of Sicily, Allen reported the defiant defenders

were able to drive off German bombers which tried to succeed where the Italians failed in almost ceaseless attacks. He was with British convoys which supplied the Allied forces in Greece, saw British ships and planes smash dive bombers, related the destruction of an Axis convoy as described by an English skipper.

Aboard the flagship Warspite May 13, he revealed that the British fleet was unscathed after a terrific air raid. At an Egyptian port ten days later, he turned up with stories of the desperate slaughter in Crete, the drowning of 5,000 Nazis at sea.

## 100,000 Miles' Sailing

Since May, 1940, he has sailed nearly 100,000 miles with the British navy. He has been traveling ever since childhood, his parents moving from one State to another as often as five times a year.

Allen was born in Mount Savage on October 19, 1908, and sold newspapers to earn his way through high school. Before joining the Associated Press in Charleston, W. Va., November 29, 1933, he worked on the Charleston (W. Va.) Daily Mail, the Baltimore News, the Washington Herald, the Portsmouth Morning Sun, the Huntington (W. Va.) Evening Herald, and spent three months in Hollywood's motion-picture studios.

He said he would celebrate being home in the United States by "eating all the hot dogs and T-bone steaks I can find."

# Bullitt Back in U. S.; Silent About His Trip

NEW YORK, Jan. 29. (AP)—William C. Bullitt, personal representative of President Roosevelt, arrived today aboard a Pan-American Airways clipper after an eight-week trip to foreign areas.

Bullitt said he could not discuss his trip until after he had talked with the President, and added that he would go to Washington as soon as possible.

Also aboard were George H. Earle, United States ambassador to Bulgaria and a former Pennsylvania governor, and Larry Allen, Associated Press war correspondent who served many months with the British Mediterranean fleet.

Among other arrivals was E. N. Van Kleffen, Netherlands foreign minister, who said he was on his way to Washington to discuss the basic problems of the war in the Pacific.

# 464-1 Confidence Vote Is Given Churchill

Says U. S. Wants A. E. F. to Fight Nazis as  
Soon as Possible—Expected to Name  
Beaverbrook Production Chief.

LONDON, Jan. 29—(AP)—Winston Churchill declared today that America wants the second A. E. F. grips with the German enemy "as close and as soon as possible," and emerged from the House of Commons with a heartening 464-to-one vote of confidence.

A condensed text of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech in Commons will be found on Page 5.

## Stresses Arrival of U. S. Troops

In a sweeping, five-fold forecast of the worldwide advantage which the United Nations will gain by having U. S. armies on the western front, the prime minister disclosed that their movements on these islands will permit Britain to send her own seasoned troops in greater numbers to the Pacific and Africa, rather than reinforce these active fronts "with troops of another nation."

The lone member of Parliament who registered his dissent to the confidence vote was James Maxton, of the irreconcilable three-man Independent Labor Party. Maxton's two colleagues in the extreme left-wing group, Jock McGovern and Campbell Stephen, were assigned as tellers and thus could not vote. The authoritative British Press Association and London papers predicted that over the week-end Churchill would announce appointment of Lord Beaverbrook to a new post as minister of production.

Accompanying forecasts said Sir Stafford Cripps, ambassador to Moscow, would be offered Beaverbrook's present job as minister of supply.

Most of Churchill's speech, the second of the three-day debate, swung on the arrival in northern Ireland of the first United States troops to reach the United Kingdom.

## Singapore Reinforced

But he declared "a steady flow of reinforcements of both aircraft and troops" had gone to Singapore for several weeks—although he refused to predict how the battle for the

of these islands is Hitler's last remaining hope of total victory."

4. "The fact that well-equipped American divisions can be sent into these islands so easily and rapidly will enable the substantial supplies of weapons and munitions now being made in the United States to be sent direct to the other side of the world—to Australia and New Zealand to meet the new dangers of home defense which are cast upon them by the Japanese war."

5. "This whole business cannot do De Valera (the Eire premier, who has protested the presence of the U. S. troops in Ulster) any harm, and it may do him some good. It certainly offers a measure of protection to southern Ireland (Eire) and Ireland as a whole which she could not otherwise enjoy."

island base would go.

To the critics of his cabinet Churchill yielded one major point—he said at the outset that Britain must now have someone with powers similar in scope to America's Donald M. Nelson, to supervise the whole field of British production.

Sharply, the prime minister declared "as mischievous as it is untrue" a Commons charge that the Admiralty had wanted to send an aircraft carrier to Malaya and that he had overruled the plan. Instead, Churchill disclosed that every British aircraft carrier save the one with the home fleet was under repair at the time.

**U. S. Seeking Contact With Nazis**  
Churchill's evaluation of the worth of U. S. troops in Europe covered these points:

1. "It meets the wish of the American people and the leaders of the republic that the large mass of trained and equipped troops which they have in the United States shall come into contact with the enemy as close and as soon as possible."

2. "The presence of these forces in these islands imparts greater freedom of movement overseas to the theatres where we are already engaged and greater movement to matured and seasoned divisions of the British army and avoids the difficulty of reinforcing the theatres in which we are engaged with the troops of another nation, with all the complications of armament and command which arise therefrom."

3. "The presence in our islands of a heavy and unknown strength and the establishment of a broader bridgehead between us and the new world constitutes an important and added deterrent to invasion at a time when a successful invasion

Churchill went to some length to reiterate that Britain, because of her commitments in Russia and Africa, had to gamble against the Japanese attack, even though it seemed "imminent and probable" during the Atlantic charter meeting with President Roosevelt, which the Prime Minister disclosed was off Newfoundland.

"The Pacific war 'might well have been staved off indefinitely' by President Roosevelt's measures of conciliation, he added sadly.

As for the loss of the capital ships Prince of Wales and Repulse, Churchill said Adm. Sir Tom Phillips went into action with them because "drastic and urgent naval action was required" to stem the seaborne invasion of Malaya, and "only after he left the harbor was he informed that fighter protection could not be provided."

Furthermore, Churchill disclosed the ships were attacked not by torpedo or bomber aircraft flown from a carrier "but by very long range, shore-based two-engine bombers from the main Japanese airdrome 400 miles away."

## U. S. Wants AEF Action, Says Churchill

## Fireside Chat Set

Washington, Jan. 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt expects to tell the nation by radio about the progress of the war effort around February 22, and the White House said today that by that time "it is quite possible he will have things of importance to say."

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said that the White House had been receiving by mail, telegram and orally many requests that the President make another fireside chat to the country "to dissipate poisonous and troublesome rumors and, insofar as possible, to give the country a clearer and better understanding of the war and all that it involves."

## Partial text of Churchill's statement on Page 4

[By the Associated Press]

London, Jan. 29—The House of Commons, with but one dissenting vote, expressed confidence today in the conduct of the war by Prime Minister Churchill after he had told them the United States was determined to close with the German foe as soon as possible.

The vote was 464 to 1.

The lone negative ballot came from James Maxton, Independent Labor party, whose two co-members, Jock McGovern and Campbell Stephen, acted as tellers and could not vote. Twenty-four members, mostly Laborites, abstained from voting.

The presence of an AEF on soil of the United Kingdom—in Northern Ireland—represents the desire of the United States that her ready troops should establish battle contact as soon as feasible, the Prime Minister said.

## Singapore Reinforced

In a forty-two-minute summation for his Government before the House moved to its vote of confidence, Churchill also indicated appointment of a British counterpart to the United States' chief of war production, Donald M. Nelson, and disclosed that Singapore had been steadily reinforced for a fight to the finish.

THE AEF IN THE UNITED KINGDOM—It "meets the wishes of the American people and leaders of that republic that the large mass of trained and equipped troops they have in the United States should come into contact with the enemy as close and as soon as possible."

**Production Office Planned**  
WAR PRODUCTION—In reference to ap-

pointment of Nelson as chief of the War Production Board in the United States: "Some similar office, not exactly with the same scope but with similar scope, must be created here."

SINGAPORE—"I cannot tell how the Johore battle or the attack on the Island of Singapore will go, but there has been a steady flow of reinforcements for several weeks past."

## "No Apologies"

In summation of his defense after three days of criticism and reply in general debate, Churchill said:

"I offer no apologies. I offer no excuse and make no promises. I avow my confidence was never stronger than at this moment that we shall bring this conflict to an end in a manner agreeable to the interests of our country and in a manner agreeable to the future of the world."

The motion of confidence was "that this House has confidence in His Majesty's Government and will aid it to the utmost in vigorous prosecution of the war."

## Criticism Piles Up

Churchill's address followed debate in which further criticism of his Government piled up, including that of Socialist Dennis Nowell Pritt, who asserted that "luke-warm supporters of Fascism in the Government . . . are a very serious and anxious menace."

The Prime Minister said that the landing of the American troops in Northern Ireland—a part of the United Kingdom which shares a land frontier with Eire—"cannot do Mr. De Valera any harm and it might do him good; it offers a measure of protection to Southern Ireland and Ireland as a whole which she would not otherwise enjoy."

## Protest By De Valera

Prime Minister Eamon De Valera has protested that the Americans landed in Northern Ireland without prior consultation of his Government. Turning to criticism of setbacks in the southwest Pacific, Churchill said that if Britain had reduced her help to Russia she would have been better prepared in Burma and Malaya.

"But," he added, "we did not make such a reduction and I believed that the vast majority of opinion in the House and country indorses our decision now even after the events in the Far East have taken place."

# Condensed Text of Speech by Churchill

LONDON, Jan. 29—(AP)—The following is a condensed text of Prime Minister Churchill's speech today in the House of Commons:

## U. S., Britain Pooling Resources

No one can say that this has not been full and free debate. No one can say that it has not been a necessary debate. Many will think it has been a valuable one.

In no country in the world at the present time could a government conducting war be exposed to such stress. No dictator country fighting for its life dare allow such discussion.

Even in the great democracy of the United States the executive doesn't stand in the same direct, immediate, day-to-day relations to the legislative body as we do.

During my visit to America events occurred which altered in a decisive way the question of creating a ministry of production. President Roosevelt has appointed Mr. Donald Nelson to supervise the whole field of American production.

All the resources of our two countries are now pooled in shipping, munitions and raw materials; and some similar office—I will not say with exactly the same scope but similar scope—must be created here if harmonious and complete working between Great Britain and the United States is maintained at this very high level.

There are only a few points with which I shall deal this afternoon but they are important points.

## U. S. Seeks Contact With Nazis

First is the advantage not only to Britain but to the empire of the arrival of a powerful American Army and Air Force in the United Kingdom. First, it meets the wish of the American people and leaders of the republic that the large mass of trained and equipped troops they have in the armies of the United States shall come into contact with the enemy as close and as soon as possible.

Secondly, the presence of these forces in these islands will impart greater freedom of movement overseas to theatres where we already are engaged and greater movement of matured and seasoned divisions

of the British Army and will avoid the difficulty of reinforcing theatres in which we are engaged with troops of another nation with all the complications of armament and command which arise therefrom.

Therefore we must consider it as giving us a latitude maneuver which we did not hitherto possess.

Thirdly, the presence in our islands of this force and the establishment of a broader bridgehead between us and the new world constitute an important additional deterrent to invasion at a time when successful invasion of these islands is Hitler's last remaining hope of total victory.

Fourthly, x x x the fact that well-equipped American divisions can be sent into these islands so easily and rapidly will enable substantial supplies of weapons and munitions now being made in the United States to be sent direct to the other side of the world—to Australia and New Zealand to meet new dangers to the home defense which are cast upon them by the Japanese war.

Lastly, this whole business cannot do Mr. DeValera any harm and it may do him some good.

It certainly offers a measure of protection to southern Ireland and as a whole which she could not otherwise enjoy.

I feel sure that the House will find these reasons, or most of them, solid and satisfactory.

The course of this debate has mainly turned upon the admitted inadequacy of our preparations to meet the full onslaught of a new and mighty military opponent who has launched against us his whole energies and fury in Malaya and the Far East.

I do not of course pretend that these may not have been avoidable shortcomings and mistakes, or that more foresight might not have been shown in making use of our resources x x x.

## Assumes Full Responsibility

While I take full responsibility

for the broad, strategic dispositions, that does not mean that scandals, inefficiency or misbehavior of functionaries at the particular moment or in particular places x x x will not be probed and that they will be covered by the general support I give our commanders in the field. I by no means say that faults have not been committed in a minor sphere, faults for which the government is blamed. But when all is said and done the House must not be led into

supposing that even if everything on the spot has gone perfectly, which is rare in war x x x, that this would have made any decisive difference to the heavy British and American forfeits which followed inexorably upon the temporary loss of sea power in the Pacific, combined with the fact of our being so fully extended elsewhere x x x.

Our ability to defend the Malay Peninsula was seriously prejudiced by the incursion of the Japanese into French Indo-China and the steady building up of very powerful forces and bases there.

Even at the time when I went to meet the President off Newfoundland, invasion of Siam seemed imminent and probable.

It was due to measures which the President took as a result of our conversations that this attack was staved off for so long and might well have been staved off indefinitely.

In ordinary circumstances, if we had not been engaged to the last ounce in Europe and the Nile Valley, we should ourselves of course have confronted the Japanese aggression into Indo-China with the strongest possible resistance from the moment when they began to build up large military and air power there.

We were not in position to do this.

Ought we not then in the interval—I want to argue the case quite clearly—have refused our aid in munitions to Russia?

Part of what we sent to Russia would have made us x x x far better prepared in Malaya and Burma x x x and would really have dazzled the eyes of Brooke-Popham x x x.

We did not make such a reduction and I believe the vast majority of opinion in all parts of the House and country endorses our decision x x x.

#### Campaign in Libya

But apart from Russia what about the campaign in Libya?

Firstly, we hoped to remove, and we probably have removed, the menace to the Nile Valley from the

west x x x.

Secondly, this seemed the only place where we could open a second front against the enemy.

There is no doubt whatever, although our offensive in Libya was on a small scale compared with the mighty struggle on the Russian front, it nevertheless drew important German air forces from the Russian front.

They were moved at the most critical moment of the battle and transferred to the Mediterranean theatre.

Thirdly, this second front x x x afforded an opportunity of a fighting campaign against Germany and Italy on terms most costly to them.

Should we have been right to sacrifice all this and stand idle, on the defensive in the western desert, sending all available resources to garrison Malaya and to guard against war with Japan which might never have taken place and which I believe only did take place through the civil government being overwhelmed by a military coup d'etat? x x x

I come now to the battle raging in Johore. I cannot tell how it will go or how the attack on the Island of Singapore will go.

#### Singapore Reinforcements

But a steady flow of reinforcements, both aircraft and troops, has flowed into the island for several weeks past.

All the forces which have been sent were set in motion within a few days, some within a few hours of the Japanese declaration of war.

To sum up, I submit that the main strategic political decision to aid Russia, deliver an offensive in Libya, accept a consequential state of weakness in the then peaceful theatre of the Far East was sound x x x.

For this vote of confidence, on that I rest.

There, however, is one episode, tactical rather than strategic in character, about which many questions have been asked x x x the operation which led to the sinking

of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse x x x.

I have been asked very properly why the Prince of Wales and Repulse were sent to eastern waters if they could not properly be protected by aircraft?

The answer is that the decision to send these ships in advance to the Far East was taken in hope primarily of deterring Japan from going to war at all, or failing that, deterring her from sending convoys into the Gulf of Siam.

The suggestion that the naval staff desired to send an aircraft carrier and was overruled by me

is as mischievous as it is untrue.

Unfortunately at the time, with the exception of an aircraft carrier in home waters, not a single ship of this kind was available through a series of accidents, some of very slight consequence.

All of them except this one with the home fleet were under repair.

Admiral Sir Tom Philips x x x decided x x x in view of the movement of Japanese transports with weak fighting escort toward the Kra Isthmus that drastic and urgent naval action was required.

Admiral Philips was fully aware of the risks he was taking. Only after he left the harbor was he informed that fighter protection could not be provided x x x.

His force was attacked not, as has been supposed, by torpedo or bomber aircraft flown off a carrier, but by very long-range, shore-based, heavy, two-engined bombers from a main Japanese airdrome 400 miles away.

In the opinion of the Board of Admiralty x x x the risks Admiral Philips took were fair and reasonable.

On behalf of His Majesty's government I make no complaint of the debate, I offer no apologies. I offer no excuses. I make no promises.

Let every man act in accordance with what he thinks is his duty in harmony with his heart and conscience.

## British Struck By Equipment And Physique Of U.S. Soldiers

### Americans Settle Down In Ulster "Ready To Fight." Irish City Gives Troops Gay Welcome.

By RICE YAHNER

Associated Press Correspondent

With the United States Army in Northern Ireland, Jan. 29—Four thousand miles closer to the war in Europe, American troops fresh from United States camps buckled down under combat conditions today, prepared for anything.

Scattered through 5,200 miles of Ulster, they settled into camps prepared for them by British soldiers, marched out the kinks of their transatlantic journey and concentrated on drills to protect themselves against German bombers and parachute troops.

No Longer Surprised

"We are not surprised at anything any more," a group told me as I stood with them in the center of their camp on a hillside. They were encamped among the trees of what formerly was an Irish estate.

"We have traveled 6,000 miles in the last month and a half, and surprises have run out," they said. "From here on, we are ready to fight and get this thing over quickly."

The commanding officer at this base said the men, husky mid-Westerners, are "ready for combat." They were in Federal service in the United States for more than a year, and in recent months had been on extensive maneuvers in the South.

#### Admire Physique

British observers who have seen their own countrymen fighting in France and leaving Great Britain for other battlegrounds said the Americans appear to be just as fit as the British soldiers.

"But their physique is remarkable," said an English war correspondent who has seen Continental fighting. "They generally are taller and huskier than the English. They are alert, eager and efficient, judging from what we have seen in this first lot."

"And such a variety of equipment!"

he continued. "Your men have greatcoats, mackintoshes (raincoats), short coats, field jackets and blouses. "Our boys have greatcoats to wear over their battle dress, and their ground sheet (rubberized), which they can throw over them in bad weather in addition to using it for sleeping on the ground."

#### No Shouting Of Orders

The British also are impressed by the way the Americans march "almost silently" in galoshes in contrast to the measured clomp made by the hobnailed English boots. Neither is there the shouting of orders to which

the British are accustomed.

To the British it seemed that the commands of American lieutenants and sergeants hardly could be audible, but the orders nevertheless were smartly executed.

"British sergeant majors roar, whether from tradition or what-not," one

British observer said, "and English soldiers expect to be shouted at."

#### Welcomed In City

The American soldiers are not perturbed by the fact that German planes already have been sighted over Northern Ireland since the Americans' arrival here.

A North Ireland city which honored President U. S. Grant by giving him the freedom of the city sixty-three years ago officially welcomed the United States soldiers today.

Standing beneath the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes, Mayor F. J. Simmons, who also is a Senator in the Northern Ireland Parliament, presided over an official reception for army and naval officers of the forces.

#### Cheers Fill Guildhall

The historic guildhall filled with cheers when the Mayor mentioned the word "Americans" in saying they were received as comrades and that no recognition has been taken in Ulster "of those who think you are here without being invited"—words obviously meant to be a reply to the complaint of Prime Minister Eamon de Valera of Eire.

Saying in Irish "cead mile failte," which he explained meant "one hundred thousand welcomes," the Mayor pointed out that the forefathers of many American troops here now had come from Ireland.

On the Mayor's dais stood a replica of the American Liberty Bell, presented to Londonderry in 1894 by the American Human Liberty Society. Army, naval and air forces of both Britain and the United States were represented at the ceremony.

## SAYS PRESIDENT PROMISED A. E. F.

(With the United States Forces in Northern Ireland, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Russell P. Hartle, commander of the first contingent of Amer-

ican field forces to reach northern Ireland, said today that "we are here in accordance with the President's promise and with the tradition of the American people that once challenged they will accept and carry the fight to the challenger."

"With the foregoing in view," he said in a statement to the press, "American soldiers are particularly happy to be here. It is a distinct privilege to be in the British Isles fighting in defense of democracy with our friends who have graciously received us on this occasion as on other occasions."

## RUG CUTTING OUT WITH ULSTER GIRLS

A Northern Ireland Port, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Rug cutting just isn't in the groove at North Ireland's dance halls. The girls said that the American soldiers landed here were nice—but weren't really good dancers, because they "went into a lot of jitterbugging."

## Secret Bomb Factory Found In South Africa

Several Men Arrested As Suspects In Recent Sabotagings In Transvaal

Cape Town, South Africa, Jan. 29 (A. P.). The Justice Ministry announced tonight discovery of a secret bomb factory and arrest of a number of men believed responsible for recent bombings such as those which overnight knocked out twelve electric power lines in the Transvaal.

Dr. Colin Steyn, Minister of Justice, said that in the future all persons convicted of sabotage or possession of explosives would be subject to the death penalty.

## BLASTS CALLED SABOTAGE

Explosions Knock Out 12 Power Lines In South Africa

Cape Town, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Explosions during the night knocked out twelve electric power lines supplying the Rand gold-mining district from Victoria Falls.

T. G. Otley, general manager of the Victoria Falls Power Company, said the blasts were organized sabotage.

## British Bomb Muenster And Nazi-Occupied Ports

### 6 Planes Lost in Night Raids, Reports Reveal

LONDON, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—British bombers raided Muenster, Germany, and docks at the German-occupied cities of Boulogne, France, and Rotterdam, Holland, last night, the Air Ministry announced today. Airfields in the Low Countries also were reported bombed.

Six bombers were missing from the night operations, the ministry said, while one fighter plane was missing from yesterday's patrol.

#### Say Muenster Attack Failed

BERLIN (from German broadcasts), Jan. 29 (A. P.).—British bombers attempting to attack the German city of Muenster were driven off by strong Nazi defenses and dropped their bombs at random in northwestern Germany, the German high command said today. "The civilian population suffered slight losses," the command's communique said. "At several places there was damage to houses."

The Germans said three British bombers were shot down.

#### Nazis Strafe Scottish Town

LONDON, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—A German plane bombed and machine-gunned a north coast Scottish fishing village tonight, killing a number of persons and causing considerable property damage.

## VICHY WANTS YES OR NO FROM NAZIS

### Brinon Says Berlin Should Specify Terms.

(Vichy, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Fernan de Brinon, Vichy Government representative in Paris, was quoted today by the Rightist weekly Gringoire as saying in an interview that he wished the Nazis finally would tell France what they meant by a policy that would inspire their confidence. "I hope this year," he was

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quoted as saying, "that the highest authorities of the Reich who are always bringing up the need for confidence in order to perform beneficial acts will finally consent to tell us exactly—something they never have done yet—what are the conditions for such confidence."

It was believed that the beneficial acts De Brinon mentioned referred to the release of war prisoners, reduction in the payment of the costs of German occupation, and relaxing the demarcation line between occupied and unoccupied France. All these problems have been pending as a sort of pledge of French collaboration with Germany.

#### ADMIRAL RADER IN FRANCE

Chief Of Nazi Navy Inspecting Forces On Atlantic Front

Vichy, Jan. 29 (AP)—Grand Admiral Erich Rader, commander in chief of the German Navy, is visiting the occupied part of France, making "a periodic inspection of the forces fighting on the Atlantic front," the Paris newspapers report.

No details are given concerning the admiral's movements.

#### Hitler Is Scheduled To Broadcast Today

Friday, Jan. 30. (AP)—Adolf Hitler will broadcast an address over all German-controlled radio stations at 5 p. m. today (10 a. m. E.S.T.) on the ninth anniversary of his rise to power. It will be re-broadcast at 8:15 p. m.

#### ENGLISH REFUGEES RETURN

Commons Told 'Women And Children Are Crossing Atlantic'

London, Jan. 29 (AP)—Lieut. Col. John J. Llewellyn, parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Transport, informed the House of Commons today that British women and children who had been removed to the United States and Canada are returning.

He said a small number of berths were being "specially allotted every month" to bring them back through the dangers of the Atlantic to comparatively bomb-free Britain.

#### London Extends Resort Season

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The government today extended by two months the period during which visits to certain southeastern coastal areas of England are permitted, but said this "must not be regarded as justifying any slackening in preparations to meet invasion."

#### Rationing Of British Rayon Output Is Seen

Ministry Says Producers Agree To Deliver Product According To Government Allocations

London, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Ministry of Supply announced today that British rayon producers had agreed voluntarily to deliver supplies of continuous-filament rayon yarn and rayon staple fiber according to Government allocations.

The order made it obvious that rayon fiber was to be rationed in much the same way as cotton yarn. The arrangement is based on returns for 1941 covering exports of rayon and silk piecegoods.

Lancashire textile trade circles pointed out that for some months seventy per cent. of rayon supplies had been earmarked for domestic customers, compared with a previous twenty-eight per cent. The gradual exclusion of Japanese competition in one market after another was seen as providing unusually good opportunities for the trade, but some expressed the opinion the new arrangements would prevent the trade from taking full advantage of these openings.

#### Britain HAD A Big Snow

London, Friday, Jan. 30 (AP).—Now it can be told: A severe snowstorm swept Britain 10 days ago, isolating villages and blocking railways and roads. Trains between Scotland and southern England were 14 to 18 hours late, and at some stations it was so cold that beer froze in the pumps. Troops were called out to reopen traffic arteries in the Thames Valley, where the snowfall was the greatest in 12 years.

#### BRAZIL REINFORCES BARS AGAINST AXIS

Scrutiny Of Organizations Ordered As Enemy Agents Burn Documents

Plane Of Argentine Group Falls Into Sea—All Saved.

Foreign Minister Hurt

By JOHN P. MCKENIGHT  
(By the Associated Press)

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 29—Brazil, the continent's largest nation, gave vivid evidence tonight of putting into practice Pan America's avowed determination to wipe out the last vestiges of aid and comfort to the Axis.

As the great cannon of Fort Copacabana at the mouth of Rio's beautiful harbor boomed practice rounds, authorities of the Federal district ordered a rigorous scrutiny of all social, cultural and recreational associations to determine whether they cover any anti-Brazilian activities.

#### Tragedy Comes Close

Porto Alegre authorities ordered imprisonment of all persons expressing sympathy with the aggressor nations.

Tragedy came near to the home-ward-bound delegates to the Foreign Minister's parley, which closed last night with a triumphal affirmation of Western Hemisphere solidarity.

An airliner carrying the twelve-man Argentine delegation fell into the sea near the Rio de Janeiro airport, but all were saved. Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, the Argentine Foreign Minister, suffered slight injuries.

#### Axis Papers Burned

Members of the German, Italian and Japanese embassies here, who had been handed their passports last evening, were burning documents in their kitchens tonight. There are about 250 Axis diplomatic and consular representatives in the country.

Henceforth all societies in Brazil must be two thirds Brazilian in membership and all political discussion

therein is banned.

The Porto Alegre police even prohibited public use of the German, Italian and Japanese languages. At Bahia and other points, foreigners were ordered to register quickly.

#### Accord Is Hailed

Pan American leaders hailed the accord between Peru and Ecuador on their century-old border trouble, which made possible successful conclusion of the conference, as a victory for American principles of conciliation.

Arthur de Souza Costa, Brazil's Finance Minister, will leave by air for the United States Monday on a special mission, it was announced officially today. The nature of the mission was not disclosed.

#### 41 RESOLUTIONS ARE PASSED BY RIO CONFEREES

Hemisphere Solidarity Is Affirmed Unanimously at Conference.

#### PERU AND ECUADOR PACIFIED

111-Year-Old Boundary Dispute Settled in Triumphant Final Session.

(Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 29 (A. P.).

Western Hemisphere solidarity was affirmed unanimously and Peru and Ecuador agreed to settle their 111-year-old boundary dispute in a triumphant windup of the Pan-American Conference here early today. The conclusion came in post-conference mediation of the Peruvian-Ecuadorian differences several hours after foreign ministers of the twenty-

one American Republics had formally adjourned their two-week sessions.

Major fruits of the conference were contained in forty-one resolutions—inscribed in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese—recommending the severance of relations with the Axis, setting up joint military, economic and financial boards and otherwise covering virtually the entire field of Pan-American relations. Ecuador was signed up as the twenty-first to indorse them. Her delegation had insisted on settlement of the boundary dispute as a prerequisite.

This was accomplished at a gathering of Foreign Minister Julio Tobar Donoso of Ecuador, Foreign Minister Dr. Alfredo Solf Muro of Peru and mediating representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States. Tobar Donoso, though describing the border proposals as "an immense sacrifice for Ecuador," finally signed a bound and beribboned pact with Peru at 1:55 A. M.

#### Peruvian Is Satisfied.

Dr. Solf Muro said that he was satisfied with the agreement—"the proof is I have just signed it."

Both nations yielded some claims in the area of roughly 125,000 square miles of mountainous jungle land with stretches for 300 miles north of the upper Amazon, agreeing more or less upon the status quo of 1936. Peru is to move her troops from regions occupied since July 5, 1941, a spokesman said.

Officers of the mediating nations will supervise the withdrawal of the Peruvian troops.

#### Gets 30,000 Square Miles

Eduardo Salazar Gomez, of the Ecuadorian delegation, said the settlement gives his country about 30,000 square miles of the disputed territory.

Nineteen rivers and two ravines were named in charting the course of the accepted frontier from upper reaches of the Zarumill river to the confluence of the Guepi and Putumayo.

It was stipulated that the agreement

was guaranteed by the mediator countries, subject to such minor rectifications as may be agreed upon in the future.

#### Fiscal Experts To Meet

Only Argentina, Chile and Ecuador had not formally severed relations with Germany, Italy and Japan when the conference adjourned.

Banking and financial experts of the republics are to meet in Washington soon to set up uniform procedure for control of the funds of Axis nationals and firms and decide upon methods to establish a hemisphere currency stabilization fund.

Military and naval officers of the republics are to form an inter-American defense board which will work in collaboration with the United States general staff.

Economic committeemen were delegated to seek means of maintaining commercial equilibrium of the hemisphere when peace comes. "Economic mobilization" of basic defense materials was ordered. Another resolution in effect would pool the hemisphere's cargo vessels to maintain sea commerce.

Provision was made for the establishment of a seven-member committee to co-ordinate and correlate joint efforts of the republics to control subversive activities. Sumner Welles, United States Secretary of State and chief of the delegation from Washington, planned to pay a farewell call on President Vargas of Brazil today at his summer home in Petropolis. Then Mr. Welles will start a thirty-six-hour flight to Miami on a clipper plane.

Berlin, Jan. 29 (Andi Agency to AP)—The Brazilian Ambassador visited the Wilhelmstrasse at noon today and handed the German Foreign Office a note which it was assumed contained his Government's severance of diplomatic relations with the Reich.

#### Bolivian Break Complete.

La Paz, Bolivia, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Bolivia's acting Foreign Minister delivered notes to the Axis diplomatic representatives here today informing them that Bolivia has severed relations with their governments, and then notified American diplomats that the rupture was complete. The staff of the Italian legation burned confidential papers last night in anticipation of the break.

#### ARGENTINES HURT IN CRASH AT RIO

Foreign Minister in Group Aboard Plane.

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—An air liner carrying Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, Foreign Minister of Argentina, and other delegates home from the Rio de Janeiro Pan American conference fell into the sea today, but all aboard were saved. Senor Ruiz Guinazu suffered a chest injury. He was picked up by a launch and taken to the Naval School Hospital.

The accident occurred at 9:30 A. M. (7:30 A. M. Eastern standard time) as the plane was taking off from the Rio de Janeiro airport.

The plane, the same Argentine air liner in which Senor Ruiz Guinazu came to the conference, veered out to sea apparently unable to rise in time to clear a rock pile at the edge of the dock at the airport, witnesses said.

The plane splashed into the water about 100 yards offshore.

The first to reach the plane were naval cadets who were rowing small boats near by. They found members of the crew and passengers swimming or clinging to the wings, and began bringing them ashore.

There were eleven in all, most of them Argentine officials. They were taken to the Naval School Hospital first and from there six were taken to a city hospital.

Apparently none was injured seriously.

A physician who examined Senor Ruiz Guinazu said that his condition was good and his injuries not serious.

## 200 PLANES FOR MEXICANS

### Nelson Rockefeller Offers Gift to Nation's Pilots

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 29 (AP)—Nelson Rockefeller, chairman of the Committee on Inter-American Relations, has offered to give 200 airplanes to Mexican pilots, the government announced today.

It said civil and military pilots of the republic had formed the "Mexican wing" of the Inter-American Escadrille, which will receive the planes. General Roberto Fierro, head of the wing and of the Army Air Corps, today discussed a project for a flight of several Mexican private pilots around Latin America to better American relations.

## Canadian Steel Rationing 1942

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 29 (Canadian Press)—Importers of steel plates of "certain categories" must obtain permission from Steel Controller F. B. Kilbourn before placing any further orders in the United States, the Department of Munitions and Supply announced today.

For the purpose of the new order steel plates are defined to include only flat rolled steel more than 48 inches in width and three sixteenths of an inch or more in thickness; flat rolled steel more than six inches in width and a quarter of an inch or more in thickness and floor plates within the same sizes of any pattern with raised or depressed design. Rejects, mill ends, and other secondary material also are covered by the order.

Shipyards and boiler-makers purchasing plates in connection with contracts for the Wartime Merchant Shipping, Ltd., and the shipbuilding branch of the Department of Munitions and Supply are exempt from the new order.

### Canada to Ration Gas.

Ottawa, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Automobile users in Canada will be allowed between 300 and 380 gallons of gasoline a year for non-essential driving when gasoline rationing becomes effective on April 1, the Munitions Minister, C. D. Howe, announced today.

He said this would be enough to drive approximately 5,400 miles, and added that there is no guarantee that the rate of consumption by owners of private cars may not be still further reduced.

Drivers of about 1,125,000 ve-

hicles will be affected.

Owners of vehicles will be issued ration coupon books and will be required to obtain a \$1 gasoline privilege registration license, good for one year.

## United States

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The text of the War Department communiqué based on reports received here up to 9:30 A. M. Eastern standard time today, follows:

**Philippine Theatre:** Headlong enemy infantry assaults on the right and left flanks of our troops in the Bataan Peninsula were broken up by our artillery fire. Enemy losses were heavy. Activity of hostile aircraft was limited to reconnaissance flights.

**Netherlands Indies:** A third attack by heavy American bombers on Japanese shipping in Macassar Strait resulted in the destruction of an enemy transport in Balikpapan harbor. Another transport was set on fire. Two enemy fighting planes were shot down and a third damaged. Five of our bombers participated in the attack and all returned safely to their base.

There is nothing to report from other areas.

A special War Department communiqué said:

**Philippine Theatre:** The War Department is announcing in general orders that the President has awarded, in the name of Congress, the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously to Second Lieut. Alexander R. Nininger Jr., Fifty-seventh Infantry (Philippine Scouts), for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty. The award was made on recommendation of General MacArthur. The Congressional Medal of Honor is the highest award that may be made. This is the first case in which this decoration has been awarded in the present war.

The action for which the award was made took place in the vicinity of Abucay, Bataan, Philippine Islands, on Jan. 12, 1942. Lieutenant Nininger's company was not engaged in the fight, but he attached himself to another organization, and in furious hand-to-hand combat he repeatedly distinguished himself, destroying several enemy groups before he was killed in action.

The citation accompanying the award of the Congressional Medal of Honor is as follows:

"Alexander R. Nininger Jr., Second Lieutenant, Fifty-seventh Infantry (Philippine Scouts), United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity

above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy near Abucay, Bataan, Philippine Islands, on Jan. 12, 1942. This officer, though assigned to another company not then engaged in combat, voluntarily attached himself to Company K, same regiment, while that unit was being attacked by enemy force superior in fire power. Enemy snipers in trees and fox holes had stopped counter attack to regain part of position. In hand-to-hand fighting which followed, Lieutenant Nininger repeatedly forced his way to and into the hostile position. Though exposed to heavy enemy fire he continued to attack with rifle and hand grenades and succeeded in destroying several enemy groups in fox holes and enemy snipers. Although wounded three times, he continued his attacks until he was killed after pushing alone far within the enemy position. When his body was found after recapture of the position, one enemy officer and two enemy soldiers lay dead around him."

Arrangements are being made for the presentation of the medal to Mr. Alexander R. Nininger Sr., father of Lieutenant Nininger, who lives at Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Lieutenant Nininger was born in Gainesville, Ga., and was appointed to the United States Military Academy from Florida. He was graduated from the Academy in June, 1941, and appointed a Second Lieutenant of Infantry in the regular army.

Another War Department communiqué, based on reports received up to 5 P. M. Eastern standard time today, follows:

**Philippine Theatre:** The following message from his Excellency Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Commonwealth, was transmitted by General MacArthur to the War Department today:

"The determination of the people of the Philippines to continue fighting side by side with the United States until victory is won has in no way been weakened by the temporary reverses suffered by our arms. We are convinced that our sacrifices will be crowned with victory in the end and in that conviction we shall continue to resist the enemy with all our might."

"Japanese military forces are occupying sections of the Philippines comprising only one-third of our territory. In the remaining areas constitutional government

is still in operation under my authority.

"I have no direct information concerning the veracity of the news broadcast from Tokyo that a commission composed of some well-known Filipinos has been organized in Manila to take charge of certain functions of civil government. The organization of such a commission, if true, can have no political significance, not only because it is charged merely with purely administrative functions, but also because the acquiescence by its members to serve in the commission was evidently for the purpose of safeguarding the welfare of the civilian population and can in no way reflect the sentiments of the Filipino toward the enemy. Such sentiments are still those I have repeatedly expressed in the past: Loyalty to America and resolute resistance against the invasion of our territory and liberties."

There is nothing to report from other areas.

A Navy Department communiqué today said:

**Central Pacific:** Two enemy submarines appeared off Midway Island with the intention of shelling it. They were driven away by the artillery fire of our garrison. One hit was scored on one of the attacking submarines. No damage was inflicted on the Midway garrison and there were no injuries to personnel.

**Atlantic Area:** Enemy submarines continue to operate off the East Coast of the United States and are reported as far south as Florida. Counter-measures by our forces are increasingly effective. There is nothing to report from other areas.

## British

SINGAPORE, Jan. 29 (AP)—British Headquarters issued this communiqué today:

Reports now received from the east coast front show that on Jan. 27 a successful action was carried out by Australian troops, the enemy being caught between our forward elements and the fire of our artillery.

Enemy casualties were estimated to be about 250, while our own were about fifty.

In this area our troops are in contact with the enemy about Ulu Sedili.

Yesterday on the central front a company of an Australian battalion successfully counter-attacked with bayonets. The enemy casualties were estimated at 200, with, it is believed, no loss to our own troops.

In this sector our troops are in

contact with the enemy in the Layang-Layang area. There was considerable enemy air activity in this area throughout yesterday.

There is no change to report in the situation in the western sector.

A further 570 of our troops who were cut off in the Batu Pahat area have now joined our main bodies.

Reports show that no military damage was caused yesterday in

raids by enemy aircraft on the Singapore area.

A formation of enemy bombers which approached Singapore Island this morning was driven off by our fighter aircraft and forced to jettison their bombs.

Reports indicate that as a result of this interception one enemy aircraft was destroyed and another probably destroyed.

Other formations attacked targets on the island. Reports of damage and casualties have not yet been received.

In addition to one enemy aircraft announced as damaged during Tuesday's raids on Singapore, one enemy fighter was destroyed and one damaged.

Reports now show that in the Singapore area our aircraft defenses shot down for certain one enemy aircraft on Jan. 27 and one on Jan. 28.

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 29 (AP)—The British Headquarters said in a communiqué today:

During the last twenty-four hours the enemy's main forces in the Msus area have swung west and northwest.

Enemy columns including tanks made contact with our advanced troops to the south of Bengazi while at the same time a strong enemy force succeeded in reaching El Regima some sixteen miles due east of Bengazi.

In the Msus area patrol activity by both sides continued and several minor engagements took place.

Throughout the day our fighters and bombers again supported our ground troops with intensive attacks on enemy columns during which they destroyed a number of vehicles and damaged many others.

The R. A. F. Middle East Command issued this communiqué today:

Throughout yesterday our fighter and bomber aircraft carried out a series of continuous and highly successful attacks on enemy forces operating in the battle area of Western Cyrenaica.

Low-flying, machine-gun and cannon attacks by our fighters

achieved outstanding results and in the Msus region a number of petrol lorries were burned out and armored fighting vehicles as well as troop-carrying transports and other mobile units were severely damaged.

Many enemy troops were killed. To the south of Bengazi, at least fifty motor transport vehicles were destroyed and casualties were again inflicted on enemy personnel.

Other attacks were made throughout the battle zone, particularly near Sheledima, where a number of tanks and motorized forces were raided with good results.

During the night of Jan. 27-28, our aircraft continued bombing enemy columns on the road between El Aghella and Antelat. Fires were seen to break out among enemy convoys which also were machine-gunned.

Shipping in Tripoli harbor was

raided on the same night. Hits were scored on the main quay and the Spanish Mole. Enemy motor traffic moving along the coast road east of Tripoli also was attacked.

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 29 (Reuter)—The Middle East R. A. F. communiqué today included the following:

A Junkers-88 which was seen taking off from the Sicilian air-drome at Comiso and a twin-engined aircraft encountered over Augusta were both shot down during Tuesday night.

Enemy aircraft continued their raids on Malta during yesterday and some damage was done.

Two of our aircraft are missing.

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—An Air Ministry communiqué said today:

Last night forces of Bomber Command aircraft attacked objectives at Muenster and docks at Boulogne and Rotterdam. Airfields in the Low Countries also were bombed.

Fighter Command aircraft attacked enemy airfields in Northern France.

Six aircraft of the Bomber Command are missing from the night operations and one aircraft of the Fighter Command is missing from patrol yesterday.

The Air Ministry issued this communiqué tonight:

R. A. F. fighters on patrol over Northern France this morning attacked a factory and did considerable damage. One of our fighters is missing.

An Admiralty communiqué today said:

A U-boat has been rammed by

the Free French corvette Roselys (Lieutenant De Vallesau, Andre Bergeret) while on convoy escort duty.

The U-boat was seen on the surface on the starboard of the Roselys at a range of about 400 yards. The corvette's helm at once was put about to ram. The U-boat crash dived, but was not quick enough and the corvette rammed the U-boat. As the Roselys cast clear, depth charges were dropped.

Since no prisoners were taken and no wreckage was picked up it is impossible to say that this U-boat was destroyed, but there can be no doubt that it was seriously damaged.

No casualties nor damage of any consequence was suffered by the Roselys.

## Netherlands

BATAVIA, Netherlands Indies, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Netherlands Indies Armed Forces issued this communiqué today:

Japanese troops have landed at Pemangkat, on Borneo's west coast south of Kuching, while at the same time heavy pressure also was exerted by land forces on our troops operating in those regions.

Notwithstanding firm resistance, the Japanese are obtaining local successes, while Pontianak is being threatened. All important objectives on the spot have been destroyed by us. Naval aircraft have carried out action against Japanese units in that area.

A further report from Kendari now states that the Japanese landings in the vicinity of Kendari, which were effected at two points, were covered by fire from Japanese warships. Strong resistance is being continued as our troops have held their positions.

An air attack was again carried out on Emmahaven. There were again no casualties. Damage to material was inflicted on ships lying there.

At several points in the outer provinces air activity continues, while the enemy is apparently carrying out much air reconnaissance.

Reports from the vicinity of Balikpapan make it clear that there, too, resistance on our part is continuing stubbornly.

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Netherlands Admiralty today issued the following communiqué, dated Jan. 8.

The Netherlands Admiralty announces that one of Her Majesty's submarines, operating with the Royal Navy in the Mediterranean, torpedoed and

sank a German submarine. Twelve officers and ratings of the U-boat were picked up and landed by the Netherlands submarine at a British port.

It can now be stated that the U-boat which was sunk was the U-95, commanded by Kapitän-Lieutenant Gert Schreiber.

The night of Nov. 28, 1941, was calm and moonlit in the extreme Western Mediterranean. The U-95 was on the surface when attacked by the Dutch submarine and hit by one torpedo. It seemed that the whole of the afterpart of the German U-boat was broken off by the explosion of the torpedo, and the boat sank within six or seven seconds.

The only survivors of the U-boat were four officers, including Schreiber, the commanding officer, and eight ratings. All of these except one had been on the bridge when the torpedo hit; the other was in the conning tower and had been blown out by the force of the explosion.

The Germans were picked up by the Dutch submarine and are now prisoners of war.

The U-95 was a 500-ton U-boat which was built at the Germania yard in Kiel and had been com-

missioned about the middle of 1940. The prisoners stated that this U-boat had carried out six operational cruises before this one on which it was sunk, and claimed she had sunk about 60,000 tons of shipping. The U-95 left Lorient on her last cruise on Nov. 18.

Eight days later she passed through Gibraltar Strait at night. She met with no success in her brief career in the Mediterranean, which only lasted four days.

Kapitan-Lieutenant Gert Schreiber is 29. He entered the German Navy in 1931, in same term as Priem, the greatest German U-boat ace, who was destroyed with his U-boat in the Atlantic last year. Schreiber was awarded the Iron Cross, first class, in November, 1940.

Of the other officers of the U-95, one who originally had been in the navy had been serving with the Luftwaffe from 1938 till the Summer of 1941, and another was a marine artillery officer.

Among the thirty-four officers and men who went down with the U-95 were two midshipmen under training as U-boat officers.

The Dutch submarine which sank the U-95 has scored other successes against enemy shipping in the Mediterranean.

### Russian

MOSCOW, Jan. 29 (From Russian broadcast recorded by The As-

sociated Press)—A Soviet Information Bureau communiqué said today:

During the night of Jan. 28-29, Soviet troops continued offensive operations against the enemy.

In the Barents Sea our ships sank an enemy transport.

During the last few days the unit commanded by Seleyneff on the western front captured fourteen enemy tanks, 133 motor trucks, sixty-two field guns, 115 machine guns, seventeen mortars, twenty-six field radio stations, 808 rifles and much other equipment.

On another sector of the front a Red Army unit dislodged the Germans from the village "S" and captured one gun and five heavy machine guns.

The Germans left fifty officers and men dead.

One of our units operating in a sector of the southwestern front broke into the enemy's fortified zone. The Hitlerites attempted to withdraw from the fighting but were intercepted by a detachment of Soviet skiers that had penetrated the rear of the German positions.

In the fighting the German invaders lost 370 men and officers. We captured six guns, eleven machine guns, four mine throwers and twenty-six trucks, and took prisoners.

The Soviet Information Bureau's midnight communiqué said:

During the day of Jan. 29 our troops continued to fight stubborn battles with the enemy.

The German Fascist Army counter-attacked on several sectors, but were beaten off with heavy losses to them.

Our units advanced and occupied several inhabited localities, including the towns of Sukhinichi and Nyatievo, Lozovaya and Barvenkova.

We brought down in air combat twelve enemy planes and destroyed fifteen grounded on air-dromes. Our losses were eight planes.

On Jan. 28 units of our air force destroyed nine German tanks, 335 motor vehicles with troops and supplies, 100 wagons with military equipment, ten field guns and their crews, two gasoline tank trucks and two tractors and dispersed and partly annihilated five battalions of enemy infantry.

Red Army men under Commander Biricheff on the Western Front have occupied Aleksandrov and Mokroye.

In two days of fighting our troops on the Southwestern Front have driven the Hitlerites from eleven populated places.

### German

BERLIN, Jan. 29 (From German broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The German High Command communiqué today fol-

lows: In the Crimea and on the southern sector of the Eastern Front there was little fighting on account of violent blizzards.

In the destruction of a group of enemy forces on the south coast of Crimea, reported in yesterday's High Command communiqué, German and Rumanian troops captured 840 prisoners, twelve guns, 111 machine guns and mine-throwers.

On the Donets Front, German and Slovak troops repulsed local Soviet attacks. Our own counter-attacks were successful.

On the central sector the enemy attacked unsuccessfully at several points.

In our attacks a number of places were taken after violent fighting and a number of guns captured.

On the northern sector of the Eastern Front the enemy continued his attacks. Battles still are in progress.

Southeast of Lake Ilmen on the Leningrad encirclement front and on the German-Finnish front in Lapland there were successful operations by our shock troops.

Strong bomber and fighter formations intervened in land operations, especially in the central and northern sectors. A number

of Soviet aircraft were set on fire.

In Northern Africa there was lively patrol activity in Cyrenaica. Successful air attacks were directed against motorized columns, troop concentrations and fuel dumps on the North African coast between Bengazi and Matruh (Egypt).

During day and night attacks on British airdromes in Malta several aircraft were damaged on the ground.

British bombers which last night attempted to attack Muenster were driven off by strong defenses and dropped bombs at random in Northwestern Germany. The civilian population suffered slight losses. At several places there was damage to houses.

Three British bomber aircraft were shot down.

The German High Command issued the following special bulletin tonight under date of the Fuehrer's Headquarters:

German and Italian troops took Bengazi this morning.

### Italian

ROME, Jan. 29 (From Italian

broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The Italian High Command communiqué said today:

Extensive fighting occurred yesterday between patrols near Jebel in Western Cyrenaica. Despite severe sandstorms the German and Italian Air Forces carried out continuous actions against enemy supply lines.

An enemy plane was shot down in aerial combat.

A British reconnaissance plane

crashed into the sea near Catanzaro. The pilot was captured by anti-parachute troops.

Attacks of the Axis Air Forces against Malta continued and military objectives were bombed.

British planes raided Tripoli. There was slight damage and several were injured.

Italian General Headquarters issued the following special communiqué today:

This morning at dawn Italian and German troops entered Bengazi.

### Finnish

HELSINKI, Finland, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Finnish Command said in a communiqué today:

On the Karelian Isthmus our artillery has continued in action with good success, has silenced and destroyed several enemy firing positions and scored direct hits on an ammunition dump.

Our infantry has driven off enemy patrols which approached our positions, inflicting casualties on the enemy.

On the Aunus Isthmus the enemy tried at a couple of points to deploy for attack, but these attempts were prevented by our fire. Two enemy anti-tank guns were destroyed.

On the Eastern Front, on the southern sector, there was artillery fire on both sides. Attempts by enemy patrols to advance were checked.

Farther north there has been no news.

In aerial activity on the southern sector of the Eastern Front our fighters shot down an enemy fighter and a light bomber.

## WAR JOB TO NEED "LOTS OF WOMEN"

New WPB Auto Chief Says  
Industry Faces Labor  
Supply Problem

## Kanzler Sees Situation In U. S. Similar To That Encountered In England

JAN 30 1942

Detroit, Jan. 29—The war effort of the nation's automotive industry is going to require the employment of "lots of women" in its factories, Ernest Kanzler, chief of the automotive division of the War Production Board, said today.

Asserting that war work now is the sole concern of the industry, Kanzler said the labor supply is going to be the major part of the production problem.

Describing the situation in American industry as "similar in many ways to that of England," Kanzler said:

### Looking To Women

"The drafting of millions of men into the expanded arm services will make it necessary for us to look to the women for substantial help in the factories. This is what happened in Great Britain. Their production didn't get under way until women took many jobs in the factories, and it is obvious that in the months to come, while tools are being fashioned, a great training program will have to be undertaken, including the training of women."

The new industry chief, holding his first press conference since his appointment to direct the war effort of the motorcar companies, said that peak employment in the industry "will develop during November, December and January of next winter."

### Staggering Volume

He declined to speculate upon when the factories would reach maximum production or when that maximum might be reached, although he intimated broadly that a "staggering volume" of output was in prospect.

"You are not going to recognize this country four months from now," he said.

Kanzler announced the appointment today of R. Lawrence Vaniman, of Detroit, a Chrysler executive and an engineer, to be deputy chief of the

automotive division of the War Production Board. Vaniman will maintain offices in Washington and provide liaison between the War Production Board offices there and Detroit headquarters of the automotive division.

## Senate Group Approves Billion War Insurance

Committee Backs Plan Which  
Would Protect U. S. Property  
Owners Against Loss

Washington, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Senate Banking Committee today approved unanimously legislation creating a \$1,000,000,000 war risk insurance corporation which would compensate American property owners for losses due to enemy action.

As amended by the committee, the legislation would insure all property holders against losses up to \$15,000 without payment of premiums.

Those who wanted protection in excess of \$15,000 would have to pay premiums at a rate to be established by the corporation.

Senator Maloney (Dem., Conn.), who will handle the bill on the Senate floor, said that Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce and Federal Loan Administrator, had agreed to consult with private insurance companies on the question of their participating in the plan on a "reinsurance" basis.

## U. S. May Act As British Buyer

JAN 30 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 29.—Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., indicated today that the United States may take over the purchasing of British supplies in Latin America and transfer the goods under the Lease-Lend Act to the British.

Asked about reports of such a proposal, the Secretary said at a press conference:

"Somebody's been helping you (in getting information about the proposal), but I don't want to talk about it today."

### Admitted By Others

Other Treasury officials admitted that such a proposal had been discussed and recalled that the Secretary this week was visited by Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, and a delega-

tion of lend-lease officials, headed by Edward R. Stettinius, Lend-Lease Administrator.

The proposal was only in a formative stage, however. Apparently it was designed to provide financial help, both to Latin America and the British.

Because of war interference with foreign trade the British have had difficulty in getting cash to buy meat and other supplies in Latin America, particularly Argentina.

### "Blocked Sterling"

A frequent practice has been to pay for such purchases in "blocked sterling," which meant that the money could not be spent outside of England and therefore amounted to little more than a loan.

This problem was reported to have received attention at the recent Rio de Janeiro conference of American republics, and Harry D. White, the Treasury's representative at Rio, conferred with Morgenthau just before the press conference.

## Senate Ratifies Treaty On Mexican Payment

U. S. To Receive \$40,000,000 In  
Settlement Of Agrarian And  
General Claims

Washington, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Senate ratified today a treaty providing for payment to the United States by the Government of Mexico of \$40,000,000 in settlement of American agrarian and general claims.

Under terms of the agreement the Mexican Government already has paid \$3,000,000, will pay \$3,000,000 more on the exchange of ratifications and \$2,500,000 yearly thereafter. Settlement would be made of 3,479 American and 886 Mexican claims, some reaching as far back as 1868.

The State Department said it would submit additional legislation governing the distribution of the payments to claimants. The treaty did not include any claims growing out of Mexico's expropriation of American oil properties.

## U. S. Foreign Trade At Highest Since 1929

Washington, Jan. 29 (AP)—The foreign commerce department of the United States Chamber of Commerce

reported that the total value of combined American exports and imports for the first nine months of 1941 were \$5,633,383,000, the highest since 1929.

The figures were reported in the January issue of the *Our World Trade*, a quarterly analysis of foreign trade, which the department announced would be suspended for the duration of the war.

The department said that exports amounted to \$3,317,596,000, or 9.6 per cent. above comparable 1940 figures, and imports for consumption totaled \$2,315,787,000, or 24 per cent. above the 1940 figures for the nine-month period.

The department commented that "the interdependence of the United States and the British Empire was high-noted by the empire's acceptance of nearly two thirds of our exports and the empire's providing of nearly half of our imports."

## 2 New Instruments To Improve Fighting Planes Announced

New York, Jan. 29 (AP)—Two new flying instruments to improve the steadiness of electrical current in fighting planes, particularly at 30,000 feet above, were announced to the American Institute of Electrical Engineers today.

The most important point in both is reduced weight. Each weighs less than two pounds, compared with twelve to thirteen pounds of previous instruments. Both are said to do a better job.

One keeps voltage steady, a necessity in a pilot's radio and electrical instruments. It also operates at a wider range of temperatures and humidities, from 140 above zero to 40 below, and in virtually all humidities. The other is a cutout to prevent the electricity stored in batteries from being wasted.

## Puerto Rico To Boost Sugar Crop, Ickes Says

Washington, Jan. 29 (AP)—Secretary of Interior Ickes reported today the United States possessions in the Caribbean "can and will increase their sugar production in significant quantities during 1942."

The Secretary, who has jurisdiction over the division of territories and island possessions, said Puerto Rico shipped to the United States last year 994,837 tons of sugar, meeting fully its initial 1941 quota allotment and sending to the States almost 200,000 addi-

tional tons "to meet the developing shortage."

The report estimated Puerto Rico this year would produce approximately 1,200,000 tons. The quota set for Puerto Rico for 1942 at the present time is 959,088.

Ickes said the increased output "can be amplified further in succeeding years to an estimated capacity production of 1,500,000 tons, if all restrictions were removed."

Even the Virgin Islands, where sugar production is negligible compared to the total normal United States consumption, will treble its output schedule this year, Ickes said. He estimated these islands would export approximately 5,000 tons to the mainland this year.

Total United States sugar consumption amounts to approximately 7,000,000 tons a year.

## OFFICIALS OF DRUG FIRM FIRED BY U. S.

### Treasury Nips German Plan To Control Market Through Schering Concern

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Treasury today dismissed eight high officials of the Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., and asserted that the action "smashed completely a long range German scheme to control an important segment of the pharmaceutical market in the Western Hemisphere."

The Schering Corporation was described as an important manufacturer of anti-shock vaccines, hormones, sulfa compounds and other pharmaceutical products "essential to the war effort."

Acting under the Presidential orders freezing German-controlled property in this country, the Treasury dismissed the eight officials, blocked their personal bank accounts and forbade any other employees of the corporation to communicate with them without Treasury consent.

### Officials Ousted

The officials, their salaries and alleged connections were:

Dr. JULIUS WELTZER, president, \$60,000, formerly president of the Schering Company in Berlin and

subsidiaries in South America.

ERNST HAMMER, promotion manager, \$22,000, formerly South American representative.

HANS ERDMANN, engineering director, \$10,000, formerly chemical equipment designer in Berlin.

MARTIN BERNHARDT, legal adviser and comptroller, \$9,400, former vice-president of the German Schering Company.

Four lesser employees with German connections.

While the Treasury did not explain this point, it was understood Americans will be placed in charge of the company. At the same time, however, the Treasury announced it had refused permission for George Galloway, of New York City, to buy the controlling interest in the company. No reason was given.

### Conducted Vital Research

The Treasury said the company not only made drugs important to American defense but also was conducting "vital research" in its laboratories at Bloomfield which could be coordinated with scientific discoveries in other United Nations laboratories to help to defeat the Axis.

"Heretofore," the Treasury said in a statement, "the United States Government has been unwilling to exchange pharmaceutical secrets with Schering Corporation in order to further development of vital drugs, because it felt that important scientific discoveries might be made known to German agents and benefit the Axis."

## BANS INSURANCE FIRM HERE AS TIED TO AXIS

### Treasury Orders Pilot Reinsurance Company Liquidated

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Treasury Department today ordered the closing and liquidation of the Pilot Reinsurance Company of New York City, because of alleged Axis control.

The Treasury said the company was organized in 1925 with German and Italian capital, but that this control had been concealed by the transfer in 1939 and 1940 of most of the stock to holding companies in Sweden, Switzerland and the Netherlands.

The company will be liquidated,

the Treasury said, by the Superintendent of Insurance, New York State.

The Pilot Reinsurance Company, which is engaged largely in reinsurance of foreign fire risks, has offices at 70 Pine Street, and, according to its latest financial reports, has a capital and surplus of \$2,500,000. A. F. Sadler, its president and secretary, declined to comment yesterday on the action of the Treasury Department, ordering revocation of its operating license.

Although Louis H. Pink, State Superintendent of Insurance, declined to comment, it was learned that attorneys for the Department of Insurance would present the necessary papers, as soon as prepared, to the Supreme Court requesting authority to take over the company.

### Trio on Coast Held as Spies

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 29 (AP)—Dr. Hans Helmut Gros, 34 years old, his wife, Mrs. Frances Goelert Gros, 31, and Albrecht Rudolf Curt Reuter, 56, were arraigned today on charges of sending coded information of military value to Germany and put under bonds of \$5,000 each for a hearing Feb. 13.

## LaGuardia Indicates He May Enter Army

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York saw President Roosevelt today and indicated afterward he still intended to quit as Civilian Defense director but he left it in doubt whether he would devote full time to being mayor or give that up also to enter the Army.

The mayor said he would stay with the Office of Civilian Defense until it gets new funds and places some orders and until legislation for compensation of air raid wardens injured under attack is well along the way.

To a question whether his entering the Army would mean giving up the mayoralty, LaGuardia said that would not be required under the New York state law, "if that is any comfort to the politicians."

# In the War Zone

## Ruthless Sinking of the Lady Hawkins Holds Two Vital Lessons for Allies

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

JAN 30 1942

The great vote of confidence given the Churchill government by the British House of Commons today is evidence of the tremendous trust placed in the Prime Minister by the general public. One might even go further and venture the view that the genius of Mr. Churchill is so outstanding that there is no other man in Britain who could fill his place. As an Englishman remarked to me this morning, the average man-in-the-street goes about with his fingers crossed, praying that a bomb won't fall on the Premier.

In appraising Mr. Churchill's capabilities it must be remembered that he not only is a statesman of broad experience but also has had wide training in both the military and the naval services—a rare combination of assets. And of course one mustn't overlook his really great qualities of leadership and his parliamentary skill in handling political crises.

Extension of the U-boat warfare in American waters, and the savagery exhibited in such attacks as that on the passenger liner Lady Hawkins which was sunk without warning with heavy loss of life, hold two vital lessons for the Allies:

1. We are fighting a barbarism which, if it can get its feet on our soil, will re-enact the horrors which have been perpetrated in such invaded countries as Yugoslavia, Poland and China.
2. The Axis is striking hard at the very heart of the Allied war-power—production and transportation. Those are the two fundamentals on which we have to win this war.

Every cargo of war material which goes to the bottom of the sea in these crucial hours is a big victory for Adolf Hitler and his minions. Every ship which is sunk lessens our ability to transport supplies.

And the moral of these lessons

rather obviously is that it is only by a supreme effort of production and shipbuilding—the devotion of everything we have to this end—that the Allies can defeat the enemy. Everybody knows the Allies have by far the greater potential resources, but that won't do us any good if we don't get them into action—not a year hence, but now. That means total sacrifice and total effort on the part of every one of us.

### Attacks Due to Increase.

This fresh Hitlerian assault on shipping is no flash in the pan. We must expect it to gather intensity with the improvement of the weather over the Atlantic. And to the depredations of the U-boats on both sides of the ocean is likely to be added a heavy air offensive against vessels in European waters.

Probably a secondary reason for the submarine campaign right now is to keep us from sending naval help to the battle of the Pacific. There the Japs continue to press forward doggedly for their kill, despite their terrific losses in Macassar Strait in ships and men.

A fresh threat against the Allied positions was created today when the Nipponese launched a drive into Dutch West Borneo toward Pontianak. This city is only 400 miles from Singapore and some 500 from Batavia, capi-

tal of the Dutch East Indies Establishment of fresh air bases here by the Japs would increase the pressure on the United Nations.

### Epic Struggle Near.

Meanwhile it appeared that one of the great dramas of the world war was rapidly approaching—the attempt by the Japanese to capture the fortified island of Singapore itself. There is the making of an epic struggle here. Singapore is some twenty-seven miles long and fourteen wide

and it is heavily fortified, as would be expected for protection of a naval base which is capable of providing anchorage for the whole British Navy at one time. The naval base is on the northern shore, along the Strait of Johore, a half mile from the mainland of the Malay Peninsula where today the Allied troops and Japanese forces were locked in fierce battle some forty miles to the north.

The city of Singapore, which is one of the most cosmopolitan in the world, lies on the southern side of the island. The civilian population is about 750,000, and one would expect this to raise a tremendous problem in defense. However, about eighty per cent of the people are Chinese, and they are said to be mainly Red—not nationalists who are first, last and always for Chiang Kai-shek, and have no use for the Japanese. For this reason the British expect the morale of the civilians to remain good.

### To Hinge on Air Control.

The siege will turn on control of the air, which the Japanese possess now. Since British Premier Churchill has said that Singapore will be held to the last ditch; one would assume that air re-enforcements will be forthcoming. If the British can get sufficient power into the air, the Japanese will have a tough job cracking what is one of the most powerful citadels in the world.

It may be that the question of food and water will arise if the siege is protracted. Presumably the stocks of food are large, but fresh supplies would have to be

imported by sea, and that means Allied control of the air.

As regards the water situation, part of the supply comes from a reservoir on the peninsula, and the Japanese undoubtedly will cut this off. Besides this there are several huge reservoirs on the island which store rain water. It remains to be seen whether the Japs will be able to render this undrinkable by dropping poison or disease germs from the air.

# ~~LONDON-~~FROM~~ AND ~~FORWARDING~~ COMMENTS (UNDER-~~THE~~ COMMENT)~~

X X X TAKEN PLACE.

JAN 30 1942

"I CANNOT TELL HOW THE JONORE BATTLE OR THE ATTACK ON THE ISLAND OF SINGAPORE WILL GO, BUT THERE HAS BEEN A STEADY FLOW OF REINFORCEMENTS FOR SEVERAL WEEKS PAST."

CHURCHILL SAID THAT THE BATTLESHIPS PRINCE OF WALES AND THE REPULSE, SUNK OFF MALAYA AT THE OUTSET OF THE JAPANESE ATTACK THERE, HAD BEEN SENT INTO ACTION WITHOUT AIR SUPPORT AGAINST JAPANESE BOMBING "BECAUSE THERE WAS NO AVAILABLE AIRCRAFT CARRIER TO ACCOMPANY THE TWO BATTLESHIPS."

AS FOR THE BATTLE OF MALAYA ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WORLD, CHURCHILL HELD FORTH NEITHER CONVICTION THAT SINGAPORE COULD BE HELD NOR FEAR THAT IT WOULD BE LOST. HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT REINFORCEMENTS HAD BEEN STEADILY ARRIVING IN THE PAST SEVERAL WEEKS FOR DEFENSE OF THAT PACIFIC BULWARK.

IN CLOSING THE DEBATE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR, CHURCHILL SAID THERE WERE FOUR IMPORTANT POINTS WITH WHICH HE WANTED TO DEAL.

THE FIRST WAS THE ARRIVAL OF UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN SOUTHERN IRELAND WHICH, HE SAID, AMERICANS AND THEIR LEADERS

WISHED TO SEE "IN CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY AS CLOSE AND AS SOON AS POSSIBLE."

THE SECOND POINT WAS THAT THE PRESENCE OF THESE TROOPS "IMPLANTS GREATER FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT OVERSEAS IN THEATERS WHERE WE ARE ALREADY ENGAGED."

JAN 30 1942

THIRD, THE UNITED STATES REINFORCEMENTS HAVE AFFORDED NOT ONLY "LATITUDE OF MANEUVER" TO "MATURE AND SEASONED DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH HOME ARMY" BUT ALSO CONSTITUTE AN "IMPORTANT ADDITIONAL DETERRENT TO INVASION."

CHURCHILL CALLED INVASION OF BRITAIN "HITLER'S LAST REMAINING HOPE OF TOTAL VICTORY."

THE PRIME MINISTER'S FOURTH POINT WAS A REFERENCE TO "WHAT HAS BEEN SAID ABOUT AIDING AND SUPPORTING AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND." HE ADDED THAT PROOF "THAT WELL-EQUIPPED AMERICAN DIVISIONS CAN BE SOON GOT TO THESE ISLANDS SO EASILY AND RAPIDLY WILL ENABLE SUBSTANTIAL SUPPLIES X X X NOW BEING MADE IN THE UNITED STATES FOR OUR ACCOUNT TO BE SENT DIRECT ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WORLD."

JAN 30 1942

"I HAVE FINISHED. LET EVERY MAN ACT NOW IN ACCORDANCE WITH WHAT HE THINKS IS HIS DUTY IN HARMONY WITH HIS HEART AND CONSCIENCE."

THE LANDSLIDE VOTE FOLLOWED, SURPASSED IN MEASURE ONLY BY THE UNANIMOUS 381-TO-0 VOTE HE WAS GIVEN WHEN HE ASSUMED OFFICE IN MAY, 1940.

LAST MAY WHEN THE GOVERNMENT ASKED SUPPORT FOR ITS DECISION TO SEND TROOPS ON THE ILL-FATED GREEK CAMPAIGN THE VOTE WAS 447 TO

3.

WHEN THE VOTE WAS ANNOUNCED THERE WAS A TREMENDOUS OUTBURST OF CHEERING AND CHURCHILL AROSE, SMILING, AND LEFT THE HOUSE, FOLLOWED BY OTHER MINISTERS. THE PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC GALLERIES, CONTRARY TO ALL HOUSE RULES, ALSO APPLAUDED.

JAN 30 1942

THE NOTION OF CONFIDENCE WAS "THAT THIS HOUSE HAS CONFIDENCE IN HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT AND WILL AID IT TO THE UTMOST IN VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR."

WHEN THE SPEAKER PUT THE MOTION, ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR ROGER JOHN BROWNLOW KEYES, NATIONAL CONSERVATIVE MEMBER, APPEALED FOR UNANIMOUS VOICE APPROVAL OF THE GOVERNMENT BUT THE THREE MEMBERS OF THE INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY--THE SMALLEST PARTY IN THE HOUSE--CALLED OUT "NO."

LONDON, JAN 29--(AP)--WHEN THE BATTLESHIPS PRINCE OF WALES AND REPULSE WERE SENT ON THEIR ILL-STARRED TOUR OF DUTY IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC, BRITAIN HAD AVAILABLE NO AIRCRAFT CARRIER TO SEND ALONG AS PROTECTION, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

THE BATTLESHIPS WERE SUNK BY JAPANESE AIR ATTACK DEC. 10 OFF THE MALAYAN COAST.

"THE SUGGESTION THAT THE NAVAL STAFF DESIRED TO SEND AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER AND WAS OVERRULED BY ME IS AS MISCHIEVOUS AS IT IS UNTRUE," CHURCHILL SAID.

"UNFORTUNATELY AT THE TIME, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER IN HOME WATERS, NOT A SINGLE SHIP OF THIS KIND WAS AVAILABLE THROUGH A SERIES OF ACCIDENTS, SOME OF VERY SLIGHT CONSEQUENCE. ALL OF THEM EXCEPT THIS ONE WITH THE HOME FLEET WERE UNDER REPAIR."

LONDON, JAN 29--(AP)--A STRIP ONE MILE IN WIDTH ACROSS THE NORTHERN PART OF SINGAPORE ISLAND, FACING THE SOUTHERN TIP OF THE MALAY PENINSULA, WILL BE EMPTIED OF WOMEN, CHILDREN AND OTHER CIVILIANS UNNECESSARY FOR DEFENSE BY FRIDAY AND PILLBOX DEFENSES CONSTRUCTED, A BRITISH OFFICIAL SAID TODAY.

ADVICES FROM SINGAPORE HAD SAID VARIOUSLY THAT THE EVACUATION ORDER AFFECTED THE COASTAL STRIP ON THE SOUTHERN TIP OF THE MAINLAND OR THE COASTAL STRIP ON THE ISLAND ITSELF.

THE EVACUATION IS TO BE CARRIED OUT BY NOON SINGAPORE TIME FRIDAY (THURSDAY MIDNIGHT EST).

JAN 30 1942

THE OFFICIAL SAID THE ORDER ENVISAGED THE SAME SORT OF CIVILIAN EVACUATION WHICH THE BRITISH CARRIED OUT LATE IN THE SPRING OF 1940 ON THE SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST COASTS OF ENGLAND.

"IT MEANS TAKING OUT WOMEN, CHILDREN AND OTHERS UNNECESSARY IN THE ESSENTIAL SERVICES AND INDUSTRY," HE SAID.

"IT MEANS THE EVACUATION OF COUNTRY HOUSES AND TURNING THEM INTO PILLBOXES--AND OTHER PREPARATION IN AN AREA WHICH MAY BECOME A BATTLEGROUND."

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, JAN 29--(AP)--PRIME MINISTER PETER FRASER SAID TODAY THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S APPOINTMENT "OF SUCH A DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN" AS PATRICK J. HURLEY TO BE THE FIRST UNITED STATES MINISTER TO NEW ZEALAND WAS "WARMLY APPRECIATED BY THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE" OF THIS DOMINION.

"HIS PRESENCE WILL SERVE TO STRENGTHEN STILL FURTHER THE BONDS OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND OURSELVES," FRASER SAID.

(THE NOMINATION OF HURLEY, WAR SECRETARY IN THE HOOVER ADMINISTRATION, WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY IN WASHINGTON.)

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CHUNGKING--LADD YANGTZE RIVER GUNBOAT X X X ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE TUTUILA, WHICH CARRIED THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY STAFF FROM HANKOW TO HANKOU IN 1927 AND FROM HANKOU TO CHUNGKING IN 1938, HAD BEEN STATIONED THERE EVER SINCE. ANY CHANCE OF LEAVING DOWNRIVER WAS WIPED OUT LAST YEAR BY JAPANESE MINING OF THE YANGTZE CORSES BETWEEN CHUNGKING AND ICHANG.

JAN 30 1942

IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT LIEUT. COMMANDER U.A. BOWERS OF NORTH CAROLINA, AND LIEUT. A.V. GARDNER OF WILMETTE, ILL., ALONG WITH THE TUTUILA'S CREW OF 20 ENLISTED MEN INCLUDING THREE CHINESE MISS ATTENDANTS HAD LEFT CHUNGKING BY AIR. THEIR EVENTUAL DESTINATION WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

LIEUT. DR. WILLIAM J. GRACE OF SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., REMAINED HERE ALONE WITH THREE ENLISTED MEN AS SHIPKEEPERS, SIX RADIO OPERATORS AND ONE CHINESE MISS ATTENDANT.

BUILT IN SPERMAL ESPECIALLY FOR YANGTZE RIVER WORK, THE 370-TON GUNBOAT ARMED WITH TWO 3-INCH GUNS AND MACHINEGUNS WAS LAUNCHED IN 1927.

TWICE THE JAPANESE EXPRESSED FORMAL APOLOGIES--AT WASHINGTON'S DEMAND--OVER BOMBINGS WHICH DAMAGED THE GUNBOAT AT CHUNGKING.

THE FIRST TIME WAS IN 1939 WHEN THE JAPANESE CALLED THE DUMPING OF EXPLOSIVES ALONGSIDE THE TUTUILA ALL A MISTAKE.

THE NEXT SUMMER, HOWEVER, BOMB FELL WITHIN 100 YARDS OF THE GUNBOAT IN MAY, BOMB FRAGMENTS SCARRED HER IN JUNE, AND SHE WAS DAMAGED BY HEAVY EXPLOSIONS ALONGSIDE HER IN JULY.

THEN, TOO, JAPAN FORMALLY EXPRESSED REGRETS. IT WAS, A SPOKESMAN SAID, JUST AN ACCIDENT.

LONDON, JAN 29--(AP)--MANUFACTURING CIRCLES IN BRADFORD INDICATED TODAY THEY WERE SATISFIED WITH THE GOVERNMENT'S SCHEME FOR ALLOCATION OF WOOL TEXTILES IN OVERSEAS MARKETS.

THE PLAN REGULATES THE AMOUNT OF EXPORTS GOING TO EACH MARKET AND THE VOLUME OF TRADE WHICH EACH EXPORTER MIGHT CLAIM AS HIS SHARE OF THE POSSIBLE BUSINESS. IF THE EXPORTERS FIND FINAL ALLOCATIONS INSUFFICIENT THEY MAY APPLY TO THE BOARD OF TRADE FOR SUPPLEMENTARY LICENSES.

A MEMBER OF THE BRADFORD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SAID OF THE ARRANGEMENT:

"OUR ESSENTIAL EXPORTS ARE CONSIDERABLE AND THERE ARE AT PRESENT NO GROUNDS FOR DEFEATISM NOR ANY GREAT DEGREE OF PESSIMISM."

HELSINKI, Jan. 29.--(AP)--A numbing cold wave over northern Europe tied up transportation facilities in Finland today, with trains running far behind schedule and street car and autobus service in the capital disrupted.

Drug stores and doctors' offices were ~~crowded~~ crowded with persons seeking treatment for frostbite as temperatures dropped far below zero.

MADRID, Jan. 29--(AP)--The official Gazette called today for bids by Spanish or foreign firms to supply civilians with gas masks. It required that the price not exceed 30 pesetas (about \$3).

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Jan. 29--(AP)--To save electricity the Paris subway system has closed a number of stations, abolished many block signals and instructed motormen not to slow up between stops because acceleration uses up current.

Previously the system had shut off its elevators and escalators and cut its Sunday schedules.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 29--(AP)--Australian navy minister J. M. Makin, condemning the practice of certain London war commentators of "assessing the strategy of the probable course of the war in the Pacific with the facile assumption of knowledge they do not possess," declared today that "to write off the possibility of invasion of this country is sheer nonsense."

"The Australian government is not misled by the 'appreciations' written by these experts," he continued, "and it trusts that neither the American nor the Australian people will be misled."

Makin added that "Authoritative" statements in London that Australia is not in any

immediate danger "appear bases on the same kind of misinformation that led similarly well-informed quarters to make grievous errors of judgement in the past."  
"The plain truth," he said, "is that the Japanese are not making war according to our rules but according to their own. The outstanding fact in the Pacific war so far is that the Japanese consistently have done the unexpected."

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~~FROM~~ MELBOURNE - ADD NL AUSTRALIAN - ~~THREE~~.  
HE SAID THE PRESENCE OF UNITED STATES NAVAL AND AIR FORCES IN THE FIGHT WAS INSPIRING AND THAT THE DUTCH SEAMEN, AIRMEN AND LAND FORCES WERE MAGNIFICENT IN THEIR TENACIOUS RESISTANCE. JAN 30 1942

THE ALLIES, HE SAID, HAVE EXACTED A HIGH PRICE IN SHIPS AND MEN FOR THE FOOTHOLDS GAINED BY JAPAN IN THE EAST INDIES.

"IT IS MY FIRM BELIEF THEY WILL HOLD OUT UNTIL ALLIED STRENGTH IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC REACHES SUCH PROPORTIONS THAT THE JAPANESE WILL BE OVERWHELMED AND FINALLY CRUSHED."

FOUR OF THE 11 JAPANESE INVASION VESSELS KNOWN TO BE AT RABAUW WERE REPORTED PREVIOUSLY TO HAVE BEEN KNOCKED OUT OF ACTION BY THE R.A.A.F. RAIDERS.

FOR THE HOME FRONT, THE CABINET DECIDED ON A TRIAL BLACKOUT OF THE WHOLE EASTERN COASTAL AREA FROM THURSDAY ISLAND TO HOBART. #

BY CLARK LEE

WITH UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES IN PHILIPPINE WATERS, JAN. 29 (AP) - EDWARD DELONG, LIEUTENANT JUNIOR GRADE FROM SPRINGFIELD, S.D., RETURNED TODAY WITH TEN NAVAL MEN FROM A PERILOUS MISSION BEHIND THE JAPANESE LINES ON THE BATAN PENINSULA.

DELONG AND HIS PARTY LANDED FAR UP THE WEST COAST OF BATAN THE NIGHT OF JAN. 18, ACCOMPLISHED THEIR MISSION (NATURE OF WHICH WAS NOT DISCLOSED BY THIS DISPATCH) AND THEN FOUND THEMSELVES FACED WITH THE NECESSITY OF RETURNING INDEPENDENTLY TO THEIR BASE.

THE NAVY MEN HID IN THE UNDERBRUSH AFTER CUTTING CONSIDERABLE

LENGTHS OF JAPANESE BARBED WIRE AND A PIECE OF CANVAS INTO RIGGING AND A SAIL TO BE USED ON A BOAT--IF THEY COULD FIND A BOAT. JAN 30 1942

NUMEROUS TIMES JAPANESE TROOPS PASSED NEAR THEIR HIDING PLACE BUT DID NOT DETECT THEM.

TOWARD SUNDOWN DELONG SCOUTED ALONG THE BEACH AND DISCOVERED TWO BANCAS--NATIVE CRAFT WITH DOUBLE OUTRIGGERS. THE AMERICANS RIGGED THEIR SAIL TO THE LARGER ONE AND SHOVED OFF, TOWING THE SMALLER, AT 9 P.M.

AN HOUR LATER BOTH FRAIL CRAFT CAPSIZED IN THE HEAVY SEAS, SO THAT ALL GUNS AND SUPPLIES WERE LOST.

THE NAVY MEN, HOWEVER, PADDLED THE UPSET BOATS INTO SHALLOW WATER, RIGHTED THEM, AND STARTED OUT AGAIN. JAN 30 1942

THIS TIME THEY FOUND THAT THE NORTHEAST MONSOON, WHICH HAD BEEN BLOWING FOR THREE WEEKS, HAD SUDDENLY CEASED. THE WIND WAS COMING DIRECTLY FROM THE SOUTH, SO THAT THEIR SAIL WAS USELESS.

USING THE TWO CRUDE NATIVE PADDLES THEY HAD, THE MEN WORKED STEADILY UNTIL 3 A.M., WHEN, NEAR EXHAUSTION, THEY FOUND THEY WERE BARELY PARALLEL WITH THE JAPANESE RIGHT FLANK.

THEY RESTED AND PADDLED AGAIN, FINALLY LANDING ON A BEACH JUST BEFORE DAYLIGHT. THEY BELIEVED IT WAS HELD BY AMERICANS, BUT FACED THE NEW DANGER OF BEING FIRED UPON BY FRIENDS WHO MIGHT FAIL TO RECOGNIZE THEM.

DELONG STRIPPED OFF ALL HIS CLOTHING AND STARTED ON A CRAWLING

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RECONNAISSANCE THROUGH THE BRUSH.

AFTER AN INTERVAL HE RAISED HIS HEAD TO GAZE SQUARELY INTO THE EYES OF A STARTLED LITTLE MAN WHO POINTED A BAYONETTED RIFLE AT HIM.

FOR SEVERAL SECONDS NEITHER MOVED, THEN BOTH SPOKE A TEST PHRASE SIMULTANEOUSLY: "HELLO JOE!"

JAN 30 1942

"THOSE WERE THE SWEETEST WORDS I EVER HEARD," DELONG SAID AFTERWARD.

THE MAN WITH THE GUN WAS A FILIPINO SOLDIER WHO GRINNED AND GRASPED THE LIEUTENANT'S HAND.

THE SOLDIER GUIDED DELONG'S PARTY TO SAFETY AND PROVIDED TRANSPORTATION FOR THEM BACK TO THEIR BASE OF OPERATIONS.

WITH THE U. S. FORCES IN NORTHERN IRELAND, JAN. 29-(AP)-THE FIRST CASUALTY AMONG THE U. S. TROOPS IN NORTHERN IRELAND IS THE VICTIM OF AN ATTACK OF PNEUMONIA. HE IS PRIVATE EDWARD G. HERFINDAHL, OF DES MOINES, IOWA.

RECOVERING NOW, HE IS BEING CHEERED BY AMERICAN NURSES BILLETED IN A BRITISH HOSPITAL TO WHICH HE WAS TAKEN DIRECTLY FROM THE TRANSPORT WHICH BROUGHT HIM TO EUROPE. #

DUBLIN, JAN. 29-(AP)-SEAN MCENTEE, MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, TOLD THE DAIL TODAY THAT AN ORGANIZATION IN EIRE WAS CONSPIRING TO "PROVOKE ATTACK UPON US AND BRING ABOUT WHAT THESE PEOPLE HAVE WANTED --AN ACTUAL STATE OF WAR BETWEEN EIRE AND GREAT BRITAIN."

HE AVOIDED MENTIONING THE OUTLAWED IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY BY NAME, ALTHOUGH AN OPPOSITION LEADER IN THE DAIL, JOHN DILLON, NAMED THE I.

R.A. YESTERDAY, CHARGING IT HAD COLLABORATED WITH NAZI AGENTS DROPPED IN EIRE BY PARACHUTE.

MCENTEE SAID EIRE WAS "FANATICALLY DETERMINED TO REMAIN AT PEACE," BUT THAT THE "CONSPIRING ORGANIZATION" CLAIMED TO BE AT WAR WITH A NATION WITH WHICH THE PEOPLE OF EIRE WISHED TO REMAIN AT PEACE.

THUS, HE SAID, "WE ARE ENTITLED TO CALL IT ARMED REBELLION."

HE SAID THAT "UNTIL RECENTLY THIS ORGANIZATION WAS WELL SUPPLIED WITH FUNDS. ON SOME OF THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN ARRESTED, CONSIDERABLE SUMS OF MONEY HAVE BEEN FOUND."

JAN 30 1942

LATELY, HOWEVER, "THERE WAS AN OUTBREAK OF BANK ROBBERY AND ARMED RAIDS ON POSTOFFICES AND OTHER PLACES IN WHICH MONEY MIGHT BE FOUND."

WILLIAM T. COSGRAVE, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE IRISH FREE STATE AND AN OPPOSITION LEADER, CRITICIZED THE GOVERNMENT FOR FAILURE TO NAME OPENLY THE ORGANIZATION TO WHICH IT ATTRIBUTED CONSPIRACY, MURDER AND ORGANIZED VIOLENCE.

COSGRAVE AND DILLON SIDED WITH THE GOVERNMENT IN DEFEATING A MOTION TO ANNUAL EMERGENCY POWERS UNDER WHICH MILITARY COURTS ACCEPT WRITTEN STATEMENTS AS EVIDENCE IN THE ABSENCE OF WITNESSES. THESE COURTS ARE USED PRIMARILY FOR TRIAL OF ACCUSED I.R.A. MEMBERS. #

BUENOS AIRES, JAN. 29-(AP)-INFORMED SOURCES FORECAST TONIGHT A VAST INFLUX OF AXIS NATIONALS AND FUNDS SEEKING SANCTUARY IN ARGENTINA AS THE RESULT OF OTHER SOUTH AMERICAN NATIONS BREAKING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN.

THE STREAM ALREADY HAS STARTED, AND AN ESPECIALLY HEAVY MIGRATION IS

EXPECTED FROM GERMAN COLONIES IN SOUTHERN BRAZIL.

IT WAS REPORTED FROM RIO DE JANEIRO, HOWEVER, THAT THE ARGENTINE CONSULATE THERE HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED NOT TO GRANT VISAS TO AXIS DIPLOMATS OBLIGED TO LEAVE BRAZIL.

ROBERTO GACHE, ARGENTINE UNDERSECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SAID ALL ARGENTINE CONSULATES HAD ORDERS TO CONSULT THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN CASES INVOLVING VISAS FOR AXIS DIPLOMATS.

BY WILLIAM D. PATTERSON

MEXICO CITY, JAN 29-(AP)-SUPREME COURT JUSTICE ALFONSO

FRANCISCO RAMIREZ DECLARED TONIGHT THE COURT HAD REVERSED IN PRINCIPLE THE FINDINGS OF ITS PREDECESSORS DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT CARDENAS ON EXPROPRIATION OF THE FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES AND HAD UPHOLD A POINT LONG ADVANCED BY THE COMPANIES THAT THEY HAVE A RIGHT TO INDEMNIFICATION FOR OIL BENEATH THE SURFACE OF THEIR FORMER PROPERTIES.

JUSTICE RAMIREZ' INTERPRETATION OF A DECISION WRITTEN BY HIM, WHICH THE COURT HANDED DOWN TEN DAYS AGO, WAS BEING CLOSELY STUDIED AS A POSSIBLE GROUND FOR REOPENING THE 1938 EXPROPRIATION CASE, ON WHICH MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES ARE NOW ENGAGED IN OFFICIAL SETTLEMENT, NEGOTIATIONS.

A RESPONSIBLE SOURCE IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH PRIVATE OIL INTERESTS HERE ALSO STATED THAT THEIR COUNSEL, AFTER A PRELIMINARY STUDY OF THE DECISION, CONCURRED WITH RAMIREZ AND WERE CONSIDERING WHAT LEGAL MOVES MIGHT BE MADE TO DEFEND THE COMPANIES' SUBSOIL RIGHTS, WHICH THEY HAVE VALUED AT AS MUCH AS \$150,000,000.

IN AN INTERVIEW IN HIS CHAMBERS, JUSTICE RAMIREZ DISCUSSED HIS DECISION ENJOINING THE GOVERNMENT FROM NULLIFYING AN OIL CONCESSION GRANTED TO A SUBSIDIARY OF THE CITIES SERVICE COMPANY.

HE SAID THE COURT RETURNED TO THE "PRIMITIVE INTERPRETATION GIVEN THE PETROLEUM LAWS, RECOGNIZING SUB-SOIL RIGHTS ACQUIRED BEFORE 1917." THIS, HE SAID, "REPRESENTS A CHANGE FROM THE OPINION OF THE COURT IN THE EXPROPRIATION CASE DURING THE CARDENAS ADMINISTRATION."

INFORMED CIRCLES HERE, WHEN SHOWN A TEXT OF THE DECISION, SAID THEY WERE "COMPLETELY CONFUSED" BECAUSE IT CAME WHEN MORRIS L. COOKE OF THE UNITED STATES AND MANUEL ZEVEDA OF MEXICO HAVE BEEN CONSULTING ON COMPENSATION FOR THE SEIZED PROPERTIES AND BECAUSE MEXICO HAS CONSISTENTLY OPPOSED PAYMENT FOR SUB-SOIL HOLDINGS.

THE COOKE-ZEVADA CONSULTATIONS WERE AUTHORIZED IN THE U.S. - MEXICAN AGREEMENTS LAST YEAR TO RESOLVE ALL PENDING DISPUTES.

A CENTRAL ISSUE IN THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE U.S. OIL CONCERNS AND MEXICO OVER THE 1938 EXPROPRIATION WAS COMPENSATION FOR PETROLEUM UNDER THE SURFACE. THROUGHOUT A TWO-YEAR LEGAL BATTLE THE COMPANIES CONTENDED THEY WERE ENTITLED TO SUCH COMPENSATION, BUT THE CARDENAS SUPREME COURT IN DECEMBER, 1939, HELD THAT THEY WERE NOT.

ASKED IF OIL COMPANIES WHOSE PROPERTIES ARE NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF THE GOVERNMENT WOULD BE SUSTAINED IF THEY WERE TO APPEAL TO THE COURT FOR CONFIRMATION OF THEIR SUB-SOIL RIGHTS, RAMIREZ SAID:

"YES, CERTAINLY, PROVIDED THEIR RIGHT TO THE PROPERTY WAS FULLY PROVED."

IN INFORMED CIRCLES IT WAS REPORTED THE AMERICAN COMPANIES,

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AMONG WHOM THE MOST IMPORTANT IS STANDARD OIL, ARE CONSIDERING FILING A MEMORANDUM WITH COOKE AND ZEVADA REQUESTING THAT, IN VIEW OF THE RAMIREZ DECISION, THE EXPERTS TAKE THE COMPANIES' SUBSOIL RIGHTS INTO CONSIDERATION IN THEIR INDEMNIFICATION CONSULTATIONS.

SHOULD THE EXPERTS IGNORE THIS MEMORANDUM, THE OIL COMPANIES COULD USE THE RAMIREZ DECISION, IT WAS SAID, TO APPEAL THE COOKE-ZEVADA FINDINGS AND REOPEN THE ENTIRE EXPROPRIATION CASE.

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, JAN 29-(AP)-AN AGREEMENT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT WHEREBY THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY WOULD RECEIVE \$1,000,000 FROM THE GOVERNMENT AND WOULD SURRENDER MACHINERY AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY RECORDS, THUS SETTLING CLAIMS FIELD AFTER THE GOVERNMENT IN 1937 CREATED THE "YACIMIENTOS PETROLIFEROS BOLIVIANOS" AND TOOK POSSESSION OF PRIVATE OIL FIELDS.

JAN 30 1942

SEE 83.5-47

OTTAWA, JAN. 29-(AP)-HOWARD GREEN, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TONIGHT THAT ALTHOUGH ENEMY ATTACKS ON THE BRITISH COLUMBIA COAST "WILL COME SOONER OR LATER," SOME OF THE ACTIVE ARMY THERE HAVE NO RIFLES.

GREEN SAID CANADA "IS IN DEADLY PERIL," AND HE SAID THAT CANADIANS ON THE PACIFIC COAST HAD GREAT SYMPATHY FOR AUSTRALIA "BECAUSE WE SEE THAT CANADA MAY SOON BE PLACED IN THE SAME POSITION."

"SOONER OR LATER ATTACK WILL BE MADE," SAID GREEN, A CONSERVATIVE MEMBER, "AND OUR COAST CITIES AND HAMLETS WILL BE BOMBED."

HE DECLARED THAT IN SEVEN WEEKS OF WAR IN THE PACIFIC JAPAN HAS WON CONTROL OF THAT OCEAN. HE SAID THAT A CRIPPLED U.S. NAVY ON THE PACIFIC WAS CANADA'S ONLY PROTECTION FROM JAPANESE ATTACK.

GREEN SUGGESTED THE JAPANESE WOULD ATTACK THE U.S.-OWNED ALEUTIAN ISLANDS BASES OFF ASLASKA AND THEN THE BRITISH COLUMBIA TOWNS OF

PRINCE RUPERT AND PORT ALBERNI TO ESTABLISH BASES FOR AIR RAIDS ON SHIPYARDS AND DEFENSE BASES AROUND VANCOUVER AND NEIGHBORING U.S. PORTS.

"CANADIAN ARMED FORCES ON THE PACIFIC COAST ARE HOPELESSLY INADEQUATE TO DEAL WITH AN ATTEMPTED INVASION," GREEN SAID.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., JAN 29-(AP)-AN INSTRUCTOR AND STUDENT PILOT FROM THE ST. CATHARINES ELEMENTARY FLYING TRAINING SCHOOL INJURED IN A PLANE CRASH NEAR HERE TODAY WERE IDENTIFIED TONIGHT AS INSTRUCTOR ROBERT BRUMAGIN, 22, OF 79 SERENAK AVENUE, BUFFALO, AND RICHARD WILLIAMS, 22, OF MONTREAL.

JAN 30 1942

WILLIAMS SUFFERED A BROKEN BACK WHILE BRUMAGIN SUFFERED A BROKEN ANKLE. THEIR CONDITION IS REPORTED "FAIRLY GOOD."

ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE OFFICIALS RELEASED NO EXPLANATION OF HOW THE ACCIDENT INVOLVING A TWO-SEATER TRAINING PLANE OCCURRED. THE PLANE CRASHED IN THE VINEYARD OF ROBERT DOBRENT, TWO MILES WEST OF ST. CATHARINES, BUT DID NOT TAKE FIRE.

OTTAWA, JAN 29-(AP)-PILOT OFFICER JOSEPH MITCHELL MAROK, WHOSE MOTHER MRS. M. MAROK, LIVES AT 6020 CHOPIN AVENUE, DETROIT, MICH., WAS LISTED AS KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS IN A CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

MOOSE JAW, SASK., JAN. 29-(AP)-LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN THOMAS F. HASTINGS, OF GLENDALE, CALIF., A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE, WAS THE STUDENT-PILOT KILLED IN THE CRASH OF A TRAINING PLANE NEAR HERE TUESDAY.

JAN 30 1942

THE NAME OF THE CRASH VICTIM WAS MADE PUBLIC TODAY BY AUTHORITIES AT NO. 32 SERVICE FLYING TRAINING SCHOOL, FOUR MILES SOUTH OF MOOSE JAW, WHERE HASTINGS HAD BEEN IN TRAINING.

NEW YORK, JAN. 29--(AP)--THE BRITISH RADIO WAS AMONG THE FIRST TO SEND BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

SHORTLY AFTER 8 P.M., E.S.T. TONIGHT, WHEN IT WAS 2 A.M. ON JAN. 30 IN LONDON, CBS HEARD THE LONDON ANNOUNCER SAY:

"PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CELEBRATES HIS 60TH BIRTHDAY TOMORROW (MEANING FRIDAY) AND AS IT IS PAST MIDNIGHT OVER HERE ALREADY, WE SHOULD LIKE TO BE AMONG THE FIRST TO WISH HIM MANY HAPPY RETURNS OF THE DAY."

JAN 30 1942

MONTVIDEO, JAN. 29--(AP)--THE SPANISH MINISTER, THE MARQUE DE LOS ARCOS, INFORMED THE FOREIGN OFFICE TODAY THAT SPAIN HAD AGREED TO REPRESENT THE INTERESTS OF GERMANY AND ITALY IN URUGUAY, WHICH HAD BROKEN RELATIONS WITH THE AMER.

THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN MINISTERS ARE EXPECTED TO SAIL FOR EUROPE APRIL 4 ABOARD THE SPANISH LINER CABO DE HORNAS PROVIDED THEY OBTAIN GUARANTEES OF SAFE CONDUCT FROM BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

JAN 30 1942

TORONTO, JAN. 29--(AP)--SENATOR RALPH O. BREWSTER (R-ME), MEMBER OF THE U.S. SENATE NAVAL COMMITTEE, WARNED TONIGHT AGAINST THE "VOICES OF THE SIMPLE AND THE SUBTLE" WHICH HE SAID WERE "STILL SOWING THE SEEDS OF SUSPICION AND DISTRUST" AMONG THE ALLIES TO SERVE THE "PURPOSE OF THE COMMON ENEMY."

"THE TRAGEDY OF PEARL HARBOR," HE SAID IN ADDRESSING DISCUSSING "DIVISIVE INFLUENCES" IN THE UNITED STATES,

~~DISCUSSING "DIVISIVE INFLUENCES" IN THE UNITED STATES,~~ "HAS NOT HEIGHTENED BY THE WAR

SUPPLIES THAT HAD BEEN SENT TO OTHER BELEAGUERED LANDS. THE TROOPS LANDED THIS WEEK IN NORTHERN IRELAND COULD NOT HAVE BEEN USED TO AID GEN. MACARTHUR," HE ADDED THAT "THERE IS NOT ONE iota OF EVIDENCE THAT IT WAS LACK OF MEN OR OF SUPPLIES" THAT BROUGHT ABOUT THE PEARL HARBOR AND MANILA RESULTS.

STRESSING THE NEED FOR UNITY, SEN. BREWSTER, WHO WAS ADDRESSING A VICTORY LOAN BANQUET, SAID THAT "COORDINATION OF

ON CONTROL AND COMMAND IS ALL THAT IS REQUIRED TO BRING OUR STRENGTH TO BEAR WHEREVER THE FOE SHALL BE."

~~THESE WHO PERISHED AT PEARL HARBOR WILL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN IF AMERICA LEARNED THE LESSON THAT DIVISION SPELLS DISASTER,"~~ HE SAID.

JAN 30 1942

"THESE WHO PERISHED AT PEARL HARBOR WILL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN IF AMERICA LEARNED THE LESSON THAT DIVISION SPELLS DISASTER," HE SAID.

30.24 - 14533

30.24 - 17533

**SAN FRANCISCO, JAN 29 (AP)—AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPERS ARE GIVING PROMINENT DISPLAY TO A STATEMENT BY DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER FRANCIS M. FORDE THAT HE IS CONFIDENT THE INITIATIVE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC IS PASSING TO THE ALLIES.**

JAN 30 1942

AN AUSTRALIAN BROADCAST RECEIVED HERE BY THE CBS SHORTWAVE LISTENING STATION GAVE A SUMMARY OF FORDE'S CONCLUSIONS. THE ANNOUNCER REMARKED THAT "THE STATEMENT IS NOTABLE BECAUSE IT IS THE FIRST DEFINITE STATEMENT BY AN AUSTRALIAN CABINET MINISTER THAT THE TIDE AT LAST SHOWS SIGNS OF TURNING."

THE SMASHING BLOW AT THE JAPANESE CONVOY IN THE MACASSAR STRAITS, THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER SAID, WAS EVIDENCE THAT ALLIED FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC HAD REACHED THE STATE AT WHICH THEY COULD SEEK OUT AND ATTACK THE JAPANESE.

THE BROADCAST SAID FORDE "DESCRIBED THE PRESENCE OF AMERICAN FORCES IN THE SITUATION AS 'INSPIRING' AND ADDED THAT THE MAGNIFICENT FIGHT BY THE U.S.I. SERVICES HAD EARNED GREAT GRATITUDE AND ADMIRATION FROM ALL AUSTRALIANS."

ANOTHER BROADCAST FROM AUSTRALIA TODAY SAID "PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN HAS DECIDED THAT EVERY AVAILABLE PENNY THAT CAN BE DIVERTED TO THE WAR EFFORT FROM CIVILIAN SOURCES SHALL BE GIVEN, EITHER VOLUNTARILY--OR BY COMMAND."

THE ANNOUNCER QUOTED A NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL SAYING CURTIN'S ANNOUNCEMENT "IS TAKEN AS A SIGN THAT RATIONING IN CERTAIN COMMODITIES IS COMING SWIFTLY, AND EVEN IN CLOTHING THE GOVERNMENT IS DETERMINED TO RESTRICT CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION TO AN ABSOLUTE MINIMUM SO THAT URGENT NEEDS OF THE FIGHTING FORCES CAN BE MET."

BY WENDELL WEBB

**HONOLULU, JAN. 29--(AP)—THE PLAINTIVE MELODIES OF NATIVE HAWAIIAN SONGS ROSE IN A GREAT SPONTANEOUS CHORUS TODAY FROM THE MOST PICTURESQUE DEFENSE SCENE IN ALL THE ISLANDS--A CAMOUFLAGE CENTER SPONSORED BY THE UNITED STATES ENGINEERS.**

THERE WERE BEAUTIFUL HAWAIIAN GIRLS IN MULTI-COLORED DRESSES AND PLUMP BROWN LEI WEAVERS IN KIMONOS, ROBES AND NATIVE COSTUMES BUSY WITH THE PROSAIC WORKS OF WAR WHILE GUNS AT A NEARBY FORT ROARED AN ACCOMPANIMENT TO THEIR SONGS.

JAN 30 1942

THE SETTING WAS A HUGE DINE AND DANCE EMPORIUM, CLOSED BY BLACK-OUT REGULATIONS.

SCORES OF GIRLS SAT IN GROUPS OUTSIDE ON THE GROUND, WEAVING STRIPS OF CLOTH OF ALL COLORS INTO GREAT NETS. OTHERS STOOD AT TABLES ON THE COVERED DANCE FLOOR, CUTTING AND TEARING STACKS OF CLOTH INTO STRIPS. STILL OTHERS WOVE AND TIED THE NETS, THEN DYED THEM A BRICK RED TO BLEND WITH THE DUST OF THE ISLANDS.

THEY SANG AT THEIR WORK. ONE GIRL WOULD BEGIN HUMMING SOFTLY TO HERSELF. OTHERS NEAR HER JOINED IN. SOON THE TUNE FOUND WORDS. THEN ALL IN THE BUILDING AND OUTSIDE WOULD CATCH IT UP INTO A GREAT, BUT SOFT AND MELODIOUS VOLUME OF SOUND.

JAN 30 1942

THERE WERE HULA DANCERS AND SCHOOL TEACHERS, STENOGRAPHERS AND COLLEGE STUDENTS AND WAITRESSES. THERE WERE YOUNGSTERS OF 18 AND WOMEN OF 80.

GAS MASKS HUNG ON NEARBY WALLS AND TREES. LUNCH BOXES WERE PILED ON TOP OF THE PIANOS.

THE TABLES ON WHICH HIGHBALLS AND FINE FOOD HAD BEEN HEAPED LESS THAN TWO MONTHS AGO NOW WERE WORKBENCHES OF WAR.

TACOMA, JAN 29-(AP)-CHENG CHENG K'UN, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON PROFESSOR WHO RECENTLY RETURNED FROM A TRIP TO THE ORIENT, TOLD A CIVIC CLUB MEETING TODAY HE HAD INFORMATION THAT SIX MONTHS AGO THE CHINESE OFFERED THE BRITISH 250,000 TROOPS TO HELP DEFEND SINGAPORE.

JAN 30 1942

THE CHINESE PROFESSOR SAID THE BRITISH "DID NOT BELIEVE THE JAPANESE WOULD ATTACK AND SO ARE FACING THE PRESENT CRISIS. XXX

"THE CHINESE ARE THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED IN THE HIGHLANDS OF CHINA NOW AND CAN CONTINUE TO PRODUCE THEIR ARMS AND AMMUNITION EVEN IF THE BURMA ROAD IS CUT OFF. HOWEVER, IF THE ROAD CAN BE KEPT OPEN ANOTHER SIX MONTHS AND THE UNITED STATES SHIP THE CHINESE ENOUGH ARMS AND EQUIPMENT FOR THE AVAILABLE CHINESE MANPOWER, THEY CAN GO AHEAD AND DEFEAT THE JAPANESE THEMSELVES," HE SAID.

#### NOTE TO EDITORS:

WE ARE INFORMED THAT OWING TO CENSORSHIP RESTRICTIONS IN CANADA NO NAMES OF LADY HAWKINS PASSENGERS BEYOND THOSE ALREADY TRANSMITTED WILL BE AVAILABLE.

THE A.P.

Danger has written the diary of Larry Allen, Associated Press war reporter, ever since he joined the British Mediterranean Fleet in May, 1940, but the year 1941 was particularly eventful for him. Jan 1942

He was aboard the British Aircraft Carrier *Illustrious* in January, 1941, when 40 to 50 Nazi planes flung torpedoes at the *Illustrious*' sides and 100,000 pounds of high-explosive bombs at her flight deck in an unsuccessful attempt to sink her.

"I reached the bridge just as a big German bomb struck the ship," Allen

reported. "There was a shattering blast. Almost simultaneously, a 1,000-pound bomb crashed alongside, and a blinding flash seemed to envelop the ship.

"One officer put it this way, 'It was the most tremendous, terrifying thing I have ever seen. It seemed like all the fires of hell had been kindled. A blast of a 1,000-pound bomb is so crushing, so incredible, that there are no words to describe it.'"

Italians and headlines tell of Allen's thrilling experiences in the next several months:

JAN 30 1942

Valletta, Malta, Jan. 18--MALTA DEFTLY GERMAN BOMBERS TO SUCCEED WHERE ITALY FAILED.

Aboard A British Cruiser Somewhere In The Mediterranean, March 18--BRITISH CONVOYS DEFT BIG GUNS TO SUPPLY FORCES IN GREECE.

Aboard The Formidable In The Mediterranean, March 25--REPORTER SEES BRITISH SHIPS AND PLANES BEAT OFF DIVE BOMBERS IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Aboard The British Flagship H.M.S. Warspite At Alexandria, Egypt, March 31--DECOY LURED ITALIANS TO DEFEAT.

Alexandria, Egypt, April 30--NO SUCH THING AS SAFE PLACE ON WARSHIP.

Alexandria, Egypt, May 1--ROYAL NAVY TAKES BIG CHANCES.

Alexandria, Egypt, May 3--DESTRUCTION OF AXIS CONVOY DESCRIBED BY BRITISH SKIPPER.

Aboard The Flagship Warspite With The British Mediterranean Fleet, May 13--BRITISH FLEET IS UNSCATHED AFTER TERRIFIC BOMB RAID.

Alexandria, Egypt, May 23--NAZIS REASTED FROM TWO CRETAN TOWNS: STILL ARRIVE BY AIR: 5,000 DROWN AT SEA.

Alexandria, Egypt, May 27--SIX SHIPS LOST, BRITISH FLEET FIGHTS WAY BACK

30.24-14535

31.34-14535

FROM CRETE.

Alexandria, Egypt, June 2—BRITISH REPORT NAVY DESTROYED 20,000 SEA-BORNE NAZIS OFF CRETE.

Alexandria, Egypt, June 12—NOTED GUNBOAT LADYKIND GOES DOWN FIGHTING.

Haifa, Palestine, July 8 (Delayed)—ALLEN CAUGHT IN RING OF BURSTING SHELLS.

Alexandria, Egypt, July 27 (Delayed)—BRITISH SUB SINKS AXIS SHIPS OFF CRETE

'LIKE WOODEN DUCKS'.

With British Warships East Of Tobruk, Oct. 23—REPORTER SEES BRITISH SHIP SHELL NAZI GUNS NEAR TOBRUK.

JAN 30 1942

Aboard The Flagship Of The Mediterranean Fleet Off Libya, Nov. 20—BRITISH NAVAL GUNS POUR FIRE INTO AXIS SHORE BASES.

Then, on December 16, Allen had the experience of few lifetimes—he was aboard the British Light Cruiser Galatea and narrowly escaped with his life when she was struck by three torpedoes from an Axis submarine and went down

in three minutes off the Egyptian Mediterranean coast in the inky darkness just after midnight.

"On the dying cruiser's quarterdeck," Allen reported, "I clung tenaciously to the starboard rail until the list of the ship flung me into the cold, choppy sea. Then, I battled through thick, oily foam for 45 minutes before being rescued."

Allen has sailed nearly 100,000 miles with the British Fleet since May, 1940, but traveling isn't new to him. When he was a child, his parents moved from one state to another as often as five times a year.

Born at Mount Savage, Maryland, Oct. 19, 1908, Allen sold newspapers to earn his way through high school and the score or more of other schools he attended in various states. Before joining The Associated Press in Charleston, W. Va., Nov. 29, 1933, he worked on The Charleston (W. Va.) Daily Mail, The Baltimore (Md.) News, The Washington (D.C.) Herald, The Portsmouth (O.) Morning Sun, The Huntington (W. Va.) Evening Herald and spent three months in Hollywood's motion picture studios.

At Charleston, Allen was filing editor, printer operator, legislative reporter and general reporter at various times for AP. On Sept. 15, 1935, he was transferred to the Washington bureau and assigned to cover regional news of importance to the states of West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware.

JAN 30 1942

On March 3, 1937, he was transferred to AP's cable department in New York City and later to AP's Latin America desk. In July, 1938, he was transferred to Madrid, Spain, to help cover the war, and he remained there until Oct. 5, 1939, when he went to Rome. He was in Rome until May, 1940, when he was assigned to Alexandria, Egypt, and accredited to the British Mediterranean

BRITAIN'S NEW SHOCK TROOPS

- - -

COMMANDOS AND "RECCES"

NEED HIDE AS TOUGH

AS SOLE LEATHER (550)

- - -

BY STEPHEN J. MCDONOUGH

JAN 30 1942

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON, JAN. 29-(WIDE WORLD)-IF YOU HAVE A HIDE AS TOUGH AS SOLE LEATHER, THE STRENGTH OF A YOUNG BULL AND A "DON'T GIVE

A "DAMN" SPIRIT YOU MIGHT QUALIFY FOR THE COMMANDOS OR THE "RECCE" CORPS, ENGLAND'S NEW SHOCK TROOPS.

ONLY FIVE OR TEN PERCENT OF THE MEN WHO VOLUNTEER CAN PASS THE RIGID TESTS FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THESE CRACK ASSAULT CORPS WHICH HAVE RAIDED THE COASTS OF NORWAY AND OTHER POTENTIAL INVASION PORTS ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT, ACCORDING TO INFORMATION REACHING THE BRITISH EMBASSY.

JAN 30 1942

THE MEN ARE DESCRIBED AS THE TOUGHEST SOLDIERS SINCE ALEXANDER'S ALPINEERS CROSSED THE MOUNTAINS TO ITALY ON ELEPHANTS, THE ANCIENT COUNTERPART OF TANKS.

TO KEEP FROM STARVING THEY LIVE ON FISH OUT OF THE SEA OR WILD ANIMALS SNARED ON LAND. FOR RECREATION THEY PUT IN A FEW HOURS ON THE TARGET RANGE INSTEAD OF IN A NEARBY PUB.

EVERY MAN PICKED AS A MEMBER OF THE COMMANDO OR RECCE (RECONNAISSANCE CORPS) UNITS IS A PICKED VOLUNTEER WHO KNOWS WHEN HE JOINS THAT HIS CHANCES OF GROWING OLD ARE ABOUT ONE IN 100. YET THE RECRUITING OFFICES ARE JAMMED.

THOSE ACCEPTED GO THROUGH MONTHS OF RIGOROUS AND SECRET TRAINING BEFORE THEY ARE CONSIDERED FIT TO FIGHT.

THESE SHOCK TROOPS MAY BE CALLED OUT AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY OR NIGHT TO MARCH 40 MILES OR MORE IN QUICK TIME CARRYING A 75-POUND PACK, SWIM A MILE-WIDE RIVER HOLDING A RIFLE OR SUB-MACHINE GUN OVER THEIR HEADS TO KEEP IT DRY, AND THEN ENGAGE IN A PITCHED BATTLE WITH THE ENEMY ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STREAM.

THEY MUST BE MASTERS OF JIU JITSU TO OVERCOME ENEMY SENTRIES WITHOUT MAKING A SOUND, AND MUST KNOW HOW TO OPERATE EVERY KIND OF

WEAPON FROM A BOLO KNIFE TO A 16-INCH COAST ARTILLERY GUN, INCLUDING ENEMY WEAPONS THEY MAY CAPTURE; TO OPERATE SMALL BOATS IN ANY WEATHER, TO READ MAPS AND FIND THEIR WAY THROUGH STRANGE COUNTRY BY SIGHTING ON THE STARS. THEY MUST HAVE A KNOWLEDGE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS AND BE ABLE TO SABOTAGE A RAILROAD, AIRCRAFT HANGAR OR MUNITIONS DUMP QUICKLY AND EFFICIENTLY.

THE RECCE (PRONOUNCED WRECK) UNITS ARE ENTIRELY MECHANIZED AND ARE KNOWN AS THE ROUGHRIDERS OF THE BRITISH ARMY OF 1942, HAVING ALREADY PROVED THEIR ABILITY IN LIBA. THEIR JOB IS TO SWEEP AHEAD OF THE MAIN FIGHTING FORCE WITHOUT SUPPORTING TROOPS OR ADVANCE ARTILLERY PREPARATION, CONTACT THE ENEMY, PENETRATE BEHIND HIS LINES, GET ALL THE INFORMATION AND AS MANY PRISONERS AS POSSIBLE AND REPORT BACK TO HEADQUARTERS.

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MEANWHILE, IF THEY HAVE TIME AND THE OPPORTUNITY THEY CAN START AS MANY BONFIRES AS THEY WISH WITH THEIR POCKET INCENDIARY BOMBS AND START ONE-MAN ATTACKS FROM THE REAR TO DEMORALIZE THE ENEMY.

EVERY UNIT IS SELF-CONTAINED, CARRYING ITS OWN GASOLINE SUPPLIES, REPAIR UNITS, ANTI-AIRCRAFT AS WELL AS OTHER WEAPONS, AUTOMATIC FIELD KITCHENS, AND RADIO SENDING AND RECEIVING SETS. BUT EACH MAN IS PUT ON HIS OWN TO ACCOMPLISH HIS MISSION WITHOUT DIRECTION FROM HIS COMMANDING OFFICER OR HEADQUARTERS.

ONLY THE TOUGHEST OF THE TOUGH ARE PICKED FOR THE MOST HAZARDOUS JOBS OF ALL--RIDING POWERFUL MOTORCYCLES, FULLY EQUIPPED, ACROSS ANY SORT OF TERRAIN TO DO BATTLE.

"THE ARMY EXPECTS THESE MEN TO ROUGH-RIDE THROUGH THE NIGHT

3024-14537

30.24-14537

WEARING GAS MASKS, FORD SURGING RIVERS, TOBOGGAN DOWN SLIPPER, ON WHICH THE AVERAGE MAN COULD NOT STAND, AND PLUNGE CHEERFULLY ACROSS ANY KIND OF COUNTRY," AN AMERICAN OBSERVER OF RECENT BRITISH ARMY MANEUVERS DECLARED.

THESE SOLDIERS HAVE DEVELOPED A SPECIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF TOUGHNESS, HE ADDED. EVEN AFTER THREE TO SIX DAYS OF FIGHTING WITHOUT SLEEP THEY HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO TAKE ON THE ENEMY WITH BARE FISTS AFTER THEY HAVE BEEN CAPTURED AND DISARMED.

NORWEGIAN AIRMEN, SAILORS

FIGHTING IN BATTLE

OF NORTH ATLANTIC (300)

BY DREW MIDDLETON

(ADVANCE) REYKJAVIK, ICELAND-(CORRESPONDENCE OF WIDE WORLD)-THOUSANDS OF NORWEGIAN AIRMEN AND SAILORS, INCLUDING MANY WHO ESCAPED FROM NORWAY SINCE THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF THEIR HOMELAND, ARE HOLDING THE BATTLE LINE WITH THEIR BRITISH AND AMERICAN ALLIES IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE NORTH ATLANTIC.

THE NORWEGIAN ARMY IS REPRESENTED IN ICELAND BY SKIING INSTRUCTORS WHO ARE TEACHING BRITISH TROOPS IN THE MOUNTAIN VALLEYS OF THIS ISLAND.

ALL OF THEM, FROM GNARLED PETTY OFFICERS WITH TWENTY YEARS' SERVICE ON THE HIGH SEAS TO FRESH FACED PILOTS, ARE OBSESSED WITH ONE IDEA, TO REENTER NORWAY AND DRIVE THE GERMANS OUT.

NORWAY, THEY TELL YOU, "WILL YET BE FREE."

ANTI-SUBMARINE PATROLS BY AIRCRAFT OF THE ROYAL NORWEGIAN NAVAL AIR

FORCE ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT JOB OF THE NORWEGIANS IN ICELAND. FLYING UNDER COMMAND OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, THE NORWEGIANS SCOUT THE FRIGID WATERS THAT ENCIRCLE THIS ISLAND AND VENTURE HUNDREDS OF MILES OUT TO SEA.

THEIR NORTHROP PATROL BOMBERS CARRY DEPTH CHARGES FOR USE AGAINST SUBMARINES. THE PILOTS' USUAL TECHNIQUE IS TO SWOOP VERY LOW WHEN THEY SIGHT A SUBMARINE AND DROP THEIR "CANS". HUNTING WAS VERY GOOD LAST SUMMER, THE PILOTS SAY, BUT IS SLOW NOW.

MOST OF THE PILOTS WERE TRAINED IN "LILLE NORGE" (LITTLE NORWAY) NEAR TORONTO, CANADA.

PERIODICALLY SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NORWEGIAN NAVY PUT IN AFTER PATROL. MANY OF THE SEAMEN AND OFFICERS FOUGHT IN THE BRIEF NAVAL ACTIONS AROUND OSLO IN APRIL, 1940. OTHERS WERE RECRUITED FROM THE LARGE NORWEGIAN MERCHANT FLEET.

THE MEN OF WAR ARE TRIM AND BUSINESSLIKE AND THE HANDLING OF THE SHIPS IS PRAISED BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICERS.

BECAUSE OF THE THREAT OF GERMAN VENGEANCE ON THEIR FAMILIES, NO INDIVIDUAL ESCAPES CAN BE REVEALED.

BUT HUNDREDS OF THE MEN ESCAPED BY SMALL BOATS ACROSS THE TURBULENT NORTH SEA. MANY OF THE SKI INSTRUCTORS SKIED ACROSS THE FRONTIER INTO SWEDEN AND THEN VIA MOSCOW, ANKARA AND CAIRO REACHED BRITAIN TO TAKE UP ARMS AGAINST THE GERMANS.

JAN 30 1942

JAN 30 1942

# Japanese Only 18 Miles From Singapore, Island Put Under Curfew, Raided 9 Times; MacArthur Reports Lull, Awaits Attack

JAN 31 1942

## M'ARTHUR AND FILIPINOS SPURN JAP DEMANDS TO GIVE UP ARMS AND QUIT

### Pamphlet Appeal Succeeds Only In Drawing Mirth Of Defenders JAN 31 1942 American Forces Get Set For Expected Full-Scale Enemy Push

[By the Associated Press]  
Washington, Jan. 30—Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported to the War Department today that he had simply ignored a Japanese demand for his surrender and said his Filipino troops had only laughed at Jap appeals that they lay down their arms.

His message was transmitted while his battered but determined defending forces braced themselves to repel another in the long series of full-scale enemy onslaughts. While the invaders prepared to resume the offensive, there was a lull in the fighting.

Appeal To Filipino Troops

The demand for capitulation, said the general, was printed on leaflets dropped by Japanese aviators as early as January 10. More recently, he added, the Japs had resumed dropping the pamphlets, this time with a message for the Filipino soldiers printed on the reverse side.

The appeal, expressing a desire to "avoid further annihilation of your dear lives," was filled with typically amusing Japanese-schoolboy examples of mutilated English.

"This message," MacArthur said, "has occasioned much mirth among the Filipino soldiers who are continuing their resistance with loyalty, courage and resolution," he said.

#### Tells General He Is Doomed

The original leaflet of January 10 was addressed to General MacArthur, and read:

"You are well aware that you are doomed. The end is near. The question is how long you will be able to resist. You have already cut rations by half. I appreciate the fighting spirit of yourself and your troops who have been fighting with courage. Your prestige and honor have been upheld.

"However, in order to avoid needless bloodshed and to save your First, Thirty-first divisions, and the remnants of other divisions, together with your auxiliary troops, you are advised to surrender. In the meantime, we shall continue our offensive as I do not wish to give you time for defense.

nants of other divisions, together with your auxiliary troops, you are advised to surrender. In the meantime, we shall continue our offensive as I do not wish to give you time for defense.

#### Armistice Promised

"If you decide to comply with our advice, send a mission as soon as possible to our front line. We shall then cease firing and negotiate an armistice. Failing that, our offense will be continued with inexorable force which will bring upon you only disaster.

"Hoping your wise counsel will so prevail that you will save the lives of your troops, I remain,

"Yours very sincerely,  
"Commander in Chief, the Japanese Expeditionary Forces."

#### "Combat Already Decided"

The message, printed on the back to the Filipino troops, read as follows:

"The outcome of the present combat has been already decided and you are cornered to the doom. At this time, ever generous commander in chief of Japanese expeditionary forces, in order to avoid further annihilation of your dear lives, has presented to your commander in chief, General MacArthur, a letter as shown on the back page of

this leaflet.

"But, however, being unable to realize the present situation, blinded General MacArthur has stupidly refused our proposal and continues futile struggle at the cost of your precious lives.

#### Urged To Give Up Arms

"Dear Filipino soldiers, there are still one way left for you. That is to give up all your weapons at once and surrender to the Japanese forces before it is too late, then we shall fully protect you. We repeat the last. Surrender at once and build your Philippines for and by Filipinos.

"Commander in Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces."

Making these communications public, the War Department also announced that 230 of the 428 injured in the December 7 attack at Pearl Harbor had recovered from their wounds and returned to duty.

## New Philippine Offensive Is Expected

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 30—Fighting has been light on Bataan Peninsula in the last twenty-four hours, the War Department reported today, but the arrival of fresh Japanese troops at the front and movements behind the lines indicated the enemy was preparing to resume a large-scale offensive against

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's positions.

The text of the brief communique, No. 84 of the war, based on reports received here up to 9.30 A. M. today:

#### "1. Philippine theater:

"Fighting on the Bataan peninsula was light during the past twenty-four hours. There was practically no enemy air activity.

"The arrival of fresh Japanese troops at the front and movements behind the line indicate preparations by the enemy for the resumption of a large-scale offensive.

"2. There is nothing to report from other areas."

## Tokyo Claims 'Last Barrier' To Singapore Is Now Hurdled

Radio Declares Jap Forces Have Broken Through At  
Kulai, Only 18 Miles From City

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 30—A Tokyo broadcast said tonight that Japanese forces "hurdled the last barrier" before Johore Bahru by breaking through at Kulai, eighteen miles north of Singapore.

The broadcast said "from Kulai Japanese forces are now streaming toward Singapore over a wide highway running parallel to the railroad leading to the Johore Bahru station."

By C. YATES McDANIEL  
Associated Press Correspondent

Singapore, Jan. 30—The Japanese invaders had smashed down to within eighteen to twenty miles of Singapore on both the British left and center tonight. Meantime, this menaced British base went under military curfew.

Only on the east Malayan coast, where fighting was inconclusive along the Sedili river about forty miles above this island, had the enemy been checked.

The afternoon communique of the imperial command thus told a story of grave British reverses:

"In the center there is contact with the enemy about Kulai (eighteen miles above the mile-wide Johore Strait separating Singapore island from the

mainland) and heavy fighting took place yesterday in the Sedenak area (eight miles to the north).

"In the western sector of the front some fighting has taken place in the Pontian Besar area (twenty miles from Johore Strait).

"Enemy air activity has been considerable against our forward positions and communications."

The Pontian Besar area, on the west, is near a junction of roads—one of which leads seventeen miles southward to the southern tip of the Malayan peninsula, due west of Singapore; the other eastward to the main road through Johore Baru, capital of Johore Strait, thence across the half-mile

aerial pounding mentioned so tersely in the communique.

The one cheering note was the announcement that another thousand British imperial troops previously cut off in the Batu Pahat section of western Malaya had been able to beat back and rejoin the main British bodies.

Singapore's anti-aircraft batteries shot down two enemy planes yesterday, and in enemy raids again this morning one Japanese plane was destroyed and several others heavily damaged.

#### Curfew Effective

Curfew became effective at 9 o'clock tonight under the order of Lieut. Gen. A. E. Percival, commanding officer in Malaya and administrator of martial law in Singapore.

The effectiveness of the outnumbered British airmen was illustrated meanwhile by a belated official disclosure that a Hurricane sergeant pilot on Monday had smashed four Japanese fighters over the east coast within two and a half hours—thus bringing his score to five of the eleven enemy planes brought down in Malaya by his flight.

#### Japanese Claims

The Japanese claimed their troops in the Kulai region were astride a wide highway paralleling the railroad to Johore Baru on the strait.

A British military commentator in London estimated that the Japanese had six full divisions of 100,000 men in Malaya. The British Broadcasting Corporation said plainly: "The position is more grave." It added, however, that some imperial forces were being held in reserve for the frontal assault on Singapore itself.

causeway which links mainland and island.

#### Bombing Intensified

Widespread areas of Singapore itself as well as the base's outlying approaches were feeling the intensified

## Singapore Set To 'Take It' as Raids Increase

City's 750,000 Population  
Stouthearted: Civilians

Aid Police and Firemen  
BY C. J. ATES-MCDONALD

SINGAPORE, Jan. 30 (AP).—Intensified Japanese air raids on Singapore were answered today by a stout-hearted determination on the part of the city's 750,000 people to "take it."

This correspondent toured an area which bore the brunt of a raid this morning in which twenty-seven Japanese planes almost simultaneously unloaded their bomb cargoes. Tangled wires, remnants of motor cars and masonry from blasted buildings blocked the road, but only for a few minutes.

Policemen, air-raid precautions workers, defense corps men and civilian volunteers of many nationalities quickly cleared the thoroughfare.

A gang of Tamil (southern Indian) coolies was digging in ruins of a partly demolished block of residences, searching for possible victims.

Farther on British, Chinese and Malayan firemen already had isolated what could have been a destructive fire. Despite the appearance of another Japanese formation overhead, they kept cool with their water hoses, axes, crow bars and sledge hammers.

A huge crater was left in the center of an important thoroughfare in another part of the island and three large vehicles were blown across the sidewalk.

In fifteen minutes the street had been cleared for single-lane traffic, and an hour later was completely restored.

On the job are 3,000 "street watchers" who assist police and defense workers. Despite the increasing frequency and intensity of the Japanese attacks, the city daily is losing less working time as a result of the raids. Workers carry on until the "overhead" alarm is given and return to their jobs as soon as the "raiders passed" signal sounds.

The response to calls for voluntary blood donations already has produced some strange mixtures in people injured by bombs. One florid, ginger-moustached Briton now proudly boasts that a pint each of Tamil, Malay and Chinese blood

flows through his very English veins. The common suffering of Singapore even has broken down some of the East's ancient and jealously maintained scruples about caring for the dead. Typical was an offer by the head man of a Malay village on the island to inter any and all air-raid victims in his area.

"Am good Moslem," he said, "but I now willing bury anybody—Buddhist, Christian, Hindu or Sikh."

In the thundering drive down the Malayan Peninsula, the Japanese air force became increasingly active both against British forward positions and communications and against Singapore.

During air raids on Singapore Island this morning, headquarters said, defense fighters destroyed one enemy

## ADVANCE IN CENTER ADMITTED BY BRITISH

Invaders Also Move Closer to Johore Strait on West Coast—New Air Raids on Naval Base—Curfew Ordered.

(Singapore, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—The British admitted a Japanese penetration to within eighteen miles of the Strait of Johore today in a communique announcing contact with the enemy about Kulai.

The companion Japanese drive down the west coast of the Malayan Peninsula appeared to be keeping pace with British acknowledgement that fighting had taken place in the Pontian Besar area, roughly twenty miles from the one-mile strait separating Singapore and the mainland.

[A Domei report from Malaya, broadcast from Tokio, also said Japanese troops had reached Kulai and were driving down a wide highway paralleling the railroad to Johore Bahru, across the Strait of Johore from the island of Singapore with its great British naval base. A military commentator in London said the Japanese in the western sector were twenty-six miles air line from the causeway connecting Singapore Island and the peninsula.]

(A military commentator in London said the Japanese in the western sector were twenty-six miles air line from the causeway connecting Singapore Island and the peninsula.)

Jap Air Force Active

British headquarters said laconically in a communique:

"In the center there is contact with the enemy about Kulai, and heavy fighting took place yesterday in the Sedenak area."

Sedenak is eight miles above Kulai.

### British Escape Trap

On the western flank it was reported that 1,000 British troops who had been cut off in the Batu Pahat area, sixty miles above Singapore, now had rejoined the main defense bodies.

In the west, it was stated, some fighting had taken place in the Pontian Besar area. Pontian Besar, on the west coast, is from Singapore, airline, or roughly twenty miles from the Strait of Johore.

With the Japanese driving steadily closer, the British clamped a stringent curfew on Singapore island. Lieut. Gen. A. E. Percival, general officer commanding in Malaya and administrator of martial law in Singapore, imposed the curfew, effective at 9 P. M. tonight, as the latest precautionary step by which the island was preparing for any eventuality.

Meanwhile, British reports last night indicated imperial troops were offering fierce opposition to picked Japanese columns along a line extending across Johore state roughly thirty-to-forty miles north of Johore Strait.

### Japs Claim Sedenak

(The Tokyo radio broadcast a Domei, Japanese news agency, dispatch from Malaya claiming that the Japanese had occupied the railroad town of Sedenak, and had obtained virtually complete control of the Malacca Strait coast line by operations along the Singapore-Batu Pahat highway.)

British, Australians and Indians were fighting in the hills and humid lowlands of Johore State along a line extending, according to reports Thursday night, from the west-coast area of Rengit, forty miles northeast of Singapore, through the central town of Layang-Layang, thirty miles north of the island, eastward to Ulu Sedili, on the Sedili river forty miles due north of Singapore.

The Imperials were said to be taking a heavy toll of the Japanese with their fierce delaying actions.

The Ministry of Information announced that Japanese raiders on Wednesday killed 105 persons and injured 243.

The curfew order forbids all persons except those on active military duty or otherwise authorized to leave their houses or use the streets between 9 P. M. and 5 A. M., except during air raid alarms.

## Japs Nearer Singapore

New York, Jan. 31 (AP).—The BBC in London broadcast on the situation in Malaya, heard today by NBC, said "the position is more grave" with the whole weight of six Japanese divisions declared pressing the British south. Some Imperial forces are being held in reserve for the main onslaught on Singapore, the BBC added.

### Report Australians Trapped.

London, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—Reuters today quoted a Domei, Japanese news agency, dispatch broadcast from Tokio saying Japanese troops had reached Kulai, only eighteen miles north of Singapore in the central Malayan sector, and were driving down a wide highway which parallels the railroad to Johore Bahru.

"Meanwhile," Domei continued, "another Japanese column proceeding down central Malaya after occupying Kluang (fifty miles above Singapore) suddenly maneuvered toward the eastern coast and caught in a pincers movement and completely routed Australian forces at a point north of Jema Luang (fifty-five miles north of Singapore)."

## Dutch Sinking One Japanese Warship Daily

Report 54 Sunk To Date By Sturdy Little Navy

Still Fighting In Macassar Strait

By WITT HANCOCK

Batavia, N.E.I., Jan. 30 (AP).—The sturdy little Dutch Navy and Air Force were reported authoritatively tonight to have sunk or damaged 54 Japanese ships in that many days as Netherlands troops still battled the invaders inside the charred Borneo oil city of Balikpapan on the debris-strewn Macassar Strait.

This impressive one-a-day Dutch toll included one Japanese battleship, ten cruisers, seven destroyers, and 25 transports carrying thousands of troops and tons of supplies intended for a quick conquest of the Indies before Allied reinforcements arrive.

### EXCLUSIVE TASK

The figures given to the Aneta agency were exclusive of the costly casualties inflicted by American ships and bombers on the Japanese armada pushing

southward toward Java.

(Washington Army and Navy communiques have listed 52 Japanese ships "definitely sunk" since the war began, including one battleship, four submarines, six destroyers, two cruisers, and 22 transports.)

Absence of new details of the Macassar battle which began a week ago indicated the Japanese may be hesitating, or at least stopping to reorganize their depleted ranks at Balikpapan, about half-way down the Borneo east coast.

But an official Dutch communique said the Japanese there were getting no rest. "Fighting continues not only near Balikpapan, but in the town itself," it said.

Bands of regulars and Guerrillas also were reported in action on Minahassa Peninsula in North-eastern Celebes, at Kendari in Southeastern Celebes, and in the Pontianak area of Western Borneo, only 525 miles above this Indies capital.

Informed sources said the Japanese-dependent on ships for their widely-scattered drives in the South Pacific—could not endure such heavy losses indefinitely, but they believed a new Japanese push in Macassar Strait was imminent.

They assumed that the Japanese had to risk even greater losses in a supreme effort to knock

out Java, seat of the united nations' command, before the Allies can pour more men and equipment into the area.

Further evidence that the Dutch did a thorough "scorched earth" job at Balikpapan before the Japanese landed was given by refugees which reached Macassar, Celebes capital, across the Macassar Strait.

Four persons who arrived in a sailboat across this shark-infested area said the town was in flames when they left, and that two days out to sea they could still see columns of smoke arising there.

### Reinforcements Arrive

Reinforcements in both materials and men already have arrived in the Indies.

They provide new hope of aid, along with the Dutch-American victories in the Strait of Macassar. Much more aid is expected and much more is needed, for the situation is admittedly serious.

Details of the reinforcements are military secrets. However, inhabitants of Batavia now are seeing low-flying U. S. bombers, which tell them that the Japanese also are seeing them, but in deadly fashion.

## Dutch Claim 54 Jap Ships

By [The Associated Press]

Batavia, N. E. I., Jan. 30—Fifty-four Japanese ships have been sunk or heavily damaged in the fifty-four days of the Macassar battle by the Netherlands Indies navy and air force, it was announced today as Dutch regular army units and guerrilla detachments battled the invaders in four widely-separated parts of the islands.

The staggering total of losses inflicted on Japanese shipping by the Dutch alone was announced in an authoritative summary made available to the official news agency Aneta.

### Ten Cruisers Listed

This one-a-day Dutch average of course does not include the losses inflicted on the Japanese by American, British and Australian action, which was considerable in itself.

The Dutch list of sunk or damaged Japanese ships:

One battleship, ten cruisers, twenty-

five transports (four of these being troop ships and a fifth a passenger liner used as a transport), seven destroyers, one seaplane tender, three tankers, one lighter, one cargo ship and five other vessels.

Informed sources said the Japanese could not stand such losses in the long run, but they apparently were willing to accept even greater casualties in their effort to consolidate strategic positions in the Indies and knock out Singapore before substantial Allied reinforcements arrive.

The high command communique, released through the Aneta, told of continued fighting both in and near Balikpapan, Borneo east coast oil center whose vast oil stores and installations were destroyed before the Japanese landed there.

**Fighting in Balikpapan**  
"Fighting continues not only near Balikpapan but in the town itself," said the communique. Bands of Indies guerrilla campaigners were said to be harrying the Japanese forces which occupied the Minahassa Peninsula, northeastern arm of Celebes.

Unofficial word was received that

the Dutch defenders were putting up a bitter struggle against the sea-borne overland Japanese drive on Pontianak, chief port on the west coast of Borneo with a normal population of 50,000. Fighting also was assumed to be continuing in the Kendari region in southeastern Celebes.

Today's communique reported further intensive Japanese aerial reconnaissance over the islands. "Here and there bombs were dropped which caused slight damage to material but no persons were killed," said the high command.

#### Thrust Toward Java

There was no new word concerning the Japanese invasion armada in Macassar Strait, which at last report was said to be continuing its thrust toward Java, nerve center of the Indies and seat of the United Nations' supreme command in the southwest Pacific.

Effective defense of Borneo, it was generally conceded, was an almost impossible task, since the island is as large as England and Wales together and is little more than one defense jungle. However, it was felt the defense forces at least would be able to delay the Japanese advance effectively.

#### SINKINGS BY U. S. TOTAL 52

##### Many Other Japanese Ships Put Out of Action by Americans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—United States War and Navy communiques have listed the definite sinking of fifty-two Japanese vessels since the war started in the Pacific.

In addition to the sinkings listed in the communiques, there were numerous reports of damage inflicted on Japanese vessels, including the torpedoing of an aircraft carrier "which was believed to have been sunk" and the damaging of cruisers, destroyers and submarines in various actions.

The United States communiques covered the following Japanese vessels claimed to have been sunk: The 29,000-ton battleship Haruna, three submarines at Pearl Harbor and one at Wake Island, two cruisers, six destroyers, one gunboat, one minesweeper, twenty-two transports, twelve supply or merchant vessels, two large ships and one tanker.

cruisers and plane carriers and such shore-based aircraft as can operate over the invasion lanes.

##### Ideal Setting for Subs

For the Japanese have now come face to face with a new geographical - defense situation, and the naval shambles of Macassar Strait may be but the first of a series in store for them.

As strategists here understand this situation, two principal factors are working to the disadvantage of the invaders:

1. The island-strewn Southwest Pacific is ideal for hit-and-run raids by submarines, destroyers or aircraft. Once such forays establish that the enemy is vulnerable, they may be turned into continuing and devastating attacks. That seems to have been the strategy employed in Macassar Strait, where estimates of Japanese losses have run as high as 46 ships of all types sunk or damaged.

2. Dutch and American forces have been concentrated in these waters and operate close to their bases, making possible shore-based aircraft action in force. The Japanese on the other hand are operating farther and farther

China; Thailand; and to China and Manchukuo.

This means a spreading of naval and air strength and also of land forces, experts pointed out. How long the spreading process can go on is a question only the future can answer decisively; but military quarters here told that the Japanese are very definitely limited in the amount of modern war supplies they can throw into the battles.

##### 2,000,000 Seen as Limit

They are said to have several million trained and semi-trained men available for military service, but it is considered doubtful whether they can equip more than 2,000,000.

The Chinese military in Chungking estimated this week the Japanese already have withdrawn about 6½ divisions from China to prosecute their invasion program to the south. In addition, it was estimated they had used 10 divisions from Japan proper.

This, according to the Chinese, would make a total of about 400,000 divided roughly as follows: 125,000 in Malaya, 150,000 in the Philippines (American officials say 200,000), 75,000 in Thailand and 50,000 in French Indo-China.

The Chungking analysis makes no mention of the forces gathered for operations against the Indies. Some estimates have placed the number of troops in the Macassar convoy at 150,000, and the number already drowned there at 25,000.

Japan is supposed to have left in China about 600,000 men—31 divisions—which the Chinese say the enemy will find disastrously inadequate, and in Manchuria a force of about 500,000, immobilized by the constant possibility that when the time is ripe Russia will join the other forces of the United Nations in the Western Pacific war.

While sending her army into so many parts of the Orient against relatively little naval opposition to date, the Japanese presumably have kept their main fleet forces more or less intact, since relatively light units with one or two battleships were adequate on all occasions thus far to cope with a situation encountered in protecting their convoys.

The Allies' great opportunity in Macassar probably resulted from the fact that the Japanese had not anticipated fully that the previous methods were not adequate in the new situation they were creating by moving on the Indies.

#### Jap Strength

London, Jan. 30—(AP)—

A British military commentator in London today estimated the total Japanese strength in Malaya, the Philippines, Borneo and New Guinea at about 250,000 men.

He divided these forces as follows:

Malaya—Six divisions totaling about 100,000 men.

Philippines—Four divisions. (American officials put the Japanese Philippine force at 200,000.)

Borneo and adjacent islands two divisions.

New Guinea—One division.

#### Obscure Village of Huts Bombed, Natives Gunned

##### Why Japanese Flyers Bothered Is a Mystery of War

BATAVIA, Jan. 31 (Saturday) (AP).—Not many persons even in the Netherlands East Indies knew where Sanana was until the Japanese air force destroyed it the other day.

It was a village on the Island of Sanana about halfway between New Guinea and Celebes—just a scattering of native huts, a tiny emergency hospital nine feet square and the forgotten ruins of a seventeenth-century fortress. It had nothing whatsoever of a military nature.

The Japanese leveled it with incendiary bombs and machine-gunned the inhabitants. Why—or how they even found the place—is not clear.

## U. S. Pilot Downed In Burma As Mates Blast Jap Air Base

### Volunteers Strafe Foe On Moulmein Front—British Land Forces HAN 31 1942

By DANIEL DE LUCE  
Associated Press Correspondent

Rangoon, Burma, Jan. 30—Burma's American air defenders shifted today to the attacks, strafing a Japanese air base on the Moulmein fighting front in southern Burma while British and Burmese troops on the ground held fast to their positions.

The American Volunteer Group squadron lost one pilot, a Missourian.

His Tomahawk fighter was seen to burst into flames while he was diving low at his target.

This is the second casualty for the AVG in seven days, during which the former United States army and navy airmen have downed fifty Japanese planes. Their bag for the war is at least 111.

##### Situation In Hand

Both south and east of Moulmein, Gulf of Martaban port across from

Rangoon, the British said they had the situation well in hand.

"The troops are in good heart," the British commander added.

Just where the eastern invading column had been engaged was not stated. The last previous reports had put the Japanese within thirty miles of Moulmein, which is across the Gulf of Martaban from Rangoon.

As to air operations, the regular day British communique reported only that one British plane had been lost in RAF sorties over enemy territory.

##### Japanese Claims

Tokyo claimed only that Japanese were advancing toward Moulmein in three columns; one west from Kawka-reik, due east of the Gulf or Martaban port; another from Tavoy on the south, and the third from a point between these two places.

sion column east of Moulmein have "the situation well in hand," a British headquarters communique announced today.

The communique did not locate the action more specifically. The Japanese last were reported within thirty miles of the city, which lies across the Gulf of Martaban from Rangoon. The communique said fighting also continued south of Moulmein, where small Japanese forces were reported to have been engaged yesterday.

One RAF plane was reported lost in operations "over enemy territory."

**Rangoon Airdrome Raided**  
Tokyo (From Japanese Broadcast), Jan. 30 (AP)—In spite of bad weather, Japanese army aircraft raided Rangoon airdrome last night, Domei said today in a report broadcast by the Tokyo radio. The report claimed five Allied planes were shot down.

## AMERICAN FLYER IS LOST IN BURMA

Rangoon, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—America's volunteer pilots unofficially reported their second casualty today after a strafing expedition to a Japanese air field on the Moulmein front. The missing flyer was from Missouri. His Curtiss Tomahawk fighter plane was seen to burst into flames during a low dive on the air field.

Against this slim casualty list, the A. V. G. squadron could point to fifty Japanese planes downed in dog fights over Burma during the past week.

**Tokio Reports Advances**  
TOKIO (From Japanese broadcast), Jan. 30 (AP).—Domei, Japanese official news agency, under a "Burmese front" date line, reported tonight that Japanese columns were smashing westward toward Moulmein from Mesod and northward up the Ataran River bank.

**Thailand Riots Reported**  
The Rangoon Radio, as recorded yesterday by the National Broadcasting Company at New York, said that public demonstrations "assuming the proportion of riots" were taking place in Thailand (Siam), which was occupied by the Japanese early in December.

The Australian radio, also reporting the disturbances in Thailand, said that they came as a protest against that country's declaration of war on the Allies.

## Japan Seen at Point Where Fleet Must Act To Consolidate Gains

JAN 31 BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

Washington, Jan. 30. (AP)—The great naval war of the South Pacific appeared near the point today where Japan must risk—and even sacrifice—parts of her main fleet to save her Indies invasion from piecemeal disaster in shark-infested seas.

##### REINFORCEMENTS PROVIDE RISKY PROBLEM

While there was no doubt among experts here that the enemy could establish beachheads on some Indies islands, the question whether sufficient reinforcements can be brought up for a real invasion was said to depend entirely on the naval strength the enemy is willing to risk to protect future convoys.

In view of the terrific toll taken of the huge transport armada in Macassar Strait by American and Dutch naval and air forces, the belief was that henceforth protection for major convoys would have to be considerable, and include numerous destroyers,

from their bases and from the protection of land-based warplanes.

##### Jap Strategy Unorthodox

One of the most unorthodox characteristics of Japanese strategy to date in fact, in the opinion of military experts here, is the way in which they have scattered their blows and lengthened their

supply routes. Their lines of communication now spread from Japan like slender tentacles of a huge octopus to—the Philippines; Japanese mandated islands beyond; small islands northeast of Australia; Borneo; Malay; Indo-

## Chinese Report One Unit 75 Miles East of Canton

### Continuing Counter-Attacks on South Kwangtung Front

CHUNGKING, Jan. 30 (AP).—Chinese forces on the South Kwangtung front are continuing their counter-attacks along both banks of the East River, a Chinese headquarters communique reported today.

One Chinese unit was said to have pursued the Japanese to the outskirts of Poklo, seventy-five miles east of Canton, where the Japanese rushed up reinforcements. In fierce fighting, the Japanese were believed to have suffered heavy losses.

The communique also reported constant raids during January on enemy outposts on the northern Kiangsu front in East China, with Suchow, a railway junction 170 miles northwest of Nanking, as the chief objective.

Traffic on both railways was reported disrupted by frequent derailments and at least five Japanese locomotives were said to have been blown up. Considerable quantities of military supplies were destroyed, the communique added.

### China May Send Envoy to India

The All-India radio yesterday morning quoted a Reuters message from Chungking as saying that "the Chinese government are going to send a regular representative to India." Recorded at the C. B. S. short wave listening station in New York, the broadcast said that "this step has been taken owing to India's importance as the center of communications between China, Britain and the United States."

## New Guinea Pilots Fight Gallantly Against Enemy

### Australian Radio Appeals for More Planes for Them

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30 (AP).—Hopelessly outnumbered, the flyers of the Royal Australian Air Force in New Guinea are battling gallantly against large squadrons of Japanese bombers and fighting planes.

The story of the heroic defense of Australia's chain of island outposts was told in a message received from New Guinea and broadcast by Radio Melbourne which was picked up here by the Columbia Broadcasting Company's short-wave listening station.

One hundred Japanese planes raided New Guinea on Jan. 20, the message said. One plane was shot down and crashed on a mountain

top near Rabaul. Two days later, thirty more Japanese dive-bombers came over and killed fourteen persons.

"Fighters and yet more fighters" to meet the Japanese attacks were urgently appealed for in the message.

"If there were only equality, or even near equality, there would be a very different tale to tell," it said.

## Airliner Shot Down

### By Japanese Planes

BATAVIA, Jan. 30. (AP)—Japanese planes shot down a passenger plane of the Royal Netherlands Indies Airline today, killing two passengers and three members of the crew, the Aneta News Agency announced.

## Vichy Reassures Japs

### On De Gaullist Activity

Reply To Protest Says Indo-China Is Safe But Washes Hands Of New Hebrides

Vichy, Jan. 30 (AP)—Spokesmen for the Vichy Government, replying to Japanese complaints about "de Gaullist developments" in French Indo-China and the New Hebrides, said tonight that Japan had nothing to fear from Indo-China but "there is nothing the French Government can do about the New Hebrides in the present circumstances."

The New Hebrides, above New Zealand and southwest of the Solomons, where the Japanese have landed, have long been de Gaullist.

## PACIFIC G. H. O. AT WASHINGTON

Melbourne, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—The headquarters of the Pacific Council will be at Washington, an authoritative source said here today. Prime Minister Churchill said on Tuesday that it was proposed that a Pacific Council be set up in Washington or London, comprising Britain, Australia, New Zealand and the Netherlands East Indies, to transmit the united view of the British and the Dutch to the combined chiefs of staffs committee sitting in Washington. He said Australia and New Zealand preferred that this council be in Washington.

## Aussies Reject Churchill View

Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 30 (AP).—Deputy Prime Minister Francis Forde declared today that the Australian

Government does not agree with British Prime Minister Churchill's view that a Japanese invasion of Australia

IS REMOTE POSSIBILITY.

(MURE)

## UNIFIED COMMAND FOLLOWED ATTACK

## Nimitz Says It Preceded Report on Hawaii.

By Tom Yarbrough  
Honolulu, Jan. 29 (Delayed) (A. P.).—American forces have been operating under a unified command since late in December, says Rear Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

"We have every expectation of holding these islands," he said at his second press conference since he became commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, "so far as we know, operations of Japanese in this area in recent weeks have been limited to submarine activities."

"For any successes they have obtained, they have suffered disproportionate losses. Our efforts in suppressing them have been satisfactory."

The Admiral explained that unity of command is nothing new for Hawaii. It was established shortly after December 7, he said, long before the Roberts commission arrived to investigate the Pearl Harbor attack.

"Unity of command doesn't extend to control of administrative and internal matters of the other service," he explained. "Military governorship remains a task of the army."

In general, he said, work of the army and navy has not changed, but the single command insures more effective co-ordination.

Not only Oahu, but the entire

Pacific island area is under Admiral Nimitz's jurisdiction.

Lieut.-Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commander of the Hawaiian department, indicated a possible forthcoming relaxation in the military edict that keeps Honolulu and the remainder of the area bone dry as regards alcoholic liquors. There has been a growing demand for some relaxation.

## TOKYO AGREES TO EXCHANGE OF PRISONER DATA

Red JAN 31 1942 ar Is Officially Of War Accord

## Davis Says Information On Captives May Be Available Soon

[By the Associated Press]  
Washington, Jan. 30—Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross, announced today that he has been officially notified that Japan has agreed to an exchange of information regarding prisoners of war.

Thus information on the welfare of American prisoners, held by the Japanese, from Wake Island, Guam, the Philippine Islands and other points in the Pacific, soon may be available to their relatives, Davis said.

The Japanese Government also has signified its readiness to exchange information concerning interned non-combatants "as far as possible."

Missing Men To Be Traced  
As soon as the American prisoner-of-war lists are received in Washington, the next of kin in the United States will be notified by the Prisoners of War Bureau of the United

States Army, Davis explained.

He said the Red Cross is not the agency to which to apply, unless the next of kin is notified that the military man is reported "missing." The Red Cross will then send out a query trying to trace him through the International Red Cross.

The lists of interned non-combatants will probably come to the American Red Cross.

### Ship Will Be Chartered

In anticipation of consent for shipment of food, some types of clothing and other comforts on a reciprocal basis, the American Red Cross is working on plans to send aid to American nationals imprisoned in the Pacific area.

The first move will be to charter one or more ships to carry clothing and prisoner-of-war boxes to American prisoners. It is likely that the boats will be sent from Australia, because of the closeness to the war area, when guarantees of safe conduct are obtained.

### Prison Diet Supplemented

Under a Geneva treaty of 1929, the detaining power agrees to provide food and clothing for prisoners, but the American Red Cross plans to meet certain supplementary needs. Military prisoners are required to wear their uniforms, but they can receive socks and underwear.

The American Red Cross has standard prisoner-of-war food boxes for which the would-be donor pays \$2.40 each. Later, when the address of the prisoner is known, the box can be addressed to him. But it is expected that the first bulk of them will be undressed. The boxes contain scientifically selected items to supplement a prison diet.

## Roosevelt Sees Dutch And Chinese Officials

Foreign Ministers Eelco Van Kleffens And T. V. Soong Call At White House

Washington, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Foreign Ministers of the Netherlands and China conferred separately with President Roosevelt today, exchanging information on the war in the Pacific.

Dr. Eelco van Kleffens, Foreign Minister of the refugee Dutch Government in London, said his conversation

showed once again that "we are not only associated against the Axis powers in name but in facts, results and policy."

T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, said he called to exchange information and also went into matters on behalf of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

## CAN'T ASSURE PEACE IN 1942, HITLER ADMITS

Führer Blames Reverses  
On Weather, Not Reds;  
Pats Japs On Back

Tells People U. S. "Will  
See What Our U-Boats  
Will Achieve"

[By the Associated Press]  
Berlin (From German Broadcast)

Jan. 30—Adolf Hitler acknowledged to his people today that he could not promise an end of the war this year, but declared Japan's surprise attack upon the United States "has greatly relieved our situation."

Speaking for the first time since his declaration of war upon the United States, Hitler blamed the weather instead of the Russians for Nazi reverses on the Eastern front and promised 1942 "will again be a year of great victories."

"Countries which have nothing now are united," he said. "We shall see who wins this war—those who have nothing to lose and everything to gain, or those who have everything to lose and nothing to gain."

Enemy "Will Be Beaten"  
"I do not know if the war will end this year, but one thing I do know: Wherever the enemy will come up against us he will be beaten."

Hitler congratulated Japan for the "way she followed our example and

struck first" and added that "now Britain and the United States will need convoys on all oceans and they will see what our U-boats may achieve."

He declared Germany's number of submarines have been enormously increased and would be a big factor in the world-wide conflict.

Not the Red army but 45-degree frost forced the German army to abandon the offensive on the Eastern front, he asserted, claiming German lines now have been stabilized.

He dismissed the gains of the Russian counter-offensive as "advances of a few kilometers at some places, made at a cost of great amounts of material and lives."

"But in a few weeks," he went on, "winter will break in the south and the ice will melt and the hour will come when the ground will be firm again and our armies will storm ahead again."

Referring to the halt to the Nazi offensive and his assumption of supreme command of German arms, the Führer said: "In the moment of these difficulties I thought it my duty to shoulder the responsibilities myself. "But our greatest difficulties are behind us," he said. "Our soldiers know they hold superiority over the Russians."

Anniversary Observed

For an hour and 53 minutes Hitler spoke to the German nation observing the ninth anniversary of his elevation as Reichschancellor.

His immediate audience was made up of party members, soldiers—some of them wounded—and representatives of other Axis powers in Berlin. The speech was broadcast throughout Germany to occupied countries, Italy, Finland, Rumania, Croatia and Manchukuo.

He was introduced by Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, who praised him for "looking so fresh and healthy."

A roar of cheers resounded when he declared that in North Africa Field Marshal Gen. Erwin Rommel had "turned around at the moment our enemies thought he was beaten, and drove the British before him."

Attacks Churchill, Roosevelt  
Hitler began his speech in the familiar pattern with attacks on Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt, and a review of what he described as Germany's peaceful intentions following the World War.

# Nazis To Step Up Sub Warfare, Hitler Says

[By the Associated Press]  
Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Jan. 30—Hitler in the first speech since his declaration of war against the United States told his people today that "America's war with Japan made us free to act" and "now we shall see what our U-boats may achieve."

He declared that "I do not know whether the war will end this year," but said, "We are armed against everything, from the north to the south."

## Front "Stabilized"

Hitler declared that on the Eastern Front the armies of the Reich were on the defensive against the weather—not the Russians, and claimed that the front there had finally been stabilized.

Hitler finished speaking at 7.03 P. M. He said of the Russian war thus far that "in the East we fought a struggle which one day will be the glory of our nation."

Cheers greeted his statement that in North Africa Field Marshal Gen. Erwin Rommel "turned around the moment that our enemies thought he was beaten and drove the British before him."

## "Difficult Times" Gone

"The most difficult part is behind us," he asserted.

He declared that Hitler had been the great hope of Germany's enemies in the east, but that this hope never would be fulfilled.

"The winter will break in the south and the ice will melt," he said, "and the hour will come when the ground will be hard and firm again—and when our armies will storm ahead again."

## "Avenge Victims"

Then, he said, would come the revenge of "those who have now become the victims of frost."

Although he said he did not know whether the war would end in 1942, Hitler declared he was confident, however, that "where we meet the enemy we will beat him."

At one juncture he shouted: "We shall see who wins this war—those who have nothing to lose and everything to gain or those who have everything to lose and nothing to gain."

## Appeals To Workers

He told his audience that Germany's

number of submarines had been increased greatly and that their activities would make themselves felt as a factor in the war.

He concluded his one-hour-and-fifty-three-minute speech with an appeal to the German nation to produce arms and munitions for the battlefield to insure that "this will be another year of great victories."

## Assails Roosevelt

Hitler declared that, excepting his Axis partners, Germany is fighting a new World War against her same old foes.

Most of the address was a reiteration of Hitler's long standing arguments that Germany was persecuted.

## "Fighting Same Enemies"

He said that even in the last war Churchill was among the English "warmongers" and that President Roosevelt was the right hand of Woodrow Wil-

son, whom he described as "the man who caused the greatest harm to the German people."

Addressing party members, soldiers and representatives of other Axis powers in Berlin, he declared:

"All of us who can remember the last war will still remember that Mr. Churchill was already then one of the meanest warmongers. It is the same powers we fought then which we are fighting today."

He was introduced by Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, who complemented the Führer for looking "so fresh and healthy."

## Asks Reasons For War

Hitler declared that "at the time of the last war Germany was a monarchy and war was forced upon her."

"Today," he said, "Germany is not monarchy, but our same enemies say that it is the system that they are fighting."

"We have not wished to force our system upon others, and, therefore, we must ask what is the actual reason why our system is being fought."

## Cites Britain's Actions

"England, which claims to be a democracy, has forced her rule upon 380,000,000 Indians. England has throughout the centuries subject one people after another."

"Ever since it has been England's principal aim to maintain her rule by preventing any other nation in Europe

from rising."

Hitler declared England's aim had been to maintain the balance of power in Europe, and declared "they wanted a Europe divided against itself."

## Charges Deceit

Saying the British had "conducted what they said was a war against war" because they wanted "to liberate Germany from militarism," the Führer asserted:

"If they had really meant it, they should have given up the fruits of their own wars. . . ."

"They did not want any change in society. They said that those who were born poor should remain poor and those born rich should remain rich. We National Socialists, however, say that life cannot be sterilized. . . . It is the essence of life that again and again the fittest will survive, and what is ripe for death should not be preserved."

## Relayed Abroad

Hitler said that "when the last war was over the conditions for war were not removed, nor were the instruments of war abolished."

The speech was relayed by all German radio stations, as well as those throughout Italy, Finland, Rumania, Croatia and Manchoukuo.

Also relayed was the introduction of Hitler, in which Goebbels said: "Victory was once for us a matter of faith—that is, of faith in your person. What at one time was a matter of faith is today for us a certainty."

Hitler said the present conflict was properly called a second World War.

## Blames Same Forces

"That means," he said, "that this war is identified with the other war in which I, myself, took part as a private. This is true not only because the war engulfs the whole globe, but also because it is being fought for the same purposes."

"The forces which caused the first World War are responsible for the present war also. Those forces are trying to attain the same goals which they sought to achieve in the last war. . . . I am proud to say that the only countries which are an exception to this rule are today our allies—Italy, Japan, and the others."

In the first World War, Hitler said, the Germans fought "gloriously" and the British "were almost on the point of breaking down when in the eleventh hour traitors in Germany broke the German might."

## Assails Wilson

"This," he declared, "was exclusively our own fault."

"At that time a man faced up who caused the greatest harm to the Ger-

man people—Woodrow Wilson. . . . The right hand of this man was the present President Roosevelt.

"The German people did not know that this American President (Wilson)

in no way felt himself bound to keep to the truth. . . ."

## Says Germans Lost Hope

Hitler told his audience in the Berlin Sportpalast that after the armistice Germany was stripped of her defenses and the German people lost all hope.

"It was a time when pacifism was preached; when it was a shame to be a German—and at this time I stepped on the political platform."

The audience cheered as he continued:

"Many thought it was the decision of a madman. But I came to this decision because I knew my people. If I had not had this faith I would not stand before you today."

## Points To Promises

"Only Churchillian impudence accounts for his statement that England never was in a position to carry on war with Germany and Italy by her own resources," Hitler said. "But the same man gave promises to the whole world from the Baltic States to the Balkans."

"e His right. They never were in a position to fight us on their own. Therefore they rallied a coalition of world-wide dimensions."

Once he took direct cognizance of the many wounded in the hall and referred to them as "my dear wounded comrades."

At one point Hitler announced expansively that "even if this war had not come I would have been spoken of as the creator of the greatest peaceful works," and added—"just as President Roosevelt will be spoken of as the creator of the greatest empire."

## Again Assails Jews

He gave voice to his hatred of Jews, pledging that "the alternative is clear: Either the German people will be destroyed or they (the Jews) will disappear from Europe."

He pledged, too, that "as long as I live 1918 will never come again."

He had resolved, he said, that "if war is unavoidable, then rather will I conduct it than they (his enemies)."

"If destiny wanted this war to be fought," he asserted, "then I must pray that I shall be entrusted with carrying it through."

# British Radio Taunts Hitler

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Jan. 30—The BBC, in preparation for Adolf Hitler's speech today, played recordings of his utterances on earlier anniversaries of his accession to power in Germany.

After Hitler's speech with the deed, BBC announced as its conclusion that, "whatever he may say, within a year his words will have proved to be just as false, just as empty as his words on January 30, 1939, 1940 and 1941."

## High Spots Recorded

The high spots of the BBC broadcast, as recorded here by CBS:

"Year after year Hitler attempted on this day to give to the German people a picture of his efforts and of his plans. At all claims he made with such fanatical conviction were disproved again and again through his own actions."

"Listen to what Hitler said, one, two, three years ago, and judge for yourself."

January 30, 1939:  
Hitler record—"For the fifth time the anniversary of the non-aggression pact with Poland is approaching. All true friends of peace will today probably hardly disagree about the value of this agreement."

## Broken Pledge

BBC speaker: "The value of this agreement with Poland? We all know it today."

Hitler: "But I believe in a long peace."

BBC speaker: "But I believe in a long peace," yet on the thirteenth of January, 1939, the German divisions were already prepared to march into Prague, to attack Poland. Nevertheless Hitler spoke of peace."

## Cites Russ Relations

January 30, 1940:  
Hitler—"For centuries Germany and Russia lived side by side in peace and in friendship. Why shouldn't that be possible again in the future? I believe it will be possible if both nations want it. And every attempt of the French or the British plutocracy to bring us into renewed conflict is bound to fail. This will fail because of a sober realization of their intentions. . . . Thus Germany is today politically free in her rear."

## Error Or Lie

BBC—"Thus Hitler tried to assure the German people who still vividly remembered the war on two fronts from 1914 to 1918. But only eighteen months later he attacked Russia."

"Hitler—"Eighty millions are now moving up to the front. They are faced with exactly the same number of opponents."

BBC—"On January 30, 1942, the 80,000,000 Germans are faced with four fifths of humanity. Here, too, Hitler erred—or did he lie?"

## "Year Of Final Victory"

January 30, 1941:

Hitler—"When the hour comes we will give the decisive blows . . . and the gentlemen will have to acknowledge this historical fact in the course of this year."

BBC—"Do you hear it? In the course of this year, 1941, the year of final victory."

Hitler—"What are they hoping for? For aid from others? From America?"

BBC—"One year after Hitler spoke these words, American troops landed on the British Isles. And what had he said?"

Hitler—"Every ship, whether under convoy or not, which comes in front of our torpedo tubes will be torpedoed."

BBC—"Every ship. . . ." In the meantime Hitler has probably recognized that the battle of the Atlantic went against him. But at that time he was sure of his cause."

Hitler—"We have counted in advance with every possibility."

## "Futile Attacks"

BBC—"Do you hear the shouts of 'Sieg Heil'—do you hear the crowd which a year ago was jubilant because Hitler had assured them final victory and told them that he had counted with every possibility?"

"Did they also know about the loss of the battle of the Atlantic, the futile night attacks on London, the attack on Russia, the retreat from Moscow, the declaration of war against the United States?"

# REPORT TRAPS CLOSING ON FOE IN KEY SECTORS

# Ski Troops And Blizzard-Braving Planes Harass Germans

# 2,500 Invaders Killed At Sukhinichi, Moscow Asserts

By HODIE GILMORE

Associated Press Correspondent

Moscow, Jan. 30—In firm possession of the railway gate to both the Ukraine granary and the Donets coal basin, the Red army was reported officially tonight to have outflanked, outknifed and encircled the German enemy in scores of sectors on a master Stalin plan of throwing the Germans from every acre of Russian soil in 1942.

Huge German forces were in danger of entrapment in the center, north and south of the active front. Prong-like Soviet drives were aimed at many objectives, catching the Nazis between the forks and leaving them the choice of being destroyed, captured or retreating with such speed that they lose much valued equipment.

In trying to pursue the latter course, the Germans met swift charges behind their lines by skilled Siberian ski troops which interrupted the best-laid Nazi plans.

Tonight's communique said numerous additional populated places fell into Russian hands during the day, and a supplement listed 2,500 Germans killed in the liberation of Sukhinichi, big railway junction in the Kirov zone 150 miles southwest of Moscow.

"Pursuit of fleeing remnants of the beaten enemy there continues," the official announcement added.

## Surprise Vital Factor

The new Red Army offensives are based on a considerable element of "surprise aided by deft scouting in moth-like Soviet planes which operate in the worst kind of weather."

At the front one sees these little fellows equipped with skis. The Russians seem able to land them almost anywhere; to fly them in blizzards and gales. They nose out the enemy's weak spots, locating breaks and movements and quickly reporting back. The ski troops who then knife into action are so mobile that the Russians are able to fling them across whole sectors

at the shortest warning.

In Moscow tonight there were many beaming faces as loud-speakers boomed out the details of Marshal Timoshenko's thrust into the Ukraine, which has carried him within 70 miles of the lower Dnieper's big bend and menaced German lines all the way south to the Sea of Azov and of the tightening of the great Russian pincers on pivotal Smolensk from north and south.

If one turned the dial one heard the Nazi radio, flooding Europe with hysterical broadcasts in many languages, warning the people "what a Russian conquest would mean."

No German broadcast mentioned, however, how a surprise attack by Maj. Gen. Grechko took Barenkova in the advance toward the Dnieper.

Russian troops crept to the hills surrounding the city during the night and launched the attack at dawn. Cavalry blocked the exit from the city from the west. Other horsemen occupied the entrances to the southeast. Tank units approached from the north. Other forces cut off the Lozovaya railway line.

The Germans dug their tanks into the ground on the northern sector and turned the guns on the Red cavalry. By night, Soviet tanks rolled forward on the northern fire points.

#### Planes Fail to Stop Tanks

The battle dragged into the next day. Thirteen Nazi bombers appeared and drove off the Russian tanks. But they charged again, loaded this time with automatic riflemen in white robes. Fifteen more German bombers attacked, but the tanks weathered the bombing and entered the city from the southeast. Meanwhile the Russian cavalry charged in from the north and northwest.

The Germans tried to flee west but the way was blocked. They rushed to the east, reaching a point identified as "S".

Moscow papers held their presses to tell the story of the taking of Lozovaya, the Ukraine-Donets railway gate. The Germans had paid especial attention to the city, making it a front supply station, and establishing a warehouse for the 17th German army.

Only a few days ago the city was in the deep rear. The Germans did not bother much about the fortifications, which the troops of Maj. Gen. Gorodninsky assaulted last Tuesday. There was a big fight around the railway station. The Germans hoped for reinforcement from a Rumanian division, but had to retreat westward. The Rumanians arrived too late and were put to rout.

Thirty more populated points were added to the 400 recaptured up to and including the fall of Lozovaya.

Three whole German divisions, 257th, 68th and 298th, and three regiments—perhaps 50,000 men—were pushed into the rout. Two other Nazi divisions, the 44th and 295th, and units of three more were dealt considerable casualties in the fighting leading up to the capture of Lozovaya. Battle trophies were enormous—among them 6,013 automobiles, 40 tanks and armored cars, 658 field guns.

Typical of the way the Germans are being surrounded on the Central Front was the big railway junction of Sukhinichi, in the Kirov zone 150 miles southwest of Moscow.

The Russians encircled the suburbs and gradually pressing closer, defeated several counter-attacks. The Nazis, finding their situation hopeless, withdrew from the city proper. But the Russians refused to make a frontal attack. Instead they drew their iron ring tighter. The Germans tried to bring up reinforcements from the Briansk area but they, too, were hemmed in. Finally the Nazis tried to sneak out in small groups after damaging their equipment. Some got out but the Russians killed many more in the city, where the Smolensk-Briansk and Tulakaluga railways cross.

Miatlevo, last town held by the Germans on the Kaluga-Vyasma Railway leading to the Warsaw highroad, fell to the Russians after the Red Army had scouted a weak defense spot and then hit hard, breaking German resistance. The Germans withdrew into the town before the attackers, who had crept up through the deep snows of the forests. Street fights followed, the Russians claiming many German casualties.

## ADVANCING REDS MENACE GERMANS ON DNEIPER BEND

### Push Across Donets Basin Toward Site of Former Big Power Dam.

Moscow, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—Cavalry-paced Soviet troops, who struck through fortified positions across the Donets Basin, operated

today only seventy miles from the big bend of the lower Dnieper River, menacing German winter lines clear to the Sea of Azov.

Nestled on the west bank of the river bend in Dniepropetrovsk, Russia's eleventh city, which fell five months ago to the Axis armies of Field Marshal Ewald von Kleist after the defenders had dynamited its \$100,000,000 power dam.

The Soviet Information Bureau disclosed the strategic situation

in announcing the recapture of Lozovaya, midway between the Donets and the Dnieper, through a ninety-three-mile advance, in which it said 25,000 Germans were killed in ten days of fighting. Three German divisions—the 257th, 68th and 298th—and three regiments, the 236th Anti-tank, the 169th Infantry and a Hungarian cavalry regiment, were officially declared to have been "utterly routed." (At full strength these would represent about 50,000 men.)

"Headquarters of the 257th Infantry Division were smashed and its documents were captured," the Information Bureau said. "Standards of the 457th and 516th Infantry regiments were captured. A considerable defeat was inflicted upon the Forty-fourth and 295 Infantry divisions and units of the Sixty-second, Forty-sixth and Ninety-fourth Infantry divisions."

#### 658 Field Guns Seized

Among battle trophies listed were 658 field guns, forty tanks and armored cars, 843 machine guns, 6,013 automobiles, 438 supply trucks, 2,400 carts and 2,800 horses.

Following a Soviet Information Bureau communique announcing some 400 villages and towns were reoccupied in the advance to Lozovaya, another announcement today said Red Army forces operating on the southern front, liberated thirty inhabited localities in a single day. The latest announcement also reported that on the Kalinin front, northwest of Moscow, "our units liberated thirty-five inhabited places from the German invaders."

Destruction of twelve enemy planes in a fight for a large air-drome also was announced.

The new announcement on lib-

eration of thirty inhabited localities on the southern front gave no details, but indicated continued progress in the drive toward the Dnieper.

Red Army infantry even rode atop tanks to the fighting zones, the Government newspaper Izvestia said, behind roving squadrons of Cossack horsemen. As a result of the rout, faltering German soldiers have been ordered by their commanders to stand fast or be shot, Izvestia declared.

Below the Russian lines are such German-held cities as Slaviansk, Artemovsk, Stalino, Taganrog and Mariupol, seventy miles north of Lozovaya lies Kharkov, the Russian Pittsburgh toward which other Soviet troops have been striking in direct assaults.

Among the 400 villages and towns claimed reoccupied in the southern advance to Lozovaya was Barvenkova. Russian dispatches said 1,000 Germans were wiped out in a single day's action in that sector.

Mopping up operations consolidated earlier gains on the central front, where Soviet troops invest vast blocks of territory both above and below the Smolensk highway. A communique said the Russians recaptured Sukhinichi and Myatlevo, in the Kirov zone 150 miles southwest of Moscow, and the villages of Aleksandrov and Mokroye.

German handicaps in winter aerial warfare were ascribed by Major-Gen. Grendal of the Red air force not so much to a shortage of planes as to difficulties in starting engines, insufficient ground personnel, a shortage of landing skis.

Writing in the army newspaper Red Star, the general declared the Germans' newest fighter in use on the Russian front, the Heinkel 113, was "absolutely unfit for work in winter conditions."

#### Little Soviet Planes Effective.

On the other hand, the efficient winter scouting work of moth-like little Soviet planes which can be seen in droves along the front has contributed much to the success of Red Army surprise attacks.

Russian accounts indicated that surprise has been important. In the attack by which Major-

Gen. Grechko took Barvenkova, Russian troops crept into hills surrounding the town during the

night and swept down upon the German garrison at daybreak. Meanwhile cavalry units had knifed in behind the town, cutting off the Nazi retreat.

Moscow newspapers made much of the recapture of Lozovaya, which they described as the railway gate to the Ukraine grain and the Donets Basin coal regions. The Russians reported that the Germans were routed in a big battle three days ago at the Lozovaya railway station and that Rumanian re-enforcements, on which the Germans had counted, arrived too late. The re-enforcements, too, were hurled back, the Russians declared.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts) Jan. 30 (A. P.).—The Russian war was dismissed by the German high command today with the brief statement:

"On the Eastern front there was continuous fighting."

## Hitler Forcing Alien Men, Women to Work

LONDON, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler has put more than 2,000,000 alien men and women into German war industries in a supreme effort to overcome his enormous losses in Russia, Norwegian circles said tonight.

Their figures tallied with an official German broadcast from Berlin announcing that 2,140,000 aliens and 1,500,000 "prisoners of war" were working under German orders. Berlin said two-thirds of these 3,640,000 men and women were engaged in commercial, industrial and transportation jobs.

"Hitler has transferred many war factory workers to the army," these Norwegians said, "is calling up 200,000 more German women, and also recalling men who had reached pension ages."

#### Nazis Work 2,140,000 Aliens

BERLIN (From German broadcast), Jan. 30 (A. P.).—An official announcement today said 2,140,000 alien men and women had been put to work in Germany in addition to 1,500,000 "prisoners of war." The announcement said 960,000 were working on farms, 50,000 as waiters and domestic servants; and the rest in commercial, industrial and transportation jobs.

LONDON, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—The Nazi-controlled Netherlands press has revealed, according to the Netherlands Indies News Agency, that the Germans plan to exploit West Russia by hiring Netherlands, Belgian, Danish and other farmers from Nazi-occupied countries as managers over Russian laborers, the profits to go to the German East German Agricultural Company. Part of the land included in the plan has been lost in the Nazi retreat.

## Report Hitler Calls Troops From West

LONDON, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—The Daily Mail reported tonight in a dispatch from Madrid that Adolf Hitler had recalled all active divisions from France, Belgium and Holland to

## PACT SIGNED IN IRAN

British, Reds and Persians  
Adopt Charter.

London, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—An Anglo-Russo-Iranian pact of alliance, based on the principles of the Atlantic charter, was signed at Teheran yesterday, five months after the cessation of hostilities there.

Simultaneous announcements here and in Moscow said that the agreement provided that Iran's army would not be required to fight against any foreign Power and gave Britain and Russia the right to maintain armed forces in Iranian territory.

## Allies Escape Rommel's Trap In Desert War

Blow Up Supply Dumps  
And Harbor  
Works

## Hindu Brigade Routed

By ERIC BIGIO

Cairo, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—The major part of the British forces covering Bengasi were reported tonight to have been withdrawn safely from the area of that Axis-occupied port after a fierce rear-guard action against Field Marshal Gen. Erwin Rommel's sustained and powerful counter-thrust along the road of his previous defeat.

#### London Says All Saved

The great majority of the supply dumps established by the British Eighth Army after the city was taken on Christmas Eve were blown up and such harbor works as had been paired were again destroyed.

The rear-guard action was left to the Seventh Infantry Brigade and it was considered possible that some of these men had not been extricated before the Germans got

astride the main coastal road north of Bengasi. (In London, however, it was reported that all had been saved, and it was suggested some men might have been removed by sea.)

Rommel's recapture of Bengasi, some 180 miles back from the farthest point of his initial retreat, was accomplished by two columns which struck in greatly superior force, the Imperial British Command announced during the day in Cairo.

#### Rommel Maneuver

This was Rommel's maneuver: One strong enemy force, supplied with tanks, attacked frontally and threw back an Indian brigade while a second and even stronger enemy force by-passed Bengasi and cut in behind it astride the coastal road running to the north.

Thus caught in converging and overwhelming fire, a full Indian division covering the port was compelled to fall back to the northeast.

The British line at Msus, about 70 miles southeast of Bengasi, still appeared in control of the situation there, however, and in a brief skirmish threw back enemy detachments.

The Royal Air Force remained in strong offensive action, a headquarters communique reporting an effective bombing attack on enemy motor transport and military buildings at Tripoli, in extreme western Libya.

The chief reason for the Axis success appeared to be that their forces established local tank superiority in the area of fighting. The British probably suffered mechanical losses and vehicles too when they were pushed off the coastal road south of Bengasi and were forced to use desert tracks across broken country rendered partly impassable by heavy rains.

The Axis undoubtedly was able to continue most of its advance from Agadabia on captured supplies.

Possession of Bengasi is recognized here as a success for the enemy, although by no means a decisive one.

## BRITISH FORCE IS EXTRICATED FROM BENGASI

Munitions Dumps and Stores  
Destroyed Before Axis  
Troops Entered.

### SOME TROOPS LEFT BY SEA

#### London Military Commentator Says 'Another Tobruk' Is Not Intended.

London, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—An authoritative British source declared today that all British forces were removed from the Libyan port of Bengasi before it was occupied by the Axis African army, and military quarters said that most British ammunition dumps and supplies were destroyed before the withdrawal. A military commentator had said previously that some British forces might have been removed by sea, since there was no intention of making Bengasi "another Tobruk."

## British Admit Bengasi Captured Second Time

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 30.—The sudden sweep of an Axis column around Bengasi, and heavy frontal attacks by "greatly superior" forces compelled the Indian defenders of the Libyan port to withdraw after putting up a stubborn fight, the British announced today.

The Middle East Command communique declared that the converging attacks by the Axis forces, which included tanks, necessitated the second British withdrawal from Bengasi in less than a year.

#### Supplies Destroyed

The British destroyed most of their ammunition dumps and supplies before leaving Bengasi.

An authoritative British source in London declared that all British forces were removed from the Libyan port before it was occupied by the Axis.

A military commentator in London had said earlier that some British forces might have been removed by sea, since there was no intention of making Bengasi "another Tobruk."

#### Contact in Msus Area

However, the Middle East command said British patrols in the Msus area.

seventy miles southeast of Bengasi, forced Axis patrols to withdraw after a brief brush.

(The German and Italian high commands yesterday announced the re-occupation of Bengasi.)

The forces of Gen. Erwin Rommel which advanced on Bengasi from the south last Wednesday consisted of two strong columns, both including tanks, the Middle East command said.

#### Strong Rear Guard Action

Deploying "greatly superior strength in this area," the British said, the Axis troops forced the Seventh Indian Bri-

gade to give a strong rear-guard action.

"In the meantime, to the east of the escarpment, an even stronger enemy force which on January 28 had reached Regima (sixteen miles east of Bengasi), also pressed on and by nightfall established itself across the coast road of Bengasi," the communi-

force and under pressure aground. "Our anti-aircraft batteries have shot down to British planes," the High Command said.

Malta, the British Mediterranean naval base, was bombed again, with airdromes and grounded planes as targets, it reported. Many British planes were reported damaged.

## Foe At Barce, On Run: Berlin

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin (From German Broadcasts) Jan. 30.—British columns near Barce, sixty miles northeast of Bengasi on the hump of eastern Libya, and near Salum, Egypt, have been dispersed by the German air force, the high command declared today.

This was an aerial followup to the Axis recapture of Bengasi, announced in a special communique yesterday.

"In air attacks against Tobruk, direct hits were scored on loading installations and anti-aircraft positions," the high command said.

It reported heavy bombing of Malta airdromes, day and night.

#### Malta Has 6 Alarms

VALETTA, Malta, Jan. 30. (A. P.).—Six air raid alarms sounded on this pattered island fortress today as Axis raiders flew over and unloaded bombs which caused some civilian damage but no casualties.

There were some casualties from four raids last night and two late yesterday.

#### 5,000 Italians Arrive In Southern Rhodesia

Cape Town, Union of South Africa, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—Five thousand Italian internees from Ethiopia and Eritrea have begun to arrive in southern Rhodesia. Thirty-five followers of Rashid Ali

Al Gailani, former Premier of Iraq who led a short-lived revolt against the British, including seven former Cabinet Ministers and four senior army officers, were also interned in Rhodesia. Rashid Ali was last reported in Berlin.

#### Rome Claims Prisoners

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—Numerous British prisoners have been taken, along with considerable quantities of war supplies, in the recapture of Bengasi and pressure upon British forces is being maintained, the High Command said today. "During an attack on enemy positions in the Jebel area," its communique said, "an entire Indian battalion surrendered to our troops."

British detachments were described as pursued by the air

## German Agents Accused Of Being Behind Wave Of South African Sabotage

Cape Town, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—German Gestapo agents, with headquarters at Lourenco Marques, in Portuguese East Africa, are behind the wave of sabotage in South Africa, H. G. Lawrence, Minister of the Interior, told the Senate today.

Pylons carrying electricity to wide areas of the gold-mining section of the Transvaal were blown up yesterday, putting a number of mines out of action. Telegraph and telephone lines were also cut.

Lawrence said that previous bomb outrages had occurred after the return from Germany of Robey Leibbrandt, South African policeman. Leibbrandt has been interned and 400 members of the South African police arrested.

## 5 BIG NAZI RAIDERS DOWNED BY BRITISH Dornier 217 Bombers Called Trans-Atlantic Type.

London, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—New German Dornier 217 bombers, publicized as being able to carry bombs to the United States, have been destroyed thus far this year in night raids on Britain, the Air Ministry said today. At least one was known to have been brought down late last year, it was stated, and the record this year also includes a number known to have been badly damaged.

"If its designers had hoped the speed on the new bomber would enable it to outfly our night fighters," the Air Ministry News Service said, "they have been disappointed, for Beaufighters have done particularly well against it." Two quick bursts from the guns of a Beaufighter finished one Dornier 217 caught raiding the northeastern coast of England, it said, in a combat at 12,000 feet which lasted only a few seconds before the raider blew up with a

terrific flash.

The pilot of another Beaufighter related that the pilot of a Dornier 217 he encountered increased speed when he saw that he was being stalked, but the British airman quickly overhauled his quarry and fired five bursts. The German plane went into a dive and the Beaufighter pilot said that he followed it down and watched it explode with "a big white flash."

Berlin (From German Broadcasts) Jan. 30 (A. P.).—A 4,000-ton merchant ship was sunk by German flyers last night off the southwestern coast of England, the High Command said today. Port installations and public utility services of the Faeroes, which lie between Britain and Iceland, and the northeastern coast of Scotland were reported bombed yesterday.

are similar to St. Mihiel and Cantigny, where the first AEF got a real taste of combat conditions.

Bombers of this war take the place of the artillery that gave the Americans their baptism of fire twenty-four years ago.

#### Tour Irish Bases

I toured Northern Ireland bases with General Hartle today, finding American officers and enlisted men in makeshift classrooms and on guard duty, cooperating in every way with the military defense and with the civilian authorities.

The British, an American officer with a British field gun among them, were using a barn on a picturesque Irish estate as a classroom so the Americans will know British artillery as well as their own.

American officers were enthusiastic over the British rifle.

## AEF Fast Learning British Methods, Says Gen. Hartle

### Commander Tours U. S. Bases As Americans Take Over Sole Defense Of Their Sectors

By RICE YAHNER

Associated Press Correspondent

With the U. S. Army in Northern Ireland, Jan. 30.—American forces will soon know British methods and weapons as well as their own and will blend efforts with troops in a combat sector, Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle, commander of the American forces, said today after a tour of the United States bases.

In the few days since landing, thousands of men have taken over areas from which British soldiers moved, leaving only forces to help the Americans.

#### Americans Take Over

Since their debarkation, the Americans have taken over the sole defense of their sectors, comparable, General Hartle said, to "quiet sectors" the doughboys occupied in France in the last war.

Airplanes have lessened the distances in twenty-four years and the occupied sections of Northern Ireland

## Yanks On March Cheered By Irish

By Rice Yahner

Associated Press Foreign  
Correspondent

With the AEF in Northern Ireland, Jan. 30.—Hundreds of American soldiers, physically fit and ready for a fight, went for a route march through the Northern Ireland countryside today, singing as they marched.

As they passed through an Ulster town, they were given a great welcome.

The sentiment of the soldiers was expressed by a group standing in the center of their camp on a hillside among the trees of a former Irish estate.

"We are not surprised at anything any more," they said. "We have traveled 6,000 miles in the last month and a half and surprises have run out. From here on we are ready to fight and get this thing over quickly."

As one American to another—and who, like them, is a stranger in a land which has felt the enemy blast and fire, where there is a bewildering blackout every night and where the left-sided traffic whisks about with such abandon it seems every other person must be killed—I asked some sergeants how they liked it over here.

The replies were a hearty "fine." The sergeants were waiting for a heart-to-heart talk with their commander, who served in the first World War and could tell them how best to get along in the homeland of an ally.

The small and secluded American bases are scattered and indistinguishable from English soldier huts elsewhere. The huts, of corrugated metal, are like halves of giant casks, lying with the cut side down. The British assign twenty-four soldiers to each, but only sixteen Americans are quartered in these huts. They are heated by coal stoves.

Most of the boys miss modern shower baths and American coffee, although the plumbing is expected to be improved later by American engineers, and food will come from home.

Visiting in town is not general yet, but if soldiers do meet Irish men and women, they are greeted with a cheery "hi, Yanks!"

**They're All Yanks Over There**  
Whether from north or south of the Mason and Dixon line, they are all "Yanks" to the rosey-cheeked girls, to shop-keepers, and to soldiers, sailors and workers here.

British observers are impressed by the physique of the American soldiers, and the variety of their equipment as compared with that of the Tommies.

The British also remarked on the smoothness of the men's movements. The shouting of orders to which the British are accustomed is missing. It seemed to them that the commands were hardly audible, but the orders were executed smartly nevertheless.

"British sergeant majors roar whether from tradition or whatnot," one British observer said, "and English soldiers expect to be shouted at."

## Irish Talk Of Fighting If U. S. Seizes Bases

A Northern Ireland Town, Jan. 30 (AP)—Anti-aircraft defense batteries opened fire today when enemy planes appeared over northeastern Ulster. A United States Army force of several hundred were out on a route march today, but whether they were in the affected area was not known. (Other details on P. 4.)

By William B. Krag  
Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

Dublin, Eire, Jan. 30—Official concern is felt here that the arrival of United States troops in neighboring Ulster may be preliminary to seizure of Eire's naval bases, which the Allies need badly for the battle of the Atlantic, an informed source said today.

"We are so keen on peace," said one Irishman, "that we will fight like hell for it."

"Although I don't think it will come to that, any attack by Germany would not necessarily mean that we would

call for help from anyone. Foreign troops would automatically walk in to fight beside Eire's army."

### Subject Played Down

This neutrality of Eire is strongly expressed both by officials and by the man on Dublin's streets—but, of course, it is all apparent that the average Irishman does not realize the critical situation he has been placed in by Eire's geography. The newspapers made only scant mention of the United

States troops arriving, and consistent British press demands that Eire turn over bases to the Allies have seen little light in the censored press.

The whole partition question, of course, is the root of Eire's attitude, and many declare that if Britain would permit Northern Ireland to join Eire's Government—something Ulster emphatically refuses to do—then Britain and a united Ireland could work out a mutual defense scheme.

### Want Arms From Britain

Eire's 250,000 troops are not armed adequately, and the Government attitude is that they should be equipped by Britain. One source said the de Valera regime would be willing to pledge not to use such armament in its aim of uniting Ireland by force.

When the question is raised of a possible British blockade against Eire to force the issue of obtaining naval

bases, the Irishman quickly retorts "that would be considered a form of warfare against us. . . . We have faced famine as a weapon before and we are prepared to face it again."

### Feels No Obligations

Officially, Eire feels no obligations to fight by the side of Britain, even though she admittedly is dependent upon Allied shipping.

"Britain made a profit from carrying our trade in peace years," one source argued, "so why shouldn't she continue to do so now?"

This Irishman saw no incongruity in Dublin's bright lights and full shops at a time of blackout and severe shortages in Britain, upon whose ships she depends for her supplies.

## TRANSFERS ARRANGED

### Americans Serving Allies May Join U. S. Forces.

London, Jan. 30 (A. P.)—The United States Embassy announced today that arrangements were being made to allow Americans in Allied forces to transfer to United States armed services.

"Service departments of the United States Government and of other interested governments," an embassy statement said, "are now collaborating to the end that those Americans now serving with Allied forces who wish to do so may transfer, under certain conditions, to the armed forces of the United States as soon as transfers can be arranged without unduly hampering the war efforts of the United Nations now combatting the Axis Powers."

## Sea Burial Given Soldier On Way To Iceland

(Leo Branham, Associated Press correspondent who crossed the North Atlantic in a United States Army transport, has arrived in Iceland. His first dispatch from Reykjavik follows.)

By Leo Branham

Reykjavik, Iceland, Jan. 29 (Delayed) (AP)—The entire convoy, including its strong force of escorting warships, in which I recently came to this North Atlantic garrison, drifted en route for twelve minutes while a soldier was buried at sea.

### Drafted After Long "Hitch"

It was a risky but impressive tribute to a private in the United States Army—Francis E. Metras, of Detroit. He is believed to be the first American soldier in this war given a formal burial at sea.

Metras got considerable notice about a year ago when he was drafted two months after completing a regular four-year "hitch" in the army.

He died after an abdominal operation.

A signal from the flagship halted the convoy in its plodding gait toward Iceland. The sea was calm, in sharp contrast to preceding days. When the funeral began on the afterdeck of our vessel, the only sound was from waves slapping the ships' sides.

### Salute And Taps Sounded

The chaplain read the twenty-third Psalm over the flag-draped body, gave a benediction and then, as the pallbearers lifted the plank on which the body lay, an honor guard fired a three-volley salute and a bugler sounded taps.

Metras, the son of a Detroit street-car motorman, served in the navy from 1931 through 1934, and maintained at the time of his induction into the army, that he would be of more value in the navy. He served, however, with an engineers' unit at Fort Custer, Michigan.

## 120-Mile Arctic Gale Lashes American Base In Iceland For 12 Hours

Headquarters, Iceland Base Command, Jan. 16 (Delayed, AP)—An Arctic storm which reached a velocity of 120 miles an hour lashed Iceland yesterday for twelve hours and did as much damage to property as a squadron of Stukas.

No lives were lost in the American garrison, but scores of soldiers were treated for cuts and bruises.

Army and marine commanders turned out every man to lash and secure Nissen huts and tie down sentry boxes.

Brief fierce gusts plucked the roofs off warehouses, capsized huts occupied by American and British soldiers and blew down a church. Several merchant ships were blown onto islands in the harbor of Reykjavik.

## German-Spanish Pact Reported By Moscow

Moscow, Saturday, Jan. 31 (AP)—Tass reported from Lisbon today that Germany and Spain had signed an agreement under which "recuperating German soldiers and officers" are being sent to Spanish health resorts for treatment.

The Soviet agency reported that under the guise of such "recuperating" soldiers, Germany sent to Spain a large group of Gestapo agents to intensify espionage and subversive activities in Spain.

### Not A Single Private

Quoting quarters connected with the Italian mission in Lisbon, Tass said that Germany sent 3,000 men to Spanish health resorts in October and 4,000 more early in December, and that neither the first nor second group contained a single private.

All were officers, Tass said, most with a fair knowledge of the Spanish language, and many went directly to Gestapo assignments without even going through the formality of checking in at the health resorts.

**Norse Lawyer Shot**  
(Berlin (From German Broadcasts). Jan. 30 (AP)—A Norwegian lawyer and an electrician have been shot after sentence by a military tribunal in Harstad, a dispatch from Oslo said today.

**"Men Of Munich" Attacked**  
London, Jan. 30 (AP)—The central committee of the British Communist party demanded tonight that Prime Minister Churchill remove "the men of Munich" from his Government. They were not named.

The committee's statement added that "unless this is done there is grave danger that certain circles" from whom in the words of the Prime Minister (Rudolf) Hess hoped to obtain support will extend their sinister activities aimed at weakening the alliance and opening the way to appeasement.

"This was the concealed purpose of certain speeches from the Conservative benches (of Parliament) directed against Mr. Churchill himself."

## England Has Big Variety Of Suiting Materials

By the Associated Press.  
LONDON, Jan. 30.—West End tailors reported today that an England at war had an "amazing" variety of suiting materials available despite the present restrictions. They said two-piece suits in blues and grays were very popular, followed by browns and diminutive checks.

A big run was reported on gray-

blue-brown Harris tweeds for overcoats. Topping off most outfits was a soft homburg hat with a dented crown and a snap brim. At the same time, men's style experts said, there had been a rather surprising increase in requests for tweed caps.

One result of Russian tourists here mostly garbed in somber colors has been a trickle of orders for black overcoats with Astrakhan collars.

For the ladies economy clothes found favor. Jerkins, lumber-jack style, are the latest wartime fashion, some cut like vests and others like blouses.

An advantage is that they can be made of any odd short lengths of material.

Black velvet were favored for dinner parties. Vari-colored silks brighten up black dinner frocks. Tweeds ruled for traveling to work, cyclists usually choosing Harris weaves with a side-fastened jerkin.

## Peru Acquires 7,700 Sq. Miles

(Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 30 (AP)—Peru will acquire about 7,700 square miles under the terms of settlement of its long boundary dispute with Ecuador, Peruvian sources declared today.

Foreign Minister Dr. Alfredo Sol y Muro of Peru said the "solution satisfies both peoples and assures peace and cordial relations between brother countries."

On the other hand, Foreign Minister Julio Tobar Donose of Ecuador, who fought the settlement but finally agreed to the terms early yesterday morning, said his country had made a "great sacrifice."

[By the Associated Press]

**Quito, Jan. 30**—Ecuador today formally broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy and Japan.

**Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 30 (AP)**—Police tonight arrested Karl Heinrich Adamonsky, 47, a German and said he possessed documents suggesting he was a spy in touch with the Nazi party and with the German legation.

## Ecuador Notifies U. S. Of Break With Axis

### Notice Of Severance Of Diplomatic Relations Is Delivered To State Department

Washington, Jan. 30 (P)—Official sources disclosed this afternoon that a notice of Ecuador's severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis powers had been delivered to the State Department at 11 A. M.

The notice was handed in at the Division of American Republics by Capt. Colon Eloy Alfaro, Ecuadorean Ambassador. Officials said it stated simply that Ecuador had broken relations with the Axis powers in fulfillment of obligations assumed at the Rio conference.

Ambassador Alfaro declined to elaborate on the announcement.

## Chilean Metal Agreement

Santiago, Jan. 30 (P)—The Ministry of Public Relations announced today the conclusion of an agreement with the United States Metal Reserves Corporation for the purchase of all Chilean metal production not sold to others in the western world.

Metals covered in the agreement include copper, gold ore, concentrates, manganese, lead, zinc, antimony, wolframite, molybdenum, cobalt ores and refined mercury.

Virtually all Chilean bar copper production, at present about 40,000 tons monthly, is going to the United States but is not included in the agreement.

The United States Corporation agreed to take a minimum of 165,000 tons of copper ore concentrates.

Metal circles said they expected the agreement would stimulate production of those minerals which at present is small but possible to increase.

## Vast Demonstration Held In Chile For Democracies

Santiago, Chile, Jan. 30 (P)—In one of the greatest demonstrations since the days of the Popular Front, thousands of liberal and democratic party and labor organization members organized a "March of Democracy" today to express their loyalty to the cause of the democratic nations.

The demonstrators, shouting their support for Juan Antonio Rios, Presidential candidate, defied the candidate of the traditional Rightist parties.

Carlos Ibanez, a former general.

Demonstrators carried and shouted slogans including "Death to Fascism," "Down with Hitler," "Defend America," "Against Dictatorship."

Former President Arturo Alessandri, speaking on behalf of Rios charged that as President from 1927 to 1931 General Ibanez maintained a dictatorship. He expressed faith that Rios would correct the "errors" of the Popular Front administration headed by the late Pedro Aguirre Cerda.

## Welles Leaves Rio

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 30 (P)—Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State and head of the United States delegation to the Pan-American Conference, has left for Washington.

## Mexico Fails to Get Books Of U. S. Oil Company

### Court Holds '38 Seizure Did Not Include Business Records

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 30 (P)—The Mexican Supreme Court ruled today that the oil expropriation decree of 1938 did not include the books and other business records of companies whose properties were taken over by the government.

The court decided against efforts of the Ministry of Economy and the National Petroleum Administrative Council to oblige Transcontinental Petroleum Company to turn over its records to a management council appointed after the expropriation decree. Transcontinental Petroleum Company is a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

## FREE FRENCH CHIEF BANS NEUTRALITY

### Admiral Muselier Asserts Status Of St. Pierre Will Not Be Changed

[By the Associated Press]

St. Pierre, St. Pierre-et-Miquelon, Jan. 31—Admiral Emile Muselier, whose forces occupied these disputed islands Christmas Eve, was quoted tonight by the Free French news agency as saying that reports of a so-called "neutralization" of this territory under Canadian guarantee were "trial

balloons."

"Neither Berlin, Vichy, nor any other power will 'neutralize' the true France," the Admiral said.

"The majority of the people here are not neutral, and will never agree to become accomplices of those who blaspheme democracy."

### What Is Neutrality?

"One speaks of this 'neutrality,'" said the admiral, "at the exact moment when Vichy, through that Quisling of Indo-China, Admiral Decoux, calls on New Caledonia (Pacific Free French island) to revolt—undoubtedly to send its nickel exports to Japan and serve as a base for Japanese submarines."

"What is meant by neutrality? If St. Pierre and Miquelon were neutral in the real sense, that would permit German submarines to stop and refuel here in their Atlantic offensive."

"No, these islands are and will remain French. . . I have confidence in the word of noble President Roosevelt and in that great man of war, who is Churchill, and their solemn promise made to all free men by the Atlantic Charter."

## CANADIANS FEEL FIRST RATIONING

### So Far, However, Sugar, Gasoline And Tires Are Major Control Items

### Voluntary Restrictions Are In Effect, With Heavy Fine For Violation

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, Jan. 30—Rationing came to Canada officially this week after twenty-eight months of war, but to the average consumer it was not a knock-out blow.

Canadians, since the war began, have felt increasingly the pinch of restricted supply in many lines besides sugar, which now, by law, must not be used at a rate exceeding three quarters of a pound a person each week.

Canada already has established price controls, forbidden the general sale of

automobile tires and arranged to ration gasoline.

Domestic officials said the Government is prepared to go further as the need arises.

### Under Two Boards

Authority for price control and rationing is combined in two Government boards—the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, under Donald Gordon, deputy governor of the Bank of Canada, and the Wartime Industries Control Board, under R. C. Berkinshaw, who came to the Government service from the automotive industry.

Together these men and their associates wield powers almost identical with those of Leon Henderson, Price Administrator in the United States.

They can ration commodities, whether in the raw or finished state, set prices from the primary producer to the retailer, license all businessmen and regulate production. All these things are being done.

### Price Ceilings Set

Price controls were imposed by the prices board on December 1, the maximum permissible retail charge being based on rates between September 15 and October 11, 1941.

The sugar rationing scheme is informal. No coupon books, no permits are required. As Gordon put it: "There will be nobody to say to the Canadian consumer, 'You can't.' The onus is entirely on the purchaser. People want

to be told what to do in this war. We are telling them."

There is nothing to stop the consumer from buying more than his quota of sugar except his conscience—and the ever-present threat of a maximum penalty of \$5,000 and two years imprisonment for infraction of any order of the prices board.

### May Have To Use Coupons

If the voluntary system fails to work, Canadians will have to use sugar-ration coupons, but decision on the need for them will not be reached for at least a couple of months.

In announcing the sugar rationing last Sunday, Government spokesman said similar treatment for other products was not immediately in sight but that further control might become necessary.

### Gasoline Sales Reduced

The sale of tires generally is banned except for five off sizes which are comparatively rare and will fit only cars of models prior to 1936, and bicycle tires.

Persons and organizations exempt

from the order—such as doctors, visiting nurses, police, fire departments and other essential businesses and public services—must "prove their need" by filling out a form and turn in a used tire or tube before getting a new one.

Gasoline sales have been restricted

to some extent by reducing the hours in which purchases may be made.

On April 1, regular rationing of gasoline is planned, with each motorist required to buy a license and coupon book for \$1.

The average annual ration is to vary from 300 to 380 gallons for non-essential cars, with unlimited amounts for all types of commercial vehicles, it was announced by G. R. Cottrelle, oil controller.

Tourists from the United States will be allowed gasoline on the same basis as pleasure-driving Canadians.

Two types of coupon books will be issued to tourists, one good for forty-eight hours, the other for ninety days. Anyone staying more than ninety days must apply for a regular Canadian rationing license.

## U.S. to Win Sound Peace, States F.D.R.

### Nation's Interest in Its Afflicted Despite War Shows Abiding Faith in the Future Declares President

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (P)—President Roosevelt told thousands celebrating his 60th birthday anniversary tonight that the fact that America could look after the health of its people while engaged in the grim business of war meant that the United States definitely expected to win through to a sound peace.

The text of President Roosevelt's birthday broadcast will be found on Page 3.

### 12,000 Parties in Nation

Speaking by radio from the White House to about 12,000 parties held throughout the country to raise funds for combatting infantile paralysis, the President said he had been authorized by the trustees of the national foundation for infantile paralysis to make a special announcement—that county chapters may use part of this year's funds to give special assistance to the chil-

dren of soldiers, sailors and marines who may fall victim to the disease.

"That will be good news," he said, "and a well deserved boon to the fathers who are serving their flag on land and on sea in many

## MacArthur's Men Send Greeting

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (P)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur's little defense force, which has been besieged on Batan for twenty-eight days, sent a birthday message to President Roosevelt today, Gen. MacArthur telling the President:

"Today, January 30, the anniversary of your birth, smoke-begrimed men, covered with the marks of battle, rise from the foxholes of Batan and the batteries of Corregidor to pray reverently that God may bless immeasurably the President of the United States."

parts of the world, and to the mothers who have been left at home to do their brave part—to carry on."

from the far corners of the earth and from American cities and hamlets. One message was a salute from General Douglas MacArthur and his men in the "fox holes" of Batan.

The President found great significance in the fact that this year's campaign for funds to help crippled children had been carried out despite the world conflict.

"Even in time of war those nations, which still hold to the old ideals of Christianity and democracy, are carrying on services to humanity which have little or no relationship to torpedoes or guns or bombs," he said.

"That means very definitely that we have an abiding faith in the future—a definite expectancy that we are going to win through to a peace which will bring with it continuing progress and substantial success in our efforts for the security and not for the destruction of humanity."

Under the enemy's kind of government, he said, there was no time for ideals, decency, nor interest in the weak and afflicted to whom in this country the President's birthday was dedicated.

### Unusual Anniversary

There could be no doubt that this anniversary was one destined to occupy an especial place in Mr. Roosevelt's memories.

For years the American people have made the Chief Executive's birthday anniversary an occasion for celebration and for raising funds with which to fight infantile paralysis.

But this time it was different—the nation at war, and millions outside this country placing their hope and faith for the future on this man who at 60 has shouldered breath-taking burdens and responsibilities.

Mr. Roosevelt's forenoon was just another working day in the executive offices, but at luncheon time he went to the White House to greet a group of movie, stage and radio stars here to attend the capital's various birthday balls.

Betty Grable, Judy Canova, Rosalind Russell, Bonita Granville, Brenda Marshall, Mickey Rooney and his bride, Ava Gardner, and Edward Arnold and a host of others were present, but the star was Gerry King.

Gerry, four-year-old, is a bright-faced New York youngster just recovering from the effects of infantile paralysis. It was to raise funds to make youngsters like him whole again that 12,000 birthday parties were held in various parts of the country tonight.

Gerry, stumping into the execu-

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tive mansion on crutches, brought a model of an airplane carrier as a birthday present.

After the luncheon, it was back to work for the President.

At the capitol, meantime, members of the House were turning their session into one of tribute to him. Democratic Leader McCormack called him "one of the great men of all times." From the Republican side, Rep. Canfield of New Jersey said all America wished him well, and Rep. Jenkins of Ohio declared "we must march solidly, honestly and fearlessly" behind him.

Similar tributes had been delivered yesterday in the Senate which had no session scheduled today.

To the dinner tonight, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt invited 24

guests. They included the Crown Prince and Princess of Norway, Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Morgenthau, the President's White House aides and secretarial staff, his former New York law partner, Basil O'Connor, Harry Hopkins, and a group including Kirke L. Simpson of the Associated Press who traveled with Mr. Roosevelt when he was an unsuccessful candidate in 1920 for vice-president. The latter group is known familiarly as the "Cuff Links Gang" because in 1920 Mr. Roosevelt gave them all cuff links bearing his and their initials.

## President's Radio Address

Nation's Chief Executive Points Out Most Of World Ruled By Spirit Of Faith, Hope And Charity As He Thanks Those Observing His 60th Birthday Anniversary

Washington, Jan. 30 (AP)—Here is the text of President Roosevelt's radio address tonight to those celebrating his sixtieth birthday:

To all of you who are making tonight's celebrations such a success, I want to say—very simply—thank you.

In the midst of world tragedy—in the midst of sorrow, suffering, destruction and death—it is natural for most of us to say even on a birthday or a feast day: "Isn't the word 'happy' a bit out of place just now?"

That was perhaps my own predominant thought this morning. Yet the day itself and the evening have brought with them a great reassurance which comes from the

deep knowledge that most of this world is still ruled by the spirit of faith, and hope, and charity. Even in time of war, those na-

tions, which still hold to the old ideals of Christianity and democracy, are carrying on services to humanity which have little or no relationship to torpedoes or guns or bombs. That means very definitely that we have an abiding faith in the future—a definite expectancy that we are going to win through to a peace which will bring with it continuing progress and substantial success in our efforts for the security and not for the destruction of humanity.

Our enemies must at this moment be wondering—if they are permitted to know what goes on—how we are finding time during the grim business of war to work for the cause of little children. For, under the enemies' kind of government, there is no time for or interest in such things—no

time for ideals; no time for decency; no interest in the weak and the afflicted to whom we in this country have dedicated this day.

It would not be strictly true to say that our enemies pay no attention to health or the relief of need. But the difference is this: With them it all comes from the

top. It is done only on order from the ruler. It is carried out by uniformed servants of the ruler. It is based, in great part, on direction, compulsion and fear. And the rulers are concerned not with human beings as human beings but as mere slaves of the State—or as cannon fodder.

The united nations of the world continue, however, to put these things on a very different basis. We support our tasks of humanity in time of war, as in time of peace, through the same old system of telling the public of the great need, and asking for the voluntary help of men, women and children to fill it.

The fight against the disease of infantile paralysis has proven be-

yond doubt that the way democracy works—the voluntary way—is efficient and successful. It is only ten years ago that this country undertook, through wholly private contributions, to organize every locality to carry on this great effort, not for a year or two but for all the future years—so long as the fight can help humanity.

Today, as in these many years past, we continue this great crusade—made possible not by a few large gifts but by the dimes and the dollars of the people themselves.

This year there is only one difference proposed for the use of these gifts. The trustees of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis have told me that I can make the special announcement that the authorized county chapters throughout the United States may use such portion of their share of this year's funds as is necessary to give special assistance to the children of any of our soldiers and sailors and marines who fall victim of infantile paralysis. That will be good news and a well-deserved boon to the fathers who are serving their flag on land and on sea in many parts of the world, and to the mothers who have been left at home to do their brave part—to carry on.

I am made additionally happy by the fact that in many of our sister republics of the Americas, parties and celebrations are being held today to provide needed help to the children in those lands.

For all these reasons I am very sure that this day has not been wasted—that it has been a useful day. For all that you have done, I am very grateful.

For we have all been helpful in lifting some of the clouds of unhappiness and anxiety which have settled down on many of our citizens. In that realization I am sure we shall have added strength to face the days of trial which lie ahead until peace with victory is assured.

The lives of all of us are now dedicated to working and fighting, and, if need be, dying for the cause of a better future—the future that belongs to our little children.

## BRITISH OBSERVE ROOSEVELT EVENT

Churchill and King Send Birthday Messages.

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LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill sent President Roosevelt a birthday message and the United States Executive's sixtieth anniversary was widely observed in Great Britain today.

Congratulations also were sent by King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands also sent a congratulatory message, as did Prime Minister John M. Andrews of Northern Ireland.

"Ulster has given a warm-hearted welcome to the American forces now among us," Mr. Andrews's message said. "Your courageous and far-seeing leadership will never be forgotten here."

Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, A. V. Alexander, broadcast birthday greetings to the President in the name of the British people.

"Throughout this country and in lands overrun by a cruel enemy, hundreds of thousands of people have reason to thank God for the day on which you were born," Alexander said.

"I am especially grateful on behalf of the Royal Navy for the co-operation of the United States

Navy in the war at sea. We rejoice in the magnificent defense of Gen. MacArthur in the Philippines and the heavy blows you and the gallant Dutch forces have struck in the Macassar Strait."

Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express said the birthday "concerns the whole of the free world."

"Their fortunes in President Roosevelt's sixty-first year and

for many years to come will be molded by this man."

The Times said the President had given to the masses in all countries a clear idea "not only of what they are fighting, but also of what they are fighting for."

## KALININ FELICITATES LEADER OF AMERICA

Voices Russia's Faith in Roosevelt on His Birthday

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (AP)—President Michael Kalinin of the Soviet Union sent this birthday greeting today to President Roosevelt:

"I congratulate you, Mr. President, on your birthday and wish you strength and health as well as further successes in your faithful activity for the good of the great American people."

"The combined forces of our countries, in collaboration with all other freedom-loving countries who are fighting our common enemy, will bring about the complete destruction of Hitlerism."

## Praise from Russia.

Moscow, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—The Government newspaper Izvestia printed a long biography of President Roosevelt today, quoting Premier Stalin's tribute to the American Executive's "initiative, courage and determination."

Recalling an interview with Stalin by the English novelist, H. G. Wells, Izvestia quoted Stalin as saying:

"Undoubtedly of all captains of the present-day capitalist world, Roosevelt is the strongest force."

Izvestia said President Roosevelt "owes his high prestige above all to the fact that he has been guided in his activities by the finest traditions of American Democracy, by the traditions of Washington and Lincoln."

## Master Sergeant Greet's Roosevelt From Ireland

With the United States Army in Northern Ireland, Jan. 30 (AP)—A master sergeant spoke birthday greetings to President Roosevelt from Northern Ireland tonight.

Broadcasting from the base, James M. Todd, of Louisiana, sent the forces' wishes for "health and strength and our congratulations to our leader and President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

Todd said he was honored to join "our British friends" in greeting the President and added:

"I would like to say we have been made to feel we are most welcome here. We men of this force are strong in our determination to carry on the fight for the democracies."

"Naturally, at this time, being away from home—home is uppermost in our minds—and because of this it is with added deeper feeling that on behalf of the American forces on the British Isles we send our wishes for health, strength and our congratulations to our leader and President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

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United States

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—The text of a War Department communiqué based on reports received here up to 9:30 A. M., Eastern Standard Time, today follows:

Philippine Theatre—Fighting on Bataan Peninsula was light during the past twenty-four hours. There was practically no enemy air activity.

The arrival of fresh Japanese troops at the front and movements behind the line indicate preparations by the enemy for the resumption of a large-scale offensive.

General MacArthur today sent the following message to the President:

"Today, Jan. 30, the anniversary of your birth, smoke-begrimed men, covered with the marks of battle, rise from the fox holes of Bataan and the batteries of Corregidor to pray reverently that God bless immeasurably the President of the United States."

There is nothing to report from other areas.

Another War Department communiqué, based on reports received here up to 4 P. M., Eastern Standard Time, today said:

Philippine Theatre: On Jan. 10, 1942, Japanese airplanes dropped leaflets over our lines in the Philippines bearing the following message:

"To General Douglas MacArthur, Commander in Chief, United States Army Forces in the Far East."

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"You are well aware that you are doomed. The end is near. The question is how long will you be able to resist. You have already cut rations by half. I appreciate the fighting spirit of yourself and your troops who have been fighting with courage. Your prestige and honor have been upheld."

"However, in order to avoid needless bloodshed and to save your First, Thirty-first Divisions, and the remnants of other divisions, together with your auxiliary troops, you are advised to surrender. In the meantime we shall continue our offensive, as I do not wish to give you time for defense. If you decide to comply with our advice, send a mission as soon as possible to our front line. We shall then cease firing and negotiate an armistice. Failing that, our offensive will be continued with inexorable force, which will bring upon you only disaster."

"Hoping your wise counsel will

so prevail that you will save the lives of your troops, I remain,

"Yours very sincerely,  
"Commander-in-Chief, the Japanese Expeditionary Forces."

General MacArthur and his troops paid no attention to the message.

Enemy airplanes are now redistributing this leaflet, on the back of which has been added the following message, directed especially to the Filipino troops:

"To the Filipino soldiers:

"The outcome of the present combat has been already decided and you are cornered to the doom. At this time ever generous Commander-in-Chief of Japanese Expeditionary forces in order to avoid further annihilation of your dear lives has presented to your commander-in-chief, General MacArthur, a letter as shown on the back page of this leaflet. But, however, being unable to realize the present situation, blinded General MacArthur has stupidly refused our proposal and continues futile struggle at the cost of your precious lives."

"Dear Filipino soldiers, there is still one way left for you. That is to give up all your weapons at once and surrender to the Japanese forces before it is too late, then we shall fully protect you. We repeat the last. Surrender at

once and build your new hill-pines for and by Filipinos.

"Commander in Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces." This message has occasioned much mirth among the Filipino soldiers, who are continuing their resistance with loyalty, courage and resolution.

Hawaii—The Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, reports that more than half of those wounded in the Japanese attack on Dec. 7, 1941, have fully recovered and have returned to duty. The total number wounded was 428. Of those 230 are now back on duty.

There is nothing to report from other areas.

**JAN 31 1942**  
**SINGAPORE, Jan. 30 (P)—The British Far East Command communiqué today follows:**

There is no change to report in the situation in the eastern sector of the front.

In the center there is contact with the enemy about Kulai and heavy fighting took place yesterday in the Sedenak area.

Enemy air activity has been considerable against our forward positions and communications.

In the western sector of the front some fighting has taken place in the Pontianak Besar area, so prevail that you will save the A further thousand of our troops cut off in the Batu Pahat

area have now rejoined our main bodies.

Raids by enemy aircraft during the last twenty-four hours in Singapore have been on an increased scale and some damage has been caused.

Our anti-aircraft defense shot down two enemy aircraft during yesterday and last night.

During this morning's enemy air raids on Singapore Island our fighters destroyed one enemy fighter and severely damaged several other aircraft. None of our aircraft is missing.

**RANGOON, Burma, Jan. 30 (P)—A British Headquarters communiqué today said:**

Fighting now has developed east of Moulmein and also continues to the south, as reported last night.

The situation is well in hand

and the troops are in good heart. There is nothing to report in the Rangoon area.

In R. A. F. sorties over enemy territory during the day one of our aircraft failed to return.

**CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 30 (P)—The British Middle East Command issued this communiqué today:**

It now appears that enemy forces which advanced on Bengazi from the south Jan. 28 consisted of two strong columns, both in-

cluding tanks.

Deploying greatly superior strength in this area, the enemy passed forward and the Seventh Indian Brigade, although fighting a rear-guard action with courage and tenacity, was forced to give ground.

In the meantime, to the east of the escarpment, an even stronger enemy force which on Jan. 28 had

reached Er Regima also pressed on and, by nightfall, established itself across the coast to the north of Bengazi.

These converging attacks by greatly superior forces made a further withdrawal of our troops inevitable and the Fourth Indian Division, which was covering Bengazi, now has been withdrawn northeast of the town.

In the Mus area, where a substantial enemy force, including tanks, still remains, enemy detachments patrolling to the northeast withdrew on making contacts with our patrols.

Our fighters continued successfully to give protection to our troops.

**A British R. A. F. Headquarters communiqué said today:**

Sandstorms in Western Cyrenaica considerably curtailed air operations yesterday, Jan. 29.

Our fighters, however, maintained their patrolling activities over the land forces in the battle area.

Bomber aircraft attacked enemy motor transport and military buildings east of Tripoli with good results, making a number of direct hits.

Yesterday and the previous night, Jan. 28-29, enemy aircraft carried out several raids on Malta. Some damage was caused.

It is now known that on Wednesday, Jan. 28, one JU-88 was shot down by Malta anti-aircraft guns.

One of our aircraft is missing.

**BELFAST, Jan. 30 (Reuter)—A communiqué of the Ministry of Public Security and R. A. F. Headquarters in Northern Ireland today said:**

There was some slight activity over Northern Ireland this morning. Air defenses went into action, and no incidents were reported.

### Netherland

**BATAVIA, Netherlands Indies, Jan. 30 (P)—Today's communiqué of the Netherlands Indies Armed Services said:**

Enemy air activity, especially reconnaissance activity, continues over several parts of the archipelago. Here and there bombs

were dropped which caused slight damage to material, but no persons were killed.

Reports from the vicinity of Balikpapan show that the fighting there continues not only near Balikpapan but also in the town itself.

The Japanese steal all food-stuffs on which they can lay their hands, while cooking utensils and

bicycles also are stolen. The Japanese have issued worthless banknotes on which it is printed that the Japanese Government will reimburse the bearer for certain amounts—a half guilder, a guilder, etc.

Reports from Minahassa have been received from which it can be concluded that our guerrillas are still operating regularly. Particulars about losses are not yet available.

There were no further reports from Pontianak and Kendari.

### Russian

**MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (From Soviet broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—A Soviet Information Bureau communiqué today:**

During the night of Jan. 29-30 our troops continued offensive operations against the German Fascist forces.

Our units operating on the southern front in one day liberated from the Germans thirty inhabited localities.

Our infantry units on the Western Front in a battle for a large airdrome destroyed twelve enemy planes.

On the Kalinin front our units liberated thirty-five inhabited places from the German invaders.

**MOSCOW, Saturday, Jan. 31 (From Soviet broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The Soviet Information Bureau issued this post-midnight communiqué:**

During Jan. 30 our troops carried out offensive battles against the enemy and took a number of populated places.

On Jan. 29 we destroyed eighteen German planes. Our losses were four planes. Our air force destroyed 139 motor vehicles with supplies, six armored cars, more than forty wagonloads of war material and four guns and blew up three stores of war materials.

Our aviation also dispersed and annihilated more than a battalion of enemy infantry.

### German

**BERLIN, Jan. 30 (From German broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The German High**

**Command issued this communiqué today:**

On the Eastern Front there was continuous fighting.

German bombers bombed port installations and public utility services in the Faeroes and on the northeast coast of Scotland.

The Air Force sank a merchant ship of 4,000 tons off the southwest coast of England.

As announced by a special com-

munique, German U-boats have sunk another thirteen merchant ships totaling 74,000 tons off the North American and Canadian coasts.

In these successes a U-boat commanded by Lieut. Comdr. Kalk particularly distinguished itself.

As was made known by a special announcement, German and Italian troops have taken Bengazi.

German bombers and dive-bombers dispersed columns of British vehicles near Barce and east of Solum and in the desert region of Cyrenaica.

In air attacks against Tobruk direct hits were scored on leading installations and anti-aircraft positions.

Airdromes on Malta were heavily bombed by day and night.

### Italian

**ROME, Jan. 30 (From Italian broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The Italian High Command communiqué today said:**

During the fighting for the capture of Bengazi, which has been announced by a special communiqué, numerous prisoners have been taken and considerable booty and war materials have been captured. These still are being counted.

During an attack on enemy positions in the Jebel el-Achdar area an entire Indian battalion surrendered to our troops, consisting of German and Italian forces.

The Italian and German forces maintained their pressure on the enemy, who is being pursued continuously by our air force.

Our anti-aircraft artillery have shot down two British planes.

On Malta, in spite of unfavorable weather conditions, the Axis air forces continued their activity, attacking airdromes and damaging many airplanes on the ground.

### Finnish

**HELSINKI, Jan. 30 (From Finnish broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The Finnish High Command communiqué today said:**

Karelian Isthmus: Only patrol

and fire activity.

Aunus Isthmus: Our artillery destroyed enemy nests and dugouts by direct hits. At one point an enemy detachment which made an attempt at attacking was driven off, the enemy leaving behind killed and a number of skis. Another detachment was broken up while it still was deploying.

Eastern Front: Fire activity which at some points reached a lively intensity.

## Tanker HIT OFF Virginia

**6,386-ton Vessel Abandoned—Survivors on Way to Norfolk.**

**NAVY SILENT ON COUNTER-MOVES**

**Tanker Reported Attacked Several Days Ago Reaches Port Unharmful.**

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—(P)—The Navy announced the fifteenth enemy submarine attack on Atlantic coastal shipping today, but this report was balanced by a disclosure that another vessel reported set upon by an undersea raider several days ago had not actually been attacked, and had made port safely.**

### Abandoned After Attack

Latest craft to be torpedoed was the 6,386-ton tanker *Rochester*, owned by the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company of New York city. Within five minutes after being hit, the tanker was abandoned, presumably being given up for lost. Survivors were rescued by unidentified craft and

tonight were en route to Norfolk, Va.

If sunk, as was indicated, the torpedoed *Rochester* would raise to 14 the total of ships reported destroyed by submarines, with a toll in dead and missing of more than 350 persons. The raiders have struck down these vessels in a three weeks period in operations extending from Florida to Nova Scotia, and only two of the ships reported attacked have escaped destruction.

The Navy kept strict silence during the day on its own counter-measures, yesterday described as "increasingly effective," but there was no doubt in informed quarters here that they were being constantly intensified. That an unspecified number of submarines has been destroyed is known, but no information as to the total has been divulged.

### Another Tanker Reaches Port

The attack on the *Rochester* was announced a short time after release of a Navy statement saying that the 7,236-ton tanker *Pan Maine* of New York, owned by the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport company, had "reached an Atlantic port safely." The name of the port was withheld.

The *Pan Maine* was reported torpedoed last Tuesday and for many hours the fate of the ship and its crew were in doubt. However, naval authorities at Boston disclosed tonight that the vessel had arrived safely in an Atlantic port. It was explained that the report of the attack resulted from the fact that members of its crew had sighted a periscope close to the ship.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Three and perhaps four Axis submarines were sighted today close to the New Jersey coast, the Third Naval District Headquarters announced. (CENSORED)

The announcement followed upon a naval warning to all ships and shore stations of the locations where the submarines might be found. The areas given meant the undersea raiders were within sight of Atlantic City and Cape May, N. J.

One position placed a U-boat at thirty-five miles east of Cape May, another about twenty miles off Atlantic City. A third position put a submarine about 180 miles from Cape Charles, Va.

This section of the coast has been the graveyard for more than nine ships in Hitler's attempt to throttle British-American lifelines, but naval officials said they could not comment on any action taken by these U-boats.

They said it could be assumed that strong counter-offensive measures were being taken. (CENSORED)

#### NOTE TO EDITORS

THE CENSORSHIP OFFICE AT WASHINGTON REQUESTS NO FURTHER PUBLICATION BE GIVEN THE STORY OF THE PRESENCE OF SUBMARINES OFF THE JERSEY COAST.

THE AP (556 PES)

### Tanker Reaches Port After 'Exciting Trip'

BOSTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Revealing that the tanker Pan Maine had not been attacked by a submarine, as previously announced, the First Naval District tonight reported the vessel had "safely arrived" in an Atlantic port with its crew of 30 men and nine officers after an "exciting trip."

First District officers said the reported attack on the vessel resulted from a premature report from the Pan Maine "due to the fact that a periscope sighted by two of the crew was so close that an attack was anticipated."

The periscope was lost sight of due to the hazy weather five minutes after it was seen by Second Mate Melvin Hayes of Baltimore and John Iarnowicz of South River, N. J.

The tanker was reported safely in port after "an exciting trip" the last few days of which were through "very heavy weather."

The 7,236-ton Pan Maine, owned by the Pan-American Transporta-

tion Co., of New York, was built in 1936 at Kearney, N. J.

The Navy first reported the Pan Maine was attacked at mid-afternoon on Jan. 27, but later announced that there were indications "all was well."

The Pan Maine attack was reported at about the same time that the 7,096-ton tanker Francis E. Powell was sunk off the Atlantic coast with a loss of four lives in-

cluding its captain, T. J. Harrington, 44, a native of Boston.

#### 29 Survivors Reach Canada

An East Coast Canadian Port, Jan. 30 (AP)—Twenty-nine survivors of a Norwegian tanker torpedoed in mid-Atlantic have been brought to port by a Greek freighter. They reported that six of their shipmates were killed by the torpedo explosion.

The survivors were rescued after thirty hours in a lifeboat.

## Nazis Claim 43 Ships Sunk

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin (From German Broadcasts)—

Jan. 30—A special communique preceded on the German radio by a fanfare of trumpets today reported that U-boats operating off the United States and Canada had sunk forty-three ships totaling 302,000 tons since the beginning of the war with the United States.

The special announcement added thirteen ships totaling 74,000 tons to the previous total claimed by the Germans.

The communique was introduced by the announcer as coming straight from Hitler's headquarters.

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It said:

"German submarines in continuing attacks on enemy supply shipping in American and Canadian territorial waters have sunk a further thirteen ships with a tonnage of 74,000 registered tons.

"In these operations the submarine commanded by Lieutenant Kalk particularly distinguished itself.

"Since their first appearance off the American coast, our U-boats have sunk forty-three enemy merchantmen with a total tonnage of 302,000."

## New Wave Of U-Boats Believed Due Off U. S.

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 30—A new wave of U-boat attacks on Atlantic coast shipping was considered likely today despite the increasing effectiveness of American counter measures which already have sunk or damaged at least twenty Axis submarines.

#### Replacements About Due

The navy warned that "enemy submarines continue to operate off the east coast of the United States and are reported as far south as Florida,"

but no new coastal attacks have been announced since the sinking of the Francis E. Powell was disclosed on Wednesday.

German tactics in past submarine campaigns have been to maintain attacks in chosen areas by keeping up a constant flow of replacements. Following the same system in the present warfare, U-boats fresh from Germany would now be replacing those which made the first attacks on coastal shipping in the week of January 12 and whose torpedoes or fuel would have been expended.

There was speculation that the Germans might try to keep more than a score of U-boats off the Atlantic coast in an attempt to force the navy to divert warships from the North Atlantic convoy route to meet the new menace.

#### Secrecy Rule Relaxed

The navy added another submarine to the toll of those previously reported sunk by making public the report of a petty-officer plane pilot.

"Sighted sub, sank same," said the report. Impressed by the pungency of the message, officials relaxed the rule of secrecy on anti-submarine successes and gave it to the country. They furnished no details.

Five Japanese submarines have been reported sunk in the Pacific, and Secretary Frank Knox disclosed on December 21 that at least fourteen Axis submarines had been sunk or damaged in the Atlantic.

#### "Some Won't Return Home"

The only official statement on counteraction against the current At-

land were credited with driving away two enemy submarines which surfaced off the island to shell the garrison. One hit was scored on an attacker by the marines' battery, and the submarines failed to inflict any damage.

## Fund For Navy Is Increased To 26 Billions

5 Billions of Increase Is For Naval Air Force

Jan. 31 1942

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The record-smashing Navy appropriations bill jumped to a grand total of \$26,494,265,474 today when a Senate subcommittee swiftly approved a \$6,016,300,000 increase asked by President Roosevelt and then added \$500,000,000 extra.

Of the huge increase, \$5,000,000,000 was for the naval air force. Senator Overton (D-La.), chairman of the subcommittee, said:

"This should assure us supremacy in the air as well as on the seas. They have asked us not to disclose the exact number of new planes this will mean although I guess even a Jap could figure that out."

In addition to the presidential estimates, Overton said the subcommittee inserted a \$500,000,000 "lump sum" for Secretary of the Navy Knox to be used for supply reservoirs wherever they might be needed by the Navy.

The group also inserted a new "lease-lend" provision which Overton said granted the President authority to "lease any ships in our Navy to Allied nations" and also turn over to them up to \$2,000,000,000 worth of other defense articles covered by the bill. This authority applies to airplanes as well as other articles.

When the bill recently passed the House, it totalled \$19,977,965,474, by far the largest fund in history. Secretary Knox said that the bill then included money for 29,000 airplanes.

When the recently-passed \$12,555,000,000 fund for expansion of

the Army Air Corps was under consideration, congressional committees said it would provide 1,000 additional planes.

President Roosevelt signed this Army bill today, and a short time after he did so Congress passed along to him two measures authorizing \$7,500,000,000 for naval expansion. They authorize construction of 1,799 minor combat, patrol and auxiliary vessels, expansion of existing shore facilities and construction of undesignated new facilities.

On asking for the new naval funds today, the President requested that they be made available during the present fiscal year. He asked \$54,176,000,000 for the Bureau of Aeronautics and \$398,300,000 for the Bureau of Ordnance. Overton said the latter sum would be used to fit guns and other armaments to new fighting planes.

Unanimous action by the subcommittee today indicated speedy approval tomorrow by the full Senate appropriations committee. This would hurry the measure on for expected Senate approval Monday.

The subcommittee required less than six hours to complete testimony and action on the big bill, a rate of more than \$4,000,000,000 an hour.

found the measure, good, however. In view of the half-year of Congressional controversy that preceded its passage, he felt it was the best bill that could be had, and therefore affixed his signature.

The bill gives Leon Henderson, the price administrator, authority to fix maximum rents and maximum prices for a long list of commodities and articles used by civilians or needed for the war effort.

The basis of these maxima would be the price structure of early October, 1941, or the rent level of the period since April 1, 1941.

Exceptions are provided for farm and fishery prices. No maximum could be fixed for the former short of 110 per cent of parity. (Parity is the farm price level under which, for instance, the farmer's return on a bushel of wheat would enable him to buy as much in non-agricultural markets as did the amount received for a bushel of wheat in the base period, 1910 to 1914.)

The secretary of agriculture is, moreover given a veto power over any maxima fixed for farm prices.

Licensing System for Business Henderson is empowered to institute a licensing system for business affected by his price orders. Violations of price orders are punishable by a \$5,000 fine and two

## Price Control Bill Signed by President

Warns Provision on Farm Prices Inadequate To Prevent Inflationary Increase in Costs of Living.

Jan. 31 1942

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed the Price Control Bill today, but warned that its provisions on agricultural prices were inadequate to prevent an inflationary increase in living costs.

#### Battle Against Inflation Not Won

"Nothing could better serve the purpose of our enemies than that we should become the victims of inflation," the Chief Executive said in a formal statement which also asserted that the enactment of the bill did not mean that "the battle against inflation has been won."

On the whole, Mr. Roosevelt

years in jail. Citizens who are charged more than the stipulated maximum may sue the seller for triple damages or for \$50, whichever is greater.

Appeals against any maxima set may be filed with the administrator, and then taken to a special

emergency court, made up of regular judges, and finally to the supreme court.

Henderson may buy or sell commodities in order to affect prices in such a way that they will induce increased production.

Exempted were wages and salaries, newspapers and periodicals, motion pictures and theater

admissions, railroad and other public utility rates and insurance and professional fees.

Mr. Roosevelt discussed his objections to the farm provisions, first at a press conference and later in his formal statement.

To the newspapermen he said that these provisions provided a threat to the cost of living, and if need be Congress will be asked for amendments. He had hoped, he said, that the legislation would be in such form that the government could seek to impose a parity price average.

As drawn, however, he added, the bill threatens a rise in living costs because parity is not a fixed amount, but a relationship between current agricultural and non-agricultural prices—as non-agricultural prices rise so does parity and there is a wider spread between parity and 110 per cent of parity. That is, the extra ten per cent is reckoned against a larger amount.

He thought, however, that the buying and selling clauses offered a method of combatting the situation, but even so that depended on whether the government would have to make its purchases at 110 per cent of parity.

He was asked whether there was a misunderstanding between Henderson and Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, who has a veto over agricultural price maxima, and replied there was not much controversy in that field. Henderson, who attended the conference, said he planned to see Wickard during the day.

In his formal statement, Mr. Roosevelt said the bill would insure that war sacrifices were equitably distributed. He praised the administrative process which it establishes and then turned to the farm phases of the legislation.

Parity, he said, was an effort to give the farmer a fair return for his production, and there was nothing in the bill to prevent such a result. But, he said, if farm prices go above parity "danger" lies ahead. "Abundant production," was the answer, he said, expressing a hope that prices could be maintained at a level which would give the farmer a fair return for increasing production.

**Statement on Price Control**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP).—Following is the text of a formal statement issued by President Roosevelt in connection with his signing of the new price-control bill:

The emergency price-control act of 1942 is an important weapon in our armory against the onslaught of the Axis powers.

Nothing could better serve the purposes of our enemies than that we should become the victims of inflation. The total effort needed for victory means, of course, increasing sacrifices from each of us, as an ever-larger portion of our goods and our labor is devoted to the production of ships, tanks, planes and guns. Effective price control will insure that these sacrifices are equitably distributed.

The fact, taken all in all, is a workable one. It accomplishes the fundamental objectives of setting up a single administrator, and empowering him to establish maximum prices and rents over a broad field, to prohibit related speculative and manipulative practices, and to buy and sell commodities in order to obtain the maximum production. To make price and rent control effective, the administrator is given adequate powers to license persons subject to the act, to investigate and enjoin attempted violations, and to bring about the commencement of criminal proceedings against violators. Civil suits for treble damages by private persons provide an additional enforcement tool.

**Cites Checks on Administrator**

But a price-control measure must fall far short of being a democratic instrument if it fails to surround the individual with safeguards against ill-considered or arbitrary action. This act, while granting the Administrator broad powers, imposes upon him a responsibility of equal breadth for fair play. He must, so far as is practicable, consult with industry members before issuing price regulations, and must accompany each such regulation by a statement of the considerations upon which it is based. The provisions for adjustment assure flexibility in administration. Persons adversely affected by an order have a speedy and effective remedy in the emergency court of appeals. The Administrator may proceed for the revocation of a license only through the courts. Finally, the Administrator is required to transmit quarterly progress reports to the Congress.

The farm program which has been developed since 1933 has set parity prices and income as a goal. There is nothing in this act to prevent farmers receiving parity or a fair return. But I feel that most

farmers realize that when farm prices go much above parity, danger is ahead. One of the best ways of avoiding excessive price rises, of course, is abundant production. And I hope agricultural prices can be maintained at such level as to give farmers a fair return for increasing production.

In giving my approval to this legislation, I am acting with the understanding, confirmed by Congressional leaders, that there is nothing contained therein which

can be construed as a limitation upon the existing powers of governmental agencies, such as the Commodity Credit Corporation, to make sales of agricultural commodities in the normal conduct of their operations. In my message to the Congress on Aug. 25, 1941, disapproving the bill H. R. 5300, I pointed out the extreme disadvantages of any action designed to peg prices through the arbitrary withholding of government-owned stocks from the normal channels of trade and commerce. I further pointed out that the Commodity Credit Corporation should be free to dispose of commodities acquired under its programs in an orderly manner, for otherwise it will be impossible to maintain an ever-normal granary, to protect farmers against surpluses and consumers against scarcity; and that to restrict the authority of this corporation would greatly increase its losses, nullify the effectiveness of existing programs and by breaking faith with consumers be inconsistent with our present price-control efforts.

I also should like to call attention to the fact that I am requesting the departments of the government possessing commodities to make such commodities available to other departments in order to aid our war effort. This request, primarily, will affect the cotton stocks of the Commodity Credit Corporation and will permit such stocks to be utilized, directly or by exchange, in the production of war goods. Such transfers will be in addition to the quantities which are now available for sale. The request will also include grain and other commodities which may be needed by the departments concerned.

**Says Battle Is Not Yet Won**

The enactment of price-control legislation does not mean that the battle against inflation has been won. I have doubts as to the wisdom and adequacy of certain sections of the act, and amendments to it may become necessary as we move ahead. Moreover, price-control legislation alone cannot successfully combat inflation. To do

that an adequate tax and fiscal program, a broad savings program, a sound production program and an effective priorities and rationing program are all needed.

Finally, all bulwarks against inflation must fall, unless all of us—the business man, the worker, the farmer and the consumer—are determined to make those bulwarks hold fast. In the last analysis, as Woodrow Wilson said: "The best form of efficiency is the spontaneous co-operation of a free people."

## President Asks 'Parasites' To Leave Capitol

Wants Them to Move Out  
And Make Room for  
War Workers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP).—President Roosevelt used blunt language today in warning individuals he described as "parasites"—persons living here only for social reasons—to move out of the national capital to make room for war workers who are coming here at the rate of 1,000 a week.

The press conference statement may or may not have sent shivers down the spines of socialites who can claim no war connection. But one thing was certain—it did bring relief to thousands of long-time natives who read morning headlines that they may be forced to give up their homes and leave the city if not engaged in essential wartime activities.

The chief executive, prepared in advance for press conference questions as to the meaning of this threat—made before a House committee yesterday by Charles F. Palmer, federal defense housing coordinator—said Palmer had in mind only those people living here for social reasons, those with 20-room homes on swanky Massachusetts avenue, or those who balk at leaving merely because they want to keep children in schools here.

Mr. Roosevelt suggested writing a story with a big headline asking, "Are You a Parasite?" He then expressed the opinion that the wartime powers inherent in the chief executive were sufficient to take over not only hotels and apartment buildings, but smaller dwellings, for war purposes.

## 'To Hell With Stopping To Count Cost,' Nelson Says To Big Business

Washington, Jan. 30 (AP).—Donald M. Nelson, it was learned today, has told big business in so many words that he wants production, not argument, and "to hell with stopping to count the cost."

The War Production Board chairman made an unannounced flying trip to New York last night and issued his orders to some 250 ranking members of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Virtually all of the nation's industries holding major war contracts were represented.

"If any of you men have war contracts pending which are being held up while you negotiate over the terms or while your lawyers are ironing out the details, get into production now and settle the details," Nelson said.

"To hell with stopping to count the cost. Start turning out the goods we can use on the terms of leisure."

## Normal Activity Ends In Motor Factories

Transfer to War Work Leaves 200,000-250,000 Idle—Industry Aims at Staggering Volume of Arms.

DETROIT, Jan. 30 (AP).—Passenger automobile and light truck production for all practical purposes came to an end today.

**Gigantic Job Ahead**

Even before assembly lines stopped, the nation's great automotive industry, already producing tanks, aviation engines, bomber plane sub-assemblies and other military implements, stepped up its tempo on these items, strange to its foundries and assembly plants.

An all-out war economy controls the industry's thinking; a "staggering" volume of arms production in the shortest possible time is its objective.

Factory heads, confident of attaining this end, admitted the task was no simple one. For more than

four decades the industry's principle product has been vehicles for civilian use; its 1917-18 war work, as one industry leader expressed it, "was nothing compared to what we are in for now."

"We are counting upon our brains, our imagination and our sweat," said one outstanding producer.

"But don't forget," said another, "military products aren't regular products; airplane engines aren't car engines, caterpillar treads aren't wheels; machine gun mountings aren't rumble seats and cannons just aren't windshield wipers."

For some 200,000 to 250,000 plant workers throughout Michigan and others in widely separated branch assembly plants, the cessation of normal activities meant enforced idleness for an uncertain period.

Some factories sent their last passenger vehicles down the assembly lines today; some will shut down tomorrow and a few will continue into next week. The unfilled part of January's 204,848 unit quota, however, is relatively small.

Propped against the windshield of the last car down one final assembly line today was a placard reading:

"Our last great 1942 car; our tanks and our guns will be great, too; then we'll build great cars again."

Re-tooling with equipment existing within the industry and much yet to be produced in the tool rooms, company executives and

mobile plant workers who become unemployed because of the conversion of plants to armament production.

Thomas asserted in his telegram that the shut-downs would mean "unemployment lasting from several months to a year, in many cases, for more than 300,000 automobile workers in the nation."

## Meeting of Oil Output Quotas Urged by Ickes

War Need Stressed in Production Statement, Seen as 'Jangling'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP).—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes declared today, in a statement addressed to the oil-producing states and petroleum industry, "it is extremely essential, from the standpoint of promoting the war effort," that the oil production rates certified for each producing state "be met by every state without delay."

A source close to the secretary, who is petroleum co-ordinator, said the statement resulted from "rumbling" and questions raised in some states on the production quota system which Mr. Ickes made effective Jan. 1, as a war measure.

The co-ordinator's system of certifying production rates was set-up in the form of "recommendations" to the producing states and the industry. There now is no law of enforcement back of the recommendations. Mr. Ickes' associates declined to discuss what steps might be taken if any state failed to comply with its recommended quota.

**Co-ordinator's Statement**  
The co-ordinator's statement follows:

"The imperative need of assuring the nation of an adequate, continuous supply of petroleum products for all military and essential civilian requirements on a sustained basis no longer permits the haphazard participation by states in supplying the national demand."

"Any state that might persist in exhausting its petroleum resources at an abnormally rapid rate would seriously jeopardize the war program. Premature exhaustion of any one state's resources would only throw an undue burden on the other states at a time when the need for

petroleum will be even more critical than now.

"The urgency of the present situation prohibits all considerations save full co-operation of the nation's resources—not for the first year of the war alone, nor for the second, but for as long a period as the present conflict may last."

Prior to adoption of the practice of certifying production rates, the various states based their output solely on a forecast of demand issued by the Bureau of Mines.

Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Co-ordinator, explained that the objective of the certification procedure was to provide a sound program whereby each producing state would participate "properly in supplying the total national demand for petroleum."

#### Trade Factors Cited

"This involves taking into consideration," Mr. Davies said, "not only the market demand for production by the state but also the relative crude oil reserve position of each state and the rate at which such reserves are now being depleted. To make such a program successful, it is necessary to view the problem of crude petroleum supply in its national aspects."

"Only by attacking the problem in its national scope may we be assured of a co-ordinated functioning of the petroleum industry necessary to meet the rigid requirements imposed by the defense program."

In general, Mr. Davies explained, the certified production figures for the respective oil producing states are determined as follows:

1. Consideration is first given to the indicated current market demand for production from each of the several states. The determination of demand is made by the same method as were the Bureau of Mines forecasts, publication of which has been suspended for the duration of the war.

2. The amounts under (1) are adjusted by considering the relationship of the known reserves of each state to the known crude oil reserves of the nation, giving prior recognition to stripped production.

## Henderson Hits Talk Of Coffee Price Rise

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (P)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson today accused "trade quarters in New York" of spreading false reports of possible increases in coffee prices, and announced he was prepared to allocate wholesale coffee stocks or license imports to assure an equitable distribution of supplies.

He declared the government had no intention of increasing its coffee

price ceilings and that reports to the contrary were unfounded.

"All such rumors have emanated solely from trade quarters in New York and elsewhere without the slightest official confirmation," he declared. "Nevertheless, they have, by their volume confused the coffee situation and hampered the free flow of supplies."

OPA added that in many instances South American coffee growers had held back coffee from markets in this country, hoping to profit by price increases.

## For Command Unity In U. S.

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 30—Unity of military command in the Continental United States was urged today by Representative Carl Vinson (Dem., Ga.), chairman of the House Naval Committee, to coordinate the country's defense against the possibility of a sudden enemy stab on the coast.

Vinson said he had made his suggestion before Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and other high-ranking navy officials.

#### For Four-Horse Team

"If we are to take advantage of the lesson taught at Pearl Harbor," the Georgian told reporters, "we must provide for use of the army, navy, Coast Guard and the air arm as a team with a single command. And we must have fixed responsibility."

Particularly was this true, he said, in the great industrial areas along the coasts.

"Although the army is charged with the defense of these coastal factories," he said, "the navy patrols the sea on one side and their protection is a joint responsibility. The need for obtaining coordination is obvious."

#### One Chief For Each Area

Under his plan, the country would be divided into military areas with a single army, navy or air officer assuming full responsibility for the protection of each.

Before Vinson advanced his suggestion, the House Naval Committee yesterday had voted not to institute a separate Congressional inquiry at this time into the Japanese surprise attack on the island stronghold and Secretary of War Henry Stimson had announced a speeded-up process for unifying command at important outposts and for task forces.

## Enemy Aliens in U. S. Ordered to Get Out Of Vital Areas

### Thousands Must Leave California Water Fronts And 27 Other Sectors

WASHINGTON, JAN. 30  
By the Associated Press.

Mass movement of thousands of enemy aliens out of vital defense areas is being ordered by the Justice Department on recommendation of the Army and Navy.

The first such order, issued last night, forbids German, Japanese and Italians to remain in waterfront areas of Los Angeles and San Francisco after February 24. Several thousand aliens will be affected.

Relatively fewer aliens live in 27 other sectors covered in orders being issued today, effective February 15. Other areas are to be designated from time to time.

A total of 1,100,000 Germans, Japanese and Italians are resident in the United States and must apply next month for certificates of identification. They will be required to answer questionnaires designed to show whether they might act against United States' interests through inclination or because of family ties.

Germans, Japanese and Italians in the eight States of the Western command—California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Montana, Utah, Arizona and Idaho—must apply for certificates of identification next Monday. Those residing elsewhere in the United States must apply between February 9 and February 28.

They will receive small booklets, similar to passports, which will bear their picture, a fingerprint, signature and description. These must be carried at all times.

The certificates will be distributed by mail and must be delivered by postal carrier to the alien in person.

## Fishing Colony Views Aliens' Expulsion as 'Cross of War'

By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Orders for all enemy aliens to leave water-front areas by February 24

came as another "cross of war" to Italians along colorful fishermen's wharf, where activity has been brought to a virtual standstill by Army and Navy restrictions.

"Maybe it's another rumor, who knows?" said Nino, as he patted the

gleaming white belly of a big crab and pushed it into the boiling water. "Where they want us to go? Times not so good here, anyhow."

Nino is an Italian. He cooks crabs and lobsters in a big pot on the sidewalk in San Francisco's famed fishermen's wharf. It has been his job for more years than he can remember, putting the live crabs into the salted water after it reaches the boiling point, cooking them for

20 minutes, and then selling them to tourists and San Franciscans.

The Government already has refused permission for alien fishermen to take their boats into water they fished for years. Army signs marked "Detour—United States Army Traffic Only" have cut down on the number of cars that drive up to the sidewalk stands or park before the numerous fish grottoes.

As far as the new order is concerned there was no unanimity of opinion as to its possible effect. The Government said to move out all Italian, German and Japanese nationals along the entire water front

from China Basin to the Presidio reservation boundary line.

Some officials estimated it would rout approximately 1,400 Italians from the 2,000 men employed in San Francisco's \$500,000-a-year fishing industry.

#### Thousands Affected.

The ruling may hit some 186,000 aliens in the Western States, including 76,000 Germans, 48,000 Japanese and 61,000 Italians.

Nino thinks that about 300 fishermen were stopped from going out to fish by the Coast Guard when war was declared. The Coast Guard

thinks that figure is high. Only some 25 boats went out yesterday to fish for crab and they belonged to citizens.

## Allied Naval Successes In Pacific Bring Cut In War-Risk Insurance

New York, Jan. 30 (P)—Marine underwriters decided today, on the heels of Allied naval successes in the Pacific, to cut cargo war risk insurance rates on shipments from the United States to southern Australasian ports to 6 per cent. from 7½ per cent.

The lower rate, which goes into effect tomorrow, will cover cargoes moving through the Panama Canal and trans-Pacific to most important Australian ports, except Brisbane and Port Darwin, and will include New Zealand and other points below the thirtieth degree of South latitude.

Pacific Coast cargo war risk rates, for shipments moving coastwise north of the Panama Canal along Central America, Mexico, United States and Canadian Pacific waters, will be ½ of 1 per cent. The rate had been ¾ of 1 per cent.

Rates on cargoes moving between Puget Sound and Cape Spencer, Alaska, were cut to ¼ of 1 per cent. from ¾. Between Cape Spencer and Seward the rate was cut to ½ per cent. from 1½.

## Warns Air Attacks on East Coast Must Be Expected

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (P)—Bombing raids on the east and west coasts must be expected, military and civilian defense representatives emphasized today in sharply criticizing civilian smugness and complacency, which one speaker called "A genuine peril to the nation's defense."

#### Sabotage More Likely

Lt. Col. Edward B. Towns, in charge of the speakers' bureau for civilian protection, told 250 volunteer defense speakers from New York, New Jersey and Delaware that "it is reasonable to expect token raids in which enemy planes will unload light bombloads on American cities, after which the pilots will attempt landings and give themselves up."

"Attacks from the enemy within our gates are even more likely," he said. "That threat may be even more important than bomb raids."

#### Complacency 'Genuine Peril'

Col. Walter W. Metcalf, acting assistant regional director for the second civilian defense area, de-

clared that "many are quite satisfied that this is the most powerful nation on earth, but they must be made to realize that its superior power is potential." He assailed complacency as "a genuine peril."

Although many Americans apparently believed New York might be the target of an air raid, the city might easily be Detroit, Colonel Metcalf asserted.

"Detroit would be more important to enemy bombers," he said. "New York itself might become a combat zone should any of the Nazi submarine pack now operating off the Atlantic coast sneak into New York harbor."

## Cargo Of German Ship, Interned At San Juan Seized By United States

Washington, Jan. 30 (P)—The War Production Board disclosed today that the entire cargo of the German motor ship Willmoto, interned at San Juan, P. R., before this country's entry into the war, was among a variety of materials seized recently by

pany unable to make use of the material.

The explosives plant, the board added, had been put back into operation and is now turning out high explosives for the army and navy.

## Earle and Bullitt Twice Escaped Death in Planes

By the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—Two dramatic and narrow escapes marked the homeward flight of William C. Bullitt and George H. Earle, United States Minister to Bulgaria, Mr. Earle revealed today.

Arriving at his suburban home here from a New York landing, the former Pennsylvania Governor told how engines on the plane twice caught fire in midair.

The first time, flying across Africa in a four-motored Army bomber, Mr. Earle and Mr. Bullitt, President Roosevelt's personal representative, and other passengers were ordered to sit on the bomb racks, ready to bail out, Mr. Earle related.

But the "last drop" of a fire extinguisher, worked by the co-pilot who had climbed onto the wing, put out the fire.

They flew the South Atlantic, and coming up from South America, Mr. Earle said an engine again caught fire. An emergency landing was made on a Caribbean island, and they later were picked up by a Pan American Clipper which brought the party to New York.

the Government at the WPB's direction.

The ship yielded 4,000 tons of crude rubber, 100 tons of truck tires, 360 tons of brass, 50 tons of copper and large quantities of raw wool, hides, grains and peanuts, the WPB announced.

Another seizure authorized by the board's new inventory and requisitioning section included machinery, equipment and supplies of an explosives plant, and fifty miles of railroad track and fastenings from a railroad com-

## War Writer to Leave Wim Before Rejoining British Fleet

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Through all the hair-breadth escapes and hair-raising experiences that go with traveling nearly 100,000 miles aboard British battle vessels in the war, Larry Allen, the Associated Press's most traveled seagoing correspondent, was painfully aware that he lacked one vital accomplishment.

He couldn't swim.

But today, on furlough from reporting the British Mediterranean fleet's activities for readers back home in the U. S. A., Mr. Allen took a solemn pledge with the sole idea it may save his life, which he almost lost when the British cruiser Galatea was sunk under him by Axis torpedoes.

"I'm going to try," he said, "to learn to swim."

For the war isn't over by a long shot, he added, and neither is his part in it.

### Minimum of Three Years.

"We'll be in this war for a long time," Mr. Allen predicted on his arrival here yesterday. "At a minimum three years, at a maximum five years. I expect to get back into it, and I want to."

He based his forecast on the belief that while the Italian navy had failed in the Mediterranean, the Germans were still formidable—and the British as well.

"The morale of the British fleet is excellent," he said. "They are the most courageous people I have ever seen. They never count the potential loss when going into battle, of the chances they are taking. Neither the Germans nor the Italians—especially the Italians—can match them at sea."

"The Italians have an excellent ship fleet, but they won't come out to fight. They have five battleships, 4 to 6 cruisers, 30 to 40 destroyers, 70 to 80 submarines, but most of them hug their ports. The British shoot straighter and think quicker."

### Germans Still Confident.

"German morale is still excellent. The German U-boat prisoners I have seen and talked to recently remain hearty and confident."

The Galatea sinking was his closest call; he struggled and choked in the oil-scummed water for nearly an hour, somehow managing to stay afloat until rescued by another warship.

While recovering in a hospital in Cairo, he wrote an epic story of his experiences on and off the Galatea, and he has written numerous other exclusive stories detailing such ad-

ventures as the terrific bomb and torpedo barrage he weathered aboard the aircraft carrier Illustrious, the great British victory over the Italian fleet off Cape Matapan where he had a grandstand seat aboard the flagship, and various offshore cannonading against Axis forces in Libya.

Mr. Allen reached New York almost neck and neck with a detailed dispatch he had written weeks before, giving exclusively and for the first time the story of the sinking of the battleship Barham in the Mediterranean last November 25.

The classic story of the Barham's end was written aboard the flagship Queen Elizabeth, from which he was the only war correspondent to witness the attack, and in it he told how the torpedoes were apparently aimed at his ship but hit and exploded the Barham when the Queen Elizabeth dodged away on a zig-zag course.

### Left Story With Censor.

Writing that story was something but getting it to the outside world was something else again. He left his dispatch with the censor for transmission to New York at the opportune time when the British would decide to announce the Barham's sinking and the censor subsequently would let it go.

For reasons of strategy the British withheld the Barham announcement until last Tuesday. At that time Mr. Allen was making his way to the United States by air, flying one leg of his long journey from Cairo in an Army bomber with William C. Bullitt, personal representative of President Roosevelt.

Larry Allen Finzel—he dropped the last name when he started his newspaper writing—is a native of Garrett County, Md. His first newspaper job was writing Beall High School and Frostburg notes for the Cumberland (Md.) Evening Times.

### Went to West Virginia.

After Mr. Allen's graduation from high school, he took a newspaper job in Charleston, W. Va. He began service with the Associated Press there in 1933. He learned the A. P. trade in West Virginia and Washington, equipped himself for foreign service with two years of intensive language study, and then took the job he always wanted, that of a foreign correspondent.

Mr. Allen hopes to return to the British Mediterranean fleet for the last chapters of the greatest naval experience a journalist ever has had.

And he'll know how to swim.

## 15 Approved As Rear Admirals

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 30.—Approval by President Roosevelt of a list of fifteen captains for promotion to the grade of rear admiral, including Capt. Alan G. Kirk, former director of Naval Intelligence, was announced today by the Navy Department.

The men will be promoted as vacancies occur.

The list:

JULES JAMES, 56, of Danville, Va., presently commander of the naval operating base at Bermuda.

FRANK T. LEIGHTON, 56, of Los Angeles, presently on duty in the office of the chief of naval operations here.

ALVA D. BERNHARD, 55, of Lawrence, Kan., present commander of the naval air station at Corpus Christi, Texas.

ALAN G. KIRK, 53, whose address was given as Niantic Postoffice, Conn. Kirk who left the directorship of Naval Intelligence only recently, now has a command at sea.

MONROE KELLY, 55, of Norfolk, Va., now on staff duty at sea.

FREELAND ALLAN DAUBIN, 55, of Norfolk, Va., now holding a command at sea.

JESSE BARRETT OLDENDORF, 54, of Coronado, Cal., now on the staff of the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island.

CLIFFORD EVANS VAN HOOK, 55, of Washington, presently on duty in the office of the chief of naval operations.

CHARLES MAYNARD COOKE, JR., 55, of Hillwood Ranch, Sonoma, Cal., presently holding a command at sea.

LYAL AMENT DAVIDSON, 55, of Washington, at present an instructor at the Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island.

DONALD BRADFORD BEARY, San Marino, Cal., now on sea duty.

WALDEN L. AINSWORTH, 55, Wonalancet, N. H., who now holds a command at sea.

CHARLES ALAN POWNALL, 54, of Tyrona, Pa., at present commanding officer of the naval air station at Norfolk, Va.

MARC ANDREW MITSCHER, 54, former assistant chief of the navy's Bureau of Aeronautics and now holding a command at sea. His home was given as Oklahoma City, Okla.

ROBERT MELVILLE GRIFITH, of Washington, presently on duty in the office of naval operations here.

## URGES RELIEF FOR U. S. ALLIES

Roosevelt Would Also Send  
Supplies to Vichy.

Washington, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—Continuation of American assistance for relief agencies sending supplies abroad to people of some of the United Nations was urged by President Roosevelt today. He said at a press conference that the question had arisen whether this help should be maintained and that it was his feeling that most certainly it should go on, through approved organizations.

Many nations on our side need things for civilians, such as warm clothing, he said. The question of providing it merges, he asserted, with that of providing luxuries for American troops, such as heavy sweaters not supplied by the Government.

While every one must give, domestic charities should not be permitted to suffer, the President said, and assistance must continue for such drives as those for hospitals and for combating infantile paralysis.

Continued assistance to other nations would apply to unoccupied France, Mr. Roosevelt said in response to a question, where assurances can be had about distribution to the proper recipients.

It was learned from a high governmental authority that in one instance food destined for children in unoccupied France had been loaded on a train in Marseilles and the train kept right on going through unoccupied France and on into Germany. This was said not to have been an isolated case, although others have been of a relatively minor nature.

Secretary of State Hull said at his press conference that, so far as he knew, no food of American origin destined to unoccupied France was going to Germany. He made the comment in response to a question growing out of reports that food shipments for unoccupied France wound up in the Reich instead.

## Soldiers Lost 2 Weeks In Wilderness Return

Aided By Indian Trappers They  
Are Back In Fairbanks,  
Alaska

San Francisco, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—Aided by Indian trappers, Lieut. Col. Harold H. Carr and Corporal Richard Pompeo have returned safely to Fairbanks, Alaska, after being lost nearly two weeks in the frozen Alaskan wilderness north of the Arctic Circle, the army reported tonight.

Their plane was forced down January 17 on a frozen river about 250 miles northeast of Fairbanks. They waited two days for rescue, then started down the river on foot.

They carried packs of bedding, food, camping equipment and their firearms. They were relayed by successive trappers to Fort Yukon, where they obtained transportation to Fairbanks late Monday night.

## Indian Tribe Declares War On Axis Nations

Chippewas In Michigan Make  
Decision To Stand By U. S.

At Spirited Powwow

Assinins, Mich., Jan. 30 (A. P.).—The Chippewa Indians of Upper Michigan—1,000 strong—were formally at war with the Axis today.

In a spirited powwow held at their old mission hall here yesterday, the tribesmen issued the formal declaration of war and pledged to "stand by Uncle Sam to the end as we always have."

"Our great White Father in Washington is sending men across the sea to defend our nation against our common enemies," Charles Cardinal, veteran council member observed.

He has asked us to help win the war, and we are standing once more shoulder to shoulder with our white brothers as we did with George Washington at Valley Forge and in every war for liberty."

He has asked us to help win the war, and we are standing once more shoulder to shoulder with our white brothers as we did with George Washington at Valley Forge and in every war for liberty."

He has asked us to help win the war, and we are standing once more shoulder to shoulder with our white brothers as we did with George Washington at Valley Forge and in every war for liberty."

## In the War Zone

Advancing Jap Invasion Forces

Like Tentacles of a Huge Octopus

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

With the Japanese only eighteen miles from Singapore and still driving forward against the bayonets of numerically inferior forces, the position of this great naval base and its city of three-quarters of a million today was increasingly grave, for the test of whether it could withstand invasion seemed imminent.

Surely history must search far among its yellowed leaves to find another such amazing conflict as this battle for Singapore and the Dutch East Indies, in which the Japs continue to mushroom their way forward, like a huge octopus spreading and reaching for its prey, with the Allies tearing bloody wounds in the enveloping arms.

Just take a look at your maps. See how the beast lies against the China Sea with the Philippines almost in its maw; its right tentacles are squirming and thrusting through French Indo-China and Thailand down into the sweating jungles of the Malayan Peninsula above Singapore; its left arms are twisting and turning among the myriad equatorial island which shield the golden Indies.

### Re-enforcements Arrive.

As the octopus devours these guardian isles, so can it progress towards its goal. The islands have been caught without adequate naval and air defense, and their problem is to interpose as much delay as possible so that

help may arrive from America across the vast Pacific and from Britain over the long route via the Middle East. The magnificent fight against great odds by Gen. Douglas MacArthur and his men in the Philippines, and by our Allies in neighboring bases, is having its effect, for re-enforcements are beginning to reach the battle zone.

Still the octopus slithers forward, fighting against time and disregarding his wounds, to try to outdistance other re-enforce-

ments. Out of this has developed the struggle of Macassar Strait into which the persistent Japs thrust an air-escorted armada of troop transports and warships estimated by some observers at 100 vessels. Of these maybe two score or more have been sunk or damaged by American warships and warplanes co-operating with our gallant Dutch allies. Perhaps 25,000 Japs have lost their lives in green waters which boil with sharks.

### Invaders Task More Difficult.

Still, at latest reports the armada presses on towards occupation of fresh bases, and we don't know whether the attack of the United Nations continues. The fate of Singapore and the

East Indies may depend in considerable degree on what happens to the great Japanese fleet still intact, with maybe 150,000 troops and full equipment aboard.

And here we must note that the Japanese task is becoming more difficult because of ever extending lines of communication. They are operating far from their home bases, which increases their vulnerability. Macassar Strait demonstrates that point.

By the way, I have before me a telegram from a New Hampshire editor suggesting the slogan "The answer to Pearl Harbor—Macassar Strait" as a subject for comment in this column. That's a good thought, for while we must await the outcome of the battle for studied comment, some things stand out clear enough.

Let's put it like this: The Americans and the Dutch in this historic engagement presumably have been far outnumbered in

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every way, and especially in the air. Still we can say that warplane for warplane, warship for warship, man for man, the Allies were so vastly superior that it's a shame to make the comparison. And if that sounds like bragging, why let it go that way. It's a fair guess that if the Allies had possessed a reasonable air strength they would have sunk the whole armada.

Well, that's something to go on with, and it is in a way an answer to Pearl Harbor, though the final answer will break the Jap ear drums. We have seen enough to know that we shall come through all right in the long run—provided we all turn to and produce the weapons needed to do the job. We mustn't be fooled into thinking that it isn't going to be a long run and a hard one. The Japs will take a lot of beating, and Hitler has to be throttled at the same time.

NL African

By Alfred E. Wall

London, Jan. 30-(AP)—All British forces were safely removed from Bengasi before that Libyan port fell again to the Axis in Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's long sustained and powerful counter-thrust back along the road of his previous retreat, an authoritative source said tonight.

He added that most British ammunition dumps and supplies were destroyed before the evacuation.

Rommel's recapture of Bengasi, some 180 miles back from the farthest point of his initial retreat, was accomplished by two columns which struck in greatly superior force, the Imperial British Command announced during the day in Cairo.

This was Rommel's maneuver:

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One strong enemy force, supplied with tanks, attacked frontally and threw back an Indian brigade while a second and even stronger enemy force by-passed Bengasi and cut in behind it astride the coastal road ~~xxxx~~ running to the north. This caught in covering and overwhelming fire, a full Indian division covering the port was compelled to fall back to the northeast.

The British line at Msus, about 70 miles southeast of Bengasi, still appeared in control of the situation there, however, and in a brief skirmish threw back enemy detachments.

The Royal Air Force remained in strong offensive action, a headquarters communiqué reporting an effective bombing attack on enemy motor transport and military buildings at Tripoli, in extreme Libya.

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Sydney, Australia, Jan. 30-(AP)—New South Wales miners urged today formation of a people's army in the coalfields. They said they could be formed into units to specialize in dynamiting bridges and other works to impede an invasion.  
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(EDITOR'S NOTE: IS HITLER'S POWER IN GERMANY INSECURE? THE FOLLOWING REPORT FROM HIS OWN NEWSPAPER, THE VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER, SAYS NOTHING IS "ABLE TO THROW HIM OUT OF THE SADDLE," AND THEREBY FOR THE FIRST KNOWN TIME IN GERMANY RAISES THE ISSUE PUBLICLY.

BERLIN-(FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS)-SATURDAY, JAN. 31-(AP)-"TO BE HARD IS THE PRELIMINARY CONDITION TO VICTORY"—THAT IS THE MAIN THEME OF HEADLINES IN THE GERMAN PRESS TODAY OVER REPORTS OF ADOLF HITLER'S SPEECH OF FRIDAY EVENING.

THE VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER, HITLER'S OWN PAPER AND CHIEF ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST (NAZI) PARTY, DRAWS A PARALLEL BETWEEN THE PRESENT WAR AND THE FIGHT OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALISTS FOR POWER IN GERMANY.

IT POINTS OUT THAT AFTER AN AVALANCHE-LIKE GROWTH BETWEEN 1929 AND 1931, THE ADVANCE OF THE PARTY WAS SUDDENLY INTERRUPTED BY WHAT APPEARED TO BE A DEATH BLOW IN THE AUTUMN OF 1932, WHILE JUST AS UNEXPECTEDLY FOR HITLER'S ENEMIES, THE NAZIS A FEW WEEKS LATER ACHIEVED FINAL VICTORY. JAN 31 1942

(THIS APPARENTLY IS A REFERENCE TO THE SHARP SETBACKS HITLER SUFFERED IN THE ELECTION OF NOVEMBER, 1932, HIS FAILURE TO BECOME CHANCELLOR ON HIS OWN TERMS, AND HIS SUBSEQUENT ACHIEVEMENT OF HIS DEMANDS IN JANUARY, 1933.)

VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER STRESSED ITS DECLARATION THAT NO MAN IN THE WORLD COULD CLAIM WITH AS MUCH JUSTIFICATION AS COULD ADOLF HITLER THAT NOTHING WAS ABLE TO THROW HIM OUT OF THE SADDLE.

IT REFERRED TO HITLER'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT IN YESTERDAY'S SPEECH OF THE ENORMOUS BURDEN THE WINTER BATTLES IN RUSSIA MEAN TO THE GERMAN ARMY, BUT IT SAID THE GERMAN SOLDIERS WERE HOLDING OUT AND "GIVING BACK

EVERY BLOW WITH FANATIC STUBBORNNESS."

THE BERLINER BOERSEN ZEITUNG COMMENTED;

"THE FUEHRER HAS NOT SPOKEN FOR LONG ABOUT THE MOST URGENT PROBLEMS OF WAR CONDUCT, BUT WHAT HE HAS SAID HAS BEEN ALL THE MORE IMPORTANT, FILLING LISTENERS WITH PRIDE AND ENTHUSIASM."

TOKYO (FROM JAPANESE BROADCASTS), JAN. 30-(AP)-DOWRY TODAY GAVE THE FOLLOWING PICTURE OF THE FIGHTING ON THE MALAYAN FRONT:

CENTRAL SECTOR--THE JAPANESE HAVE CAPTURED THE RAILROAD TOWN OF SERENAK AND ARE DRIVING SOUTH TOWARD KULAI, 18 MILES FROM THE STRAIT OF JOHORE. (THE BRITISH ACKNOWLEDGED CONTACT HAD BEEN MADE WITH THE ENEMY AT KULAI.)

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WEST COAST--JAPANESE TROOPS HAVE SWEPT PAST APIAPI AND ARE FOLLOWING THE COAST ROAD LEADING TO JOHORE BAHRU, AT THE MAINLAND END OF THE CAUSEWAY LEADING TO SINGAPORE ISLAND. (APIAPI DOES NOT APPEAR ON MAPS).

EAST COAST--THE DEFENSE FORCES ARE BEING ENGAGED AT ULU SEDILI, 40 MILES NORTH OF JOHORE STRAIT.

IN A DISPATCH FROM A "BASE IN BURMA," DOWRY REPORTED THAT THE JAPANESE WERE ADVANCING ON MOULMEIN IN THREE COLUMNS--ONE FROM KANKAREIK, DUE EAST OF THE CITY; ONE FROM TAVOY, ON THE TENASSERIM COAST DUE SOUTH OF MOULMEIN, AND A THIRD FROM A POINT BETWEEN KANKAREIK AND TAVOY. (THE BRITISH SAID FIGHTING HAD DEVELOPED "EAST OF MOULMEIN.")

rangoon, burma, jan. 30 (ap).--a japanese airman who survived a forced landing north of rangoon was shot and killed

today by a policeman who said the pilot fired into a party sent to arrest him and wounded two villagers.

melbourne, australia, jan. 30 (ap).--deputy prime minister

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francis forde declared today that the australian government does

NOT agree with british prime minister churchill's view that a japanese invasion of australia is only a remote possibility and will proceed with measures to meet invasion forces.

he said that the war cabinet believed it would be "perhaps somewhat less hazardous" for japan to attempt a full-scale invasion of this commonwealth than for germany to attempt an invasion of britain.

however australia must assume the effort will be made, forde added, since the advantages to japan of a successful invasion were so obvious.

he said all australia was grateful for "the magnificent

30.24-14555

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fight of the netherlands east indies in defense of their islands."

"dutch and allied air and naval forces, including american, have delivered the first real check to japanese sea power."

fords declared. "they have given evidence that the japanese can be sought out and attacked."

JAN 31 1942

tokyo (from japanese broadcasts), jan. 30 (ap).-admiral jean decoux, vichy's governor-general of french indo-china, has been awarded the new order with the grand cross of the rising sun by emperor hirohito in recognition of his services in promoting friendly relations between japan and indo-china, it was announced officially today.

Rangoon, Burma, Jan. 30--(ap)--Premier Sir Pao Tun, of Burma, declared in an interview today that Burma had been assured "every possible help is being rushed to our aid."

"Our confidence in Prime Minister Churchill not only

is unshaken but enhanced," he said. "We shall march with him to ~~glorious~~ glory and victory. Any other leader might have done

verse.

JAN 31 1942

It is a matter of regret that Burma ~~was not~~ did not find a place among the 26 nations pledged to fight together and not sue for a separate peace. Nevertheless, Burma is prepared to fight the common enemy to the  ~~bitter end~~ BITTER END."

(SIR PAO TUN ONLY RECENTLY BECAME PREMIER, AFTER THE BRITISH SEIZED U SAW FOR HAVING HAD CONTACTS WITH THE JAPANESE SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR IN THE PACIFIC. U SAW WAS EN ROUTE BACK TO BURMA AFTER A TRIP WHICH TOOK HIM TO BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND AS FAR AS HAWAII, WHERE HE TURNED BACK AFTER THE JAPANESE ATTACK THERE.)

HAGASSAR, CELEBES, ~~NEE N.E.1.~~, JAN. 30--(ANETA AGENCY TO AP)--BY CANOE AND SAILBOAT REFUGEES FROM JAPANESE-OCCUPIED AREAS BEGAN TRICKLING INTO THIS ISLAND CAPITAL TODAY WITH THEIR OWN TALES OF HARSHNESS.

ONE GROUP ~~OF~~ OF FOUR ~~WHO~~ WHO FLED MINAHASSA IN NORTH-EASTERN CELEBES INCLUDED A BABY IN ARMS. SUFFERING FROM THIRST

AND LACK OF FOOD THEY HAD CROSSED MOUNTAINS, THREADED THE JUNGLES,  
AND THEN TOOK A CANOE TO HUG THE SEA COAST IN ~~THEIR~~ THE  
LAST LAP OF THEIR JOURNEY HERE.

JAN 31 1942

WHEN THEY TOLD OF PASSING ONE VILLAGE APPARENTLY  
ABANDONED BY ITS NATIVES. THEY WAVED A LITTLE DUTCH FLAG WHICH  
CHANGED ALL. THE NATIVES AT ONCE APPEARED AND GAVE THEM FOOD.

ANOTHER GROUP ARRIVED BY SAILBOAT ~~ARRIVED~~ FROM  
BALIK PAPAN IN EASTERN BORNEO AFTER A 6-DAY VOYAGE ACROSS MACASSAR  
STRAIT WHERE THE BIG NAVAL AND AIR BATTLE NOW IS RAGING.

THEIR ONLY SIGHT OF ACTIONS IN THE STRAIT, HOWEVER, WAS  
THE SWEEP OF NAVAL SEARCHLIGHTS HUNTING THE ENEMY BY NIGHT.

BALIK PAPAN, THEY REPORTED TO ANETA, WENT UP IN FLAMES  
SET BY THE DUTCH GARRISON. TWO DAYS OUT TO SEA THEY SAID THEY  
STILL COULD SEE THE SMOKE PLUMES ARISING OVER THE WRECKED CITY.

Capetown, Union of South Africa, Jan. 29--(Delayed)--(ap)--

Violent explosions blamed by authorities on saboteurs today blew up pylons  
carrying electricity current to wide areas of the gold ~~mining~~ mining section

of the Transvaal and put a number of mines out of action.

The home guard was called out to control the crowds and guard  
the remaining pylons.

JAN 31 1942

The main blow was concentrated against the great power station at  
Vereniging, which is in the heart of a big mining and industrial center  
and feeds many towns and mines. Twenty-two pylons were damaged at  
Vereniging and nine outside Potchefstroom while an attempt was made to  
wreck the power station at Delmas.

Telegraph and telephone lines were cut between towns ~~many~~  
in the gold fields as well as in the area of the explosions.

Ten main transmission lines of 80,000 volts and two of 132,000  
volts were affected and the night sky was illuminated by flashes of  
light as the wires broke and struck other objects.

The explosions occurred shortly after midnight.

Potchefstroom and Klerksdorp were plunged into darkness for  
several hours.

30.24-14557

30.24-14557

**BERLIN FIRST ADD GERMAN (LIBYAN) X X X DAY AND NIGHT.**

GERMAN BOMBERS ATTACKED THE BRITISH-HELD PORT OF TOBRUK WEDNESDAY NIGHT, AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS SAID IN BERLIN, AND, DESPITE THE "STRONG DEFENSE," SCORED HITS ON PIERS AND SHIPS.

LONDON, JAN. 30-(AP)--A DNB BROADCAST QUOTED A GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN TODAY AS SAYING THAT "WHETHER MEASURES WILL BE TAKEN AGAINST SUBJECTS OF SOUTH AMERICAN STATES WHICH HAVE BROKEN OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY CANNOT YET BE ASCERTAINED." JAN 31 1942

GERMANY WILL BE GUIDED, THE BROADCAST SAID, BY THE TREATMENT HER OWN NATIONALS RECEIVE IN SUCH COUNTRIES.

Berlin (from German broadcasts), Jan. 30 (ap).-lieut. gen. haroshi eshima, japanese ambassador to Berlin, arrived in Rome today in the Italian capital, to confer with the Japanese envoy, ambassador Koki Hiroki, vichy, unoccupied France, Jan. 30 (ap).-authorized

French circles declared today that, if reinforcements have reached the Axis African army under field marshal gen. Erwin Rommel, they did not get there by way of French Tunisia.

Tunisia lies immediately to the west of Libya.

vichy, unoccupied France, Jan. 28 (delayed)--(ap).-grand admiral Erich Raeder, chief of Adolf Hitler's naval command,

has arrived in Nazi-occupied France for what was described as a ~~periodic~~ periodic inspection of the Atlantic coast area, Paris newspapers announced today.

Berlin, (From German Broadcasts), Jan. 30--(ap)--

Traffic between Turkey and Bulgaria was reported halted today because of the collapse of a number of bridges on the motor highway between Eski Baka, in Turkish Thrace, and Edirne (Adrianople) on the Bulgarian frontier. JAN 31 1942

LONDON, JAN. 30 (AP).--THE MEDITERRANEAN ARMY'S ADVANCE SOUTH OF THE RHODANES HAS THE PARTICULAR SIGNIFICANCE BECAUSE IT IS BEING CARRIED OUT IN A SECTOR DOTTED WITH INDUSTRIAL TOWNS WHICH MAKE PROGRESS MUCH MORE DIFFICULT THAN IN OPEN COUNTRY SUCH AS THAT WEST OF MOSCOW, A BRITISH MILITARY COMMENTATOR

DECLARED TODAY.

THE LATEST BULLETIN FROM THE GERMAN FRONT SAID  
KIAHOV, ~~SEEN~~ CALLED THE SOVIET PITCHER, ~~NEW~~ HAS BEEN  
BY-PASSED AND THREATENED WITH ENVELOPMENT. JAN 31 1942

"IT IS APPARENT THE RUSSIAN THREAT WILL ~~BE~~ CAUSE  
CONSIDERABLE CONVICTION AMONG THE GERMAN COMMANDERS IN THAT  
AREA," THE OBSERVER SAID. "IF IT CONTINUES TO DEVELOP, IT

ALSO SHOULD BE MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TO SOVIET OPERATIONS  
AROUND THE SEA OF ~~RUSS~~ AZOV, ~~AT~~ THE SOUTHERN END OF THE  
FRONT."

THIS SOURCE ALSO EMPHASIZED THE SIGNIFICANCE OF  
THE FACT THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE WHICH HAS RETAKEN LOZNAYA  
IS AIMED AT INTERFERING WITH--IMPORTANT STRATEGICALLY AND  
INDUSTRIALLY AS WELL AS BEING A VERY "SENSITIVE" RAILWAY  
POINT.

MOON--first old PER x x and Lincoln."

to president roosevelt  
The investin tribute ran the columns and said the soviet sent

"cordial greetings wishing him every kind of personal success and success for  
his great country."

JAN 31 1942

the editorial said the german army was still strong, but that the  
red army had broken the legend about its invincibility.

"a long stubborn struggle to victory is ahead," the newspaper said,  
"Roosevelt will play a prominent ~~and~~ role in this victory to come."

"In close contact with the united states and britain, the soviet  
union will deliver ~~blow~~ ~~after~~ ~~blow~~ upon blow to hitler. The soviet union  
highly appreciates the courageous stand and decisive resolution of  
the eminent president."

"on the insistence of roosevelt, who before other americans saw the  
importance of the attack of the fascist bloc of aggressors on the american  
continent, congress increased appropriations for defense."

bern, switzerland, jan. 30-(ap)- the ceremony  
is scheduled today for installing major vidkun quisling as chief of  
state in german-occupied norway was postponed unexpectedly today.

30.24-14559

30.24-14559

until sunday because of "last minute discord among quialing party leaders," the stockholm correspondent of basel national zeitung said.

JAN 31 1942

the norwegian provincial press magazine told of new coastal areas being banned to civilian traffic by occupation authorities.

OTTAWA---ADD RATIONING X X X LICENSE.

AS FOR WHAT COMES NEXT IN RATIONING, IT IS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE PRICE CEILINGS ALREADY IN EFFECT WILL NOT INSURE FAIR DISTRIBUTION, AND THE CONTROL BOARD SAYS THIS CAN BE DONE ONLY BY SOME FORM OF RATIONING..

"In the first instance," said a board statement, "rationing means controlling the amount of materials and labor which producers may use for the production of civilian goods.

"This stage already has been reached in many fields of production.

"In due course, in cases where the shortage is severe, the amount and manner of the distribution of such goods to the consumer will require control."

Work of the Prices Board and the Industries Control Board has been interlocked by providing for joint membership in numerous cases.

To the prices board has been given the task of administering the general price ceiling on consumer goods and rates charged for services ranging from railway to boarder shops. It has rationing authority over any commodity not under one of the 12 controllers of the industries control board.

Central production has been put into effect in many industries. One recent example was the announcement that effective next March, 31 production of passenger automobiles will be virtually stopped.

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, JAN. 30-(AP)-FORTY CLANDESTINE RADIO TRANSMITTERS IN BOGOTA AND NUMEROUS OTHERS THROUGHOUT COLOMBIA HAVE BEEN SILENCED IN A NATIONWIDE DRIVE AGAINST PROPAGANDA, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED NEW DECREES CONTROLLING ACTIVITIES OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JAN. 30 (AP)--- AXIS NATIONALS WERE FORBIDDEN TODAY TO TRAVEL FROM PLACE TO PLACE IN BRAZIL WITHOUT A SPECIAL SAFE CONDUCT GRANTED BY THE ALIEN REGISTRY.

JAN 31 1942

LONDON, JAN. 30 (AP)--- FORTY-ONE PERSONS WERE INJURED, NINE FATALLY, WHEN A PASSENGER TRAIN COLLIDED WITH A SWITCHING ENGINE IN WEST SCOTLAND

TONIGHT

MEXICO CITY, JAN. 30-(AP)-A POSSIBILITY THAT THE 1938 OIL EX-PROPRIATION ISSUE MIGHT BE REOPENED WAS SEEN TODAY IN A DECLARATION BY SUPREME COURT JUSTICE ALFONSO FRANCISCO RAMIREZ THAT THE COURT HAD UPHOLD THE CLAIM OF FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES TO A RIGHT TO INDENNIFICATION FOR OIL UNDER THE SURFACE OF THEIR FORMER PROPERTIES.

THE JUSTICE IN AN INTERVIEW IN HIS CHAMBERS SAID THE COURT IN A RECENT DECISION WRITTEN BY HIM HAD REVERSED IN PRINCIPLE THE FINDINGS OF ITS PREDECESSORS DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT LAZARO CARDENAS AND HAD RECOGNIZED SUB-SOIL RIGHTS ACQUIRED BEFORE 1917.

THE COMPANIES HAVE VALUED THEIR SUBSOIL RIGHTS AT AS MUCH AS \$150,000,000.

JAN 31 1942

THE GOVERNMENT ARGUED THAT THE 1917 CONSTITUTION OUTLAWED SUBSOIL INDENNIFICATION BECAUSE ARTICLE 27 STATES THAT ALL OIL AND MINERALS UNDER THE SURFACE BELONG TO THE NATION.

THE COMPANIES ANSWERED THAT THE SUPREME COURT IN FIVE DECISIONS IN 1921 RULED THAT ARTICLE 27 SHOULD NOT BE APPLIED RETROACTIVELY TO CONCESSIONS GRANTED BEFORE 1917.

THE CONCESSIONS OF THE 17 AMERICAN, BRITISH AND DUTCH COMPANIES EXPROPRIATED BY CARDENAS IN 1938 HAD BEEN CONFIRMED BEFORE 1917 UNDER VARIOUS PETROLEUM LAWS DATING BACK TO 1884.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES ARE ENGAGED IN OFFICIAL NEGOTIATIONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF THE CASES.

WITH THE U.S. ARMY IN NORTHERN IRELAND, JAN. 30-(AP)-A WELLINGTON BOMBER DIVED IN SALUTE OVER THE NORTH IRELAND BASE UNIT TODAY AND TWO BROTHERS WHO HAD NOT SEEN EACH OTHER FOR EIGHT MONTHS

WERE REUNITED SOON AFTER.

CAPT. FREDERICK KRASCHEL, 28, OF HARLAN, IOWA, WITH THE U. S. ARMY FORCE JUST CAME OVER, GREETED HIS 23-YEAR-OLD BROTHER DICK KRASCHEL, WHO IS A PILOT AND INSTRUCTOR WITH THE RAF.

FREDERICK IS A ONE-TIME LAWYER AND ALSO A FORMER FLIER. *JP*

SAN FRANCISCO, JAN. 30-(AP)-THE MELBOURNE RADIO SAID TODAY PLANS WERE BEING MADE TO DISTRIBUTE EMERGENCY FOOD SUPPLIES TO INLAND CENTERS IN EVENT OF AN INVASION OF AUSTRALIA BY THE JAPANESE.

THE STATION ALSO MENTIONED THAT COAL MINERS IN NEW SOUTH WALES HAVE ASKED PERMISSION TO FORM A "PEOPLE'S ARMY," FOR OPERATION AS GUERRILLA BANDS.

THE BROADCASTS WERE RECEIVED HERE BY THE CBS SHORTWAVE LISTENING STATION.

JAN 31 1942

B634PCS

RICHMOND, VA., JAN 30-(AP)-DR. M. T. RANKIN, SOUTHERN BAPTIST MISSION SECRETARY FOR THE ORIENT NOW IN HONGKONG, IS SAFE AND WELL, THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION BOARD HERE WAS ADVISED BY CABLE TODAY.

DR. RANKIN, WHOSE WIFE AND DAUGHTER NOW ARE LIVING IN RICHMOND, HAD NOT BEEN HEARD FROM SINCE THE FALL OF HONGKONG UNTIL RECEIPT OF THE CABLE FROM DR. ROBERT E. BEDDOE OF DALLAS, TEX., SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WUCHOW BAPTIST HOSPITAL WHO IS SERVING AS EMERGENCY TREASURER OF THE FREE CHINA MISSION.

THE MESSAGE RECEIVED TODAY PRESUMABLY COVERED THE 26

30.24 — 14561

30.24-14561

SOUTHERN BAPTIST MISSIONARIES IN SOUTH CHINA WITH THE EXCEPTION OF FOUR IN MACAO, NEARBY PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENT, THE BOARD OFFICES HERE SAID. OF THESE DR. BEDDOE'S CABLE SAID: "EXPECT NEWS SOON."

THE CABLE ALSO ADVISED THAT "HAYES AND OTHERS FED BY CHRISTIANS," REFERRING TO DR. CHARLES A. HAYES OF ODELL, ILLINOIS, AND MRS. HAYES, A NATIVE OF ICELAND, AND FIVE SOUTHERN BAPTIST MISSIONARIES WITH THEM IN CANTON.

SINCE THE WAR'S OUTBREAK THE BOARD HAS RECEIVED NO DIRECT NEWS FROM ITS 39 MISSIONARIES IN SHANGHAI AND OTHER CENTRAL CHINA STATIONS NOR FROM THE 18 IN NORTH CHINA.

D21 (WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, JANUARY 31)

#### LONDON REPORTS:

GOVERNMENT INCOME CLIMBS  
AS BRITONS SHOW FAITH  
IN FUTURE ON STOCK MARKET

FISH SHORTAGE WORST  
IN 50 YEARS

BY EDWARD ROBINSON

(ADVANCE)-LONDON, JAN 30-(WIDE WORLD)-UNDAUNTED BRITONS, IN THE MIDST OF THEIR WORST FISH SHORTAGE IN 50 YEARS AND AVERAGING ONE EGG PER WEEK PER PERSON, THIS WEEK SHOWED THEIR FAITH IN THE FUTURE WITH THEIR STEADY PURCHASE OF DOMESTIC ISSUES ON THE STOCK MARKET.

AT THE SAME TIME GOVERNMENT INCOME, AVERAGING £11,460,447 (\$45,841,788), SET UP A NEW RECORD FOR THE THIRD CONSECUTIVE WEEK WHILE THE INCOME TAX--MOSTLY DEDUCTED FROM WEEKLY PAY ENVELOPES--BOOSTED THE EXCHEQUER'S FUNDS SINCE JANUARY 1 BY NEARLY £144,000,000 (\$576,000,000)

AS THE TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE WAS £86,494,227 (\$345,976,908) FOR THE WEEK--OF WHICH SUPPLY SERVICES TOOK £85,950,000 (\$343,800,000)--THE DEFICIT WAS ONLY £6,271,000 (\$25,084,000) AGAINST MORE THAN £9,000,000 (\$36,000,000) FOR THE PREVIOUS WEEK.

THE AGGREGATE DEFICIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR TO DATE THUS CAME £2,316,223,000 (\$9,264,892,000)

-DASH-

JAN 31 1942

RETAIL FISH SHOPS WERE ALMOST EMPTY, WITH MANY CLOSED FOR DAYS. ONE LONDON FIRM WHICH FORMERLY SOLD \$12,000 WORTH OF FISH WEEKLY LAST WEEK SOLD ONLY \$190.

THE CAUSES FOR THE SCARCITY WERE THE LOSS OF THE NORWEGIAN CATCHES AND THE NECESSARILY DECREASED NORTH SEA FISHING, BOTH DUE TO THE WAR, OF COURSE.

MILK RATIONING, WHICH STARTED LAST NOVEMBER AND WAS EXPECTED TO BE ENDED BY MARCH, NOW APPEARS LIKELY FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

HOME DELIVERIES OF BREAD WERE CUT DOWN TO THREE TIMES WEEKLY IN ORDER TO CONSERVE MANPOWER AND FUEL BUT THE DISTRIBUTION OF EGGS FOR THE LAST WEEK WAS UP ABOUT TWO PERCENT TO ABOUT 42,000,000, THUS ALLOWING ABOUT ONE EGG WEEKLY TO EVERY PERSON IN ENGLAND.

DRIED FRUITS, CERTAIN CEREALS AND MOST OF THE PEA AND BEAN PRODUCTS WERE BROUGHT UNDER THE "POINTS" RATIONING SYSTEM, WHICH MEANT THEY COULD BE BOUGHT ONLY WITH GOVERNMENT FOOD COUPONS, BUT THE CHANGE WAS DUE MORE TO POSSIBLE CARGO RESTRICTIONS THAN ACTUAL SHORTAGE IN THE PRODUCTS.

THE CHANGE TO THE "POINTS" SYSTEM MADE A CONSIDERABLE ADDITION TO THE GOVERNMENT'S CONTROL OF BASIC FOODS.

-DASH-

JAN 31 1942

D22

SLIGHTLY CHILLED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WEEK BY PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL'S SOMBER WAR PICTURE IN COMMONS, THE STOCK MARKET LATER TOOK ON STEAM.

OIL SHARES, GENERALLY REGARDED AS THE MARKET'S BELLWETHER, IMPROVED WHILE SOME DEALERS INDULGED IN LONG TERM BUYING OF RUBBER SHARES AFTER CHURCHILL'S INDICATION THERE MIGHT BE ADDITIONAL BAD NEWS FROM THE FAR EAST.

CANADA'S GIFT OF A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF WAR MATERIALS TO BRITAIN FREE OF CHARGE AND REPATRIATION OF CANADIAN STOCK WORTH ABOUT \$250,000,000 WERE EXPECTED TO GIVE AN ADDED STIMULUS TO REINVESTMENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE 1941 REPORT OF WOOLWORTH AND COMPANY, LTD., SHOWED ONE OF THE VERY FEW SETBACKS IN THE FIRM'S LONG CAREER OF EXPANSION. THE PROFIT LAST YEAR WAS £2,847,554 (\$11,390,216) AGAINST 1940'S PROFIT OF £3,647,294 (\$14,588,996).

THE DROP IN THE CHAIN'S VOLUME WAS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE FOR THE "DURATION" BECAUSE OF THE ENFORCED CURTAILMENT IN CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION.

-DASH-

SETTLEMENT OF A DISPUTE AT THE KENT COALFIELD, WHICH STARTED WITH THE IMPRISONMENT OF THREE STRIKELEADERS AND FINES IMPOSED ON 1,000 OTHERS, PREVENTED SPREAD OF A SYMPATHY STRIKE THROUGHOUT YORKSHIRE.

THE KENT MEN WENT BACK TO WORK AFTER RECEIVING A \$3 DAILY RATE AND BACK PAY FOR WHICH THEY STRUCK, AND STRENUOUSLY BEGAN TRYING TO CATCH UP ON A 20,000-TON SHORTAGE CAUSED BY THE STOPPAGE.

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF JAN. 31)

MT537PES

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., Jan. 29 (AP)-Humphrey Mitchell, minister of labor, announced last night the Canadian government has no intention of granting permission to the International Highway Forwarders to ship goods by truck, in bond, between Canadian points.

An application made several months ago by the International Highway Forwarders and supported by the State Department of Washington was turned down by the Canadian government.

-0-0-

JAN 31 1942

LA PAZ, BOLIVA, Jan. 29-(AP)-An agreement was announced tonight whereby the Standard Oil Company would receive \$1,000,000 from the government and would surrender machinery and geological survey records, thus settling claims filed after the government in 1937 created the "Yacimientos Petroliferos Bolivianos" and took possession of private oil fields. 0

LEAVE BLANK

# British Retire to Singapore, Blow Up Causeway; Yield Moulmein, Fall Back to New Burma Line; Dutch Fighting Invaders at Amboina Naval Base

## Singapore

By C. Yates McDaniel

Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

Singapore, Jan. 31—The siege of Singapore began today with the withdrawal of weary British Imperial soldiers to the island under cover of darkness, and the British commander in Malaya called on every man and woman in Singapore to help defend "this fortress until help can come."

"Today we stand beleaguered in our island fortress," declared a statement by Lieut. Gen. A. E. Percival, the British commander who rose from the ranks to command the army defending this \$400,000,000 stronghold.

### Navy, Flyers Help

The British Far East command announced that the short causeway from the state of Johore to the island was breached, with the aid of the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force, after the withdrawal of the British, Australian and Indian soldiers had been effected last night.

The front yesterday had extended across the peninsula roughly eighteen to forty miles above Johore Strait.

The half-mile causeway ran from Johore Bahru, the first railway station on the peninsula after leaving the island, to the northern shore of the heavily fortified stronghold.

The British said the Japanese made little effort to interfere with the withdrawal to the island.

### "Singapore Battle On"

The statement by Lieutenant General Percival declared "the battle of Malaya has come to an end and the battle of Singapore has started."

"For nearly two months our troops have fought an enemy on the mainland who had had the advantage of great air superiority and considerable freedom of movement by sea."

The announcement continued:

"Our task has been to impose losses on the enemy and gain time to enable the forces of the Allies to be concentrated for this struggle in the Far East."

"Today we stand beleaguered in our island fortress."

### "Must Hold Fortress"

"Our task is to hold this fortress until help can come, as assuredly it will come; this we are determined to do."

"In carrying out this task we want the active help of every man and woman in the fortress; there is work for all to do."

"Any of the enemy who sets foot in our fortress must be dealt with immediately; the enemy within our gates must be ruthlessly weeded out."

"There must be no more loose talk and rumor-mongering; our duty is clear; with firm resolve and fixed determination we shall win through."

The Japanese thus had driven 350 miles down the rich Malayan peninsula from the Thai border to the doors of the great British Far East base in less than two months of fighting in jungles, swamps and mountains.

### Residents Determined

The British for days past have been preparing for siege, clearing a mile-wide strip along the northern shore facing the state of Johore and clamping a strict curfew on the residents of the island.

But even as the thunder of battle rolled toward the base, the oft-bombed 750,000 residents of Singapore went about their daily tasks and defense preparations with the grim determination to "take it"—no matter what the Japanese bombers may send.

(A Tokyo broadcast heard in New York by CBS said the Japanese had "hurdled the last barrier" before Johore Bahru, the railroad station across

Johore Strait from Singapore Island, by breaking through British defenses at Kulai, eighteen miles north of the strait.

### Yesterday's Battle Line

"From Kulai, Japanese forces are now streaming toward Singapore over a wide highway running parallel to

the railroad leading to the Johore Bahru station," the radio said.)

The battle line yesterday, as drawn in the British Far East command communiqué, extended roughly from the Pontian Besar area in western Johore state, seventeen miles from Johore Strait, across mangrove swamps, jungles and hills through Kulai, in the center and on across swamps and humid forests and hills to the Sedili river area forty miles north of Singapore.

The Pontian Besar area is near a junction of roads, one highway leads seventeen miles southward to the southern tip of the Malayan Peninsula, due west of Singapore. The other runs eastward to the main road through Johore Bahru, thence across the half-mile causeway which connects Singapore Island and the peninsula.

Singapore had its first curfew last night, with the streets barred from 9 P. M. to 5 A. M. except to persons on active military duty or otherwise authorized to leave home or use the streets.

Japanese planes were active over Singapore again today but there was no immediate reports of bombs falling.

### Ninety Killed Yesterday

The Ministry of Information said 12 persons were killed and 116 injured in raids on Singapore Thursday and 90 were killed and 24 injured yesterday.

The Japanese lately have increased the ferocity of their aerial attacks on Singapore, hitting sections of the 24-mile long and 14-mile wide island as well as the city itself, which lies on the southern shore of the island.

## SINGAPORE DIGS IN FOR BIG JAP SIEGE

### Malaya Lost, British Get Set To Meet Air And Sea Attacks

[By the Associated Press]

Singapore, Jan. 31—Jungle-weary British Imperials gave up the fight in Malaya today, withdrew into the hot, tight little island of Singapore and prepared for a long siege in a desperate bid to hold this last inch of the Malay barrier until reinforcements arrive to reverse the tide of Japanese conquest.

"Our task is to hold this fortress until help can come, as assuredly it will come, this we are determined to do," said a proclamation of the Singapore commander, Lieut. Gen. A. E. Percival, who called for ruthless steps against the enemy both within and without.

"Any of the enemy who sets foot in our fortress must be dealt with immediately," he declared.

### "We Shall Win Through"

"The enemy within our gates must be ruthlessly weeded out."

"There must be no more loose talk and rumor-mongering."

"Our duty is clear: With firm resolve and fixed determination we shall win through."

"For nearly two months our troops have fought an enemy on the mainland who has had the advantage of great air superiority and considerable freedom of movement by sea."

"Our task has been to impose losses on the enemy and gain time to enable the forces of the Allies to be concentrated for this struggle in the Far East."

"Today we stand beleaguered in our

island fortress."

The final retreat of Australians,

Scottish Highlanders, British, Sikhs, Gurkhas and Malayan militia was carried out last night from a line which had extended across the Malay jungles from eighteen to forty miles north of this island.

The transfer of this force of undisclosed size across Johore Strait was aided by units of the British navy and under protection of the Royal Air Force, but the Japanese did little to interfere, probably because the sudden withdrawal was a surprise to them.

Then when the last truck and tank had rumbled across, the mines which had been set under the half-mile-long causeway connecting the island with the mainland were set off, and chunks of the structure were hurled into the sky.

### 7-Week-Long Retreat

Defending the approaches to this fortress on which Britain has lavished \$400,000,000 in recent years, the British in seven weeks of exhausting warfare had beat a retreat of 350 miles through the swamps, streams and rubber groves of Malaya, regularly outflanked by the infiltration tactics of Japanese snipers landed on each coast each time a determined stand was made on a natural line of defense.

The Japanese now have all the rich rubber and tin resources of Malaya, and the question was whether they can also reduce Singapore fortress and thereby win a free passage into the Indian Ocean and a strong position from which to attack Java, the citadel of the Netherlands East Indies.

The fall of Singapore would permit Japanese air and naval forces to sweep into the Gulf of Martabana and possibly choke off not only the source of supply for the Burma Road to China, but also do the work which

has been accomplished in building up a threat to Japan's flank in Burma.

### Like MacArthur Position

By withdrawing into this island, twenty-seven miles long and fourteen miles wide, the British were attempting to do what Gen. Douglas MacArthur was doing in Bataan peninsula in the Philippines and what they attempted unsuccessfully to do at Hong-kong.

Johore Strait on the north is a half to a mile wide and the Japanese must cross it.

The British for days have been preparing for the attack, moving all civilians out of a mile-wide belt along the strait.

Hidden pillboxes dot the low, marshy shore, mines fill the surrounding waters, fortified islands guard the entrances to the strait and artillery occupies commanding positions.

### Considerable Air Protection

From four main air field and smaller hidden fields a reinforced RAF with Hurricanes, Blenheims and Buffaloes is able to give considerable air protection.

Singapore itself, "The City of the Lion," located on the south side of the island, is out of the immediate land battle zone, but its polyglot population of Orientals and Europeans of

more than 700,000 people has suffered many hundred dead and wounded from Japanese air attacks already.

Caches of food, fuel and ammunition are buried in the low hills, and extensive reservoirs normally supply sufficient water.

### Sumatra Close By

Singapore's harbor on the south side affords docking space for ships running the air blockade which the Japanese are expected to attempt to setup.

Ten miles south, across the Straits of Singapore, are the islands of the

Rhio archipelago, and eighty miles to the West is the low, marshy coast of the Dutch-owned island of Sumatra, whence small boats may be able to carry supplies at night.

Pointing to the East, West and South, are the permanently emplaced big guns, some of them 18 and 16-inch bores to ward off any sea-borne attack.

But these guns, pointed seaward, were never intended to fight off an attack from the land side from which the British now face their greatest menace.

The Japanese now have a continuous route of supply the length of the Malay Peninsula, while British reinforcements will be under the danger of air bombardment unless the local bases are able to maintain a strong umbrella over such operations.

Ninety persons were killed and 246 injured Friday and 12 were killed and 116 injured Thursday by air raiders, it was announced today.

### Food Supply Is Ample

Singapore's food supplies are ample for a considerable time. Anticipating a disruption of trade and shipping, authorities began accumulating reserves of rice last year and started encouraging people to grow their own vegetables.

A great store of rice—main staple for the Orientals—was imported from Thailand, Burma and French Indo-China.

Vegetables and eggs already are scarce but the island should be able to produce enough to meet minimum requirements. The vegetable supply formerly came from the fertile areas of central Malaya and from the Netherlands East Indies.

### Most Meat Imported

Singapore long has imported most of its meat from Australia, and reserves are still large. The people already are observing two meatless days a week as a measure of economy.

Of the more than 700,000 people pressed into the 220 square miles of island, only about 35,000 are Europeans. Eighty per cent. are Chinese and the rest are Indians and Malaysians.

Most of the population is concentrated in the city of Singapore at the southern end of the island, but many Malaysians and Indians and some Chinese live in villages and hamlets which dot the rubber plantations and coconut palm groves covering large areas of the central part of the island.

Many women and children left Singapore after the war started, but the

total population was increased by refugees who fled from the path of the Japanese invasion.

### All Believed on Island.

London, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—All indications are that British Imperial forces who operated on the northeast section of the now abandoned Malayan front have been withdrawn successfully to Singapore Island, a military commentator said today.

These forces two days ago were known to have been fighting in the vicinity of Ulu Sedili, some forty miles above Singapore. They were farthest removed of the base's defenders.

The commentator said that the plain implication of the British Far East Command's communique was that all forces had been withdrawn successfully across Johore Strait.

He refused to give an estimate of the size of the British garrison now concentrated for a last ditch fight on Singapore Island.

Cutting of the Johore strait causeway is tantamount to complete destruction of the sixty-foot roadway so far as its use by the Japanese is concerned, he said.

It was pointed out that rifles and trench mortars as well as heavier guns of all calibers could be employed in the fighting across the strait, ranging from a half mile to a mile in width.

## The Sultan Of Johore Won't Leave His Home As British Withdraw

By C. YATES DANIEL

Associated Press Correspondent

Singapore, Sunday, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—Sultan Ibrahim of Johore said today he would stay with his people "no matter what happens to me or may be said against me by critics far away from this troubled land."

When I called to say good-by as the vanguard of the approaching Japanese army neared the outskirts of Johore Bahru, we talked in the drawing room of his palace where I so often enjoyed his hospitality.

Just before I arrived Japanese bombs blasted a crater in the roadway and downed telephone and electric light wires. Near by anti-aircraft guns

shook the palace when Japanese planes came over again during lunch, but the Sultan paid scant notice.

He told me his British advisers and officers had left, but that all his Malay Ministers were staying with him.

"I told my Indian policemen they could leave, but they declined," he said. "My Sikh watchmen came to attention and said: 'Selamat Johore' (long live Johore)."

### Piped Into Singapore

[By the Associated Press]

Singapore, Jan. 31—A bagpipe corps piped Argyll Sutherlanders across the causeway leading from the Malayan mainland to this island fortress last night—a stirring honor to these Scottish Highlanders who were the first Britons in action along the Thai border and the last to leave Malaya.

Not a shot was fired, not a bomb dropped as these fighting men marched with heads high across the 1,153-yard-long granite and concrete roadway in brilliant moonlight.

## SINGAPORE CONVOY SAVED BY A STORM

### Jap Bombs Were Falling in Nature's Blackout.

London, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—A report received by the army said today that a heavy rainstorm recently saved a large Allied convoy which since has arrived at Singapore carrying planes, troops and materials.

"Sixty Japanese planes," the report said, "appeared menacingly and it looked as if just as they were ready to swoop down the heaviest rainstorm in weeks broke and the ships were blotted out."

### Planes Had Started Bombing.

San Francisco, Jan. 31 (A. P.).

—A tropical rainstorm saved a large convoy from suffering a heavy Japanese aerial attack, Australian Army authorities reported today in a broadcast picked up by the CBS listening station here.

"The convoy was carrying troops, planes and war supplies to Singapore," the broadcast said, without mentioning the time of the incident. "Sixty enemy planes were circling about the convoy and were dropping their bombs when the storm broke and completely blotted out the ships."

### Australian Bomb Hits Ship.

The British radio reported today that Australian planes made a fourth attack on Rabaul, and bombed Japanese ships in the harbor.

The broadcast, picked up by CBS, added: "They scored at least one hit and all of them came back safely."

## ENEMY CAPTURES MALAY RESERVOIR

### Report Six Vessels Sunk Off Coast of Sumatra by Japanese Bombers.

Tokyo, (from Japanese Broadcasts), Jan. 31.—(A. P.).—A Domei dispatch from the Malayan front today said that Japanese forces moving down upon Johore Strait had seized control of a water reservoir serving the island of Singapore from the peninsula mainland.

(There are two other reservoirs for Singapore on the island itself.) The mainland reservoir lies about 12 miles northeast of Pontian Kechil.

No resistance was encountered by the Japanese as the British Imperials moved back toward Johore Bahru facing Singapore island, the Domei correspondent reported. (The British have withdrawn completely from the Malayan mainland.)

### Report Six Ships Sunk

Japanese Imperial headquarters also announced six enemy transports were sunk and five others were set on fire or heavily damaged Tuesday and Wednesday during a Japanese

air attack on the Port of Padang, on the west coast of Sumatra.

The Japanese report said one 10,000-ton ship and three 6000-ton vessels were set on fire, one 2000-ton vessel was heavily damaged and two 4000-ton ships and four other small vessels were sunk.

In air raids on Singapore Tuesday, Japanese naval bombs were said to have destroyed five British planes on the ground and heavily damaged one enemy vessel in port.

### Blast Air Installations

The Japanese further said air installations were subjected to a destructive assault.

Waves of Japanese naval bombers raided Singapore Thursday, the report declared, destroying military objectives, hangars, and railway track at seven places and causing fires. Two planes were reported shot down in an air battle.

Following a successful landing at Pemangkat, on the west coast of Dutch Borneo, last Tuesday, the Japanese army, closely cooperating with naval units, completely occupied Sambas, 30 miles northeast, on the same day, the Japanese announced.

(Pemangkat is about 85 miles north of Pontianak, chief city of the Borneo west coast. The Dutch announced the Japanese landing on Thursday.)

## SINGAPORE'S CHIEF ROSE FROM RANKS

### Gen. Percival Has Served in Malaya Before.

By Associated Press.

Lieut.-Gen. Arthur Ernest Percival, defender of Singapore, gave up his job as a city clerk at the age of 27 years to become a private in the British Army.

He won swift promotion and during the first world war, while still under 30, commanded a battalion in active service.

When the war began in 1939, Gen. Percival was a brigadier on the General Staff at Aldershot. He had served previously in Malaya as a staff officer from 1936 to 1938 and was put in command in Malaya again last April.

In November, shortly before the Japanese attacked, he directed

maneuvers based on the supposition that the Japanese were attacking Singapore by air.

Lieut.-Gen. Percival was born in Aspenden, Hertfordshire, England, December 26, 1887.

During the first world war he won the French Croix de Guerre and the British Distinguished Service Order. He was decorated with the Order of the British Empire in 1921 and later was awarded the Military Cross.

## Japs Will Discover Singapore Is Stiffer Task Than Hong Kong

### Malay City Bristles With Armaments, Has Plenty of Food and Water

By the Associated Press

Japanese invasion hordes will find the citadel of Singapore a vastly tougher nut to crack than the British crown colony of Hong Kong, which fell on Christmas Day after a siege of less than three weeks.

Both are island naval fortresses lying about a mile from the mainland, but their similarity ends there.

Singapore bristles with armaments costing \$400,000,000. Hong Kong's defenses cost only a tenth as much.

While Hong Kong was defended by a relatively small garrison of perhaps 16,000 British, Canadian and Indian troops, Singapore is guarded by a vastly larger force. The size of the Singapore garrison, reinforced by troops which fell back from the Malay peninsula, is a military secret.

Japanese communication lines to Singapore are nearly twice as long as the 1,585-mile route from Tokyo to Hong Kong. Singapore lies 1,440 miles south of Hong Kong, and the Japanese flanks are exposed.

Hong Kong virtually was surrounded by hostile Japanese after their treacherous attack December 7. Canton, the large Chinese metropolis nearby, was taken by the Japanese early in their China war and served as an effective base for the assault by at least 50,000 invading troops.

### Can Be Reinforced

But Singapore is near the Allied Dutch East Indies, near Australia and India and can be reinforced, whereas, no help could be dispatched to Hong Kong. Allied sea

power may be nearby.

Failure of Hong Kong's water supply brought its surrender. Vast reservoirs can provide Singapore's 700,000 residents with water for an indefinite period.

Air support was virtually nil at Hong Kong, because airdromes were quickly overrun. Singapore island has at least four main air fields and numerous auxiliary landing grounds, and air support is possible from the nearby Dutch island of

one of the strongest ramparts in the world. At Changi, guarding the east entrance to the strait of Johore separating Singapore from Malaya, the great shore batteries have a range of 20 miles.

Changi is a garrison town complete with infantry, engineer and artillery barracks. Farther west on the strait is the naval base. A bridge over the narrow Seletar river connects the naval base with the huge RAF Airfield, one of four important air bases on the island. All the defense establishments are connected by splendid roads.

## SINGAPORE SET FOR LONG SIEGE

### Reinforced Land and Air Power Ready in Stronghold. Supply Route Open

The hour of test of one of the mightiest strongholds in the world struck today with the start of the Battle of Singapore, marshy little tree-covered island at the southern tip of Malaya

### Sumatra.

Nearly twice as many people were packed into Hong Kong's 32 square miles as are today in Singapore's 220 square miles, which means the food problem during the siege will be less acute.

### Munitions Poured In

Hong Kong, like Singapore, is separated from the mainland by a mile of water. Both bastions were built primarily as naval bases with the big guns pointed toward the sea.

But, Britain has been pouring munitions and men onto Singapore island for more than a year, and it is liberally studded with pill boxes, anti-aircraft batteries and field fortifications.

Singapore's geographical position almost astride the Equator gives it command of the exotic southern seas and its clustered defenses guard the gateway to the Indian ocean and the approaches to India and Australia.

The surface of Singapore island is undulating and broken by low hills, the highest of which is 500 feet. Crystalline rocks, shale and

sandstone form the core of the island.

### One of Strongest Ramparts

Coral reefs fringe the southwest shores. The soil is chiefly red clay and is not exceptionally fertile.

Singapore is hot and humid and the luxurious foliage of the forest areas make a brilliant contrast with rich red cliffs of the hills. It rains an average of 173 days a year, and nearly 100 inches fall every 12 months.

Vast military, naval and air defenses have made Singapore island

where some \$400,000,000 has gone to create a southeast Asian Gibraltar.

Manning its hidden guns and massed at its beachheads is a grim defense force of undisclosed size—English infantry, Scottish Highlanders, Australians, Sikhs, Gurkhas, Malayan militia and Moslem riflemen, toughened in the eight-week delaying fight in the jungles of Malaya.

Surging into the assault are the campaign-hardened little warriors of the Rising Sun who won Malaya and thus opened a land route for virtually unimpeded reinforcements and air support from nearby bases.

### WATER BARRIER AIDS.

The chief advantages for the defenders are their consolidated position, the mighty armament of the island, and the mile-wide water barrier of the Strait of Johore, mined and swept by the guns of camouflaged artillery batteries and concrete machine-gun pillboxes.

The greatest potential dangers to the defense are Japan's superiority in man power and probably in air strength, the weakness of the defense system to landward attack from the north, and the problem of food supply on an island never able to provide enough for its normal population of 727,000.

For eight weeks the British have had some opportunity to revise the defense system, laid out originally with the idea of standing off attack by sea. Guns have been moved, new lines of pillboxes placed, and a zone of action

cleared a mile deep along the whole northern coast where once the \$150,000,000 naval base and dockyards were deemed secure.

#### MORE PLANES ARRIVE

Presumably, too, hidden hangars have been built and little air bases prepared in the rubber-plantation country as auxiliaries to the principal air fields, already the targets of repeated air raids.

On guard and on attack are newly-arrived British Hurricane fighters bolstering the previous strength of Blenheims, Australian Wirraways and American-made Hudson bombers and Brewster Buffalos.

Inland, fast patrols and mobile artillery units have been organized to meet parachutist landings if the Japanese find themselves unable to cross the Strait of Johore and try aerial invasion of the 27-mile long, 14-mile wide island.

#### SUPPLIES BURIED

In the hilly central section of the island huge stores of munitions and fuel have been reported laid in deep underground.

Water from a vast catchment area in the low hills flows into two large, closely-guarded reservoirs presumed ample for the needs of the island's residents, the refugees from Malaya and the defense forces.

Attacked from the north, however, the island's lanes of supply have not been cut. It is across the narrow Strait of Malacca from Dutch Sumatra and only 520 miles by sea from Batavia.

## JAPS COVETOUS OF RICH INDIA

FEB 1 - 1942

### Land Is Fabulously Wealthy Prize for Invader.

By Wide World.

The Japanese, thrusting into Burma from their Thailand base, at last have struck the land route for their long-planned and cherished attack on fabulous India, "precious jewel in the British crown" that has lured invaders from Alexander's time.

Since the days of their first world war the Mikado's men have regarded India as the ultimate goal in their conquest of the western Pacific. Now the official Tokio radio states the "indispensable strategy" of an assault on this vast, complex home of 352,000,000 persons.

It seems almost inconceivable that the Japanese, already over-matched in man power and resources and still gagging from their effort to swallow another such enormous country—China—should want any part of India, with her fierce fighters and an internal confusion that for centuries has baffled the British.

#### Grand Prize of the War.

Yet there is an answer. The mineral and other wealth of India is so great that the value of all the other lands thus far vanquished by the Axis Powers pales by comparison. India is the grand prize in this war.

Her 1,808,679 square miles (about equal to the area of Europe without Russia) contain the greatest resources of high-grade iron ore in the world, a treasure calculated to make the steel-hungry Japanese take a desperate fling.

In India the invader would find a third of the world's cattle population, besides nearly 50,000,000 sheep and goats. Annually the country tans 20,000,000 cattle hides.

Coal is to be found almost everywhere in India, the biggest and finest field being located at Chota Nagpur, adjoining Bengal. Rice, the country's staple food, is grown in overwhelming quantities;

tea is one of its biggest exports.

In fact, about the only thing of importance missing from Britain's great Oriental treasure house is oil, and the Japanese in conquering Burma would have gone a little way toward satisfying their needs in that respect. Burma also is loaded with lead, tin and tungsten.

Thus the Japs in pushing westward toward Mandalay, Calcutta and Bombay are gambling for even greater stakes than in their preliminary assaults on Malay, the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies.

Possession of the vast country would give the invader not only a storehouse of essential raw materials but a tremendous war manufacturing plant as well, for Indian industry has been stepped up greatly since the present conflict began. Fighting equipment from her plants has gone in an ever-growing stream to England and to other fronts.

#### Second Only to England.

Thoroughly appreciating India's importance to the conduct of the war, as well as the tempting bait she is to the Axis Powers, the British have made mighty efforts to protect their prize possession. They have made this their second biggest objective, with only defense of England itself coming before.

The Indian army was being increased and equipped with the greatest possible speed. From about 250,000 men at the start of the war it had grown to more than 1,000,000 at the end of 1941, exclusive of those fighting abroad. Until his recent appointment as commander in chief of the United Nations forces in the southwestern Pacific war zone, Gen. Wavell worked his head off to prepare India's defenders for the blow now approaching through Burma.

This army of Gurkhas, Pathans, Rajputs and bearded Sikhs will be something for the Japanese to crack. It is a tough, disciplined and well equipped force, its valor proved in battle in both wars, from France to the north-west frontier.

But this is the bright side of the picture. On the other side is the fact that India's millions still are a bewilderingly divided people, restless under British rule and determined upon the independence which Britain steadfastly refuses to grant.

#### Sighted Jap Convoy

Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Australian reconnaissance planes have sighted a Japanese convoy north of Amboina Island in the Netherlands East Indies, Air Minister Arthur S. Drakeford said here.

Australian bombers, meanwhile, made their fourth attack on Rabaul, capital of New Britain, since the Japanese landed there, Mr. Drakeford said.

"They bombed enemy vessels in the harbor, scoring at least one hit," he declared. "All our aircraft returned safely."

## Burma

FEB 1 - 1942  
[By the Associated Press]

Rangoon, Burma, Jan. 31.—Evacuation of Moulmein was announced officially today by the British, who said, "Our troops have withdrawn over the Salween river after removing all stores and equipment."

The announcement declared that heavy casualties had been inflicted on the Japanese by defense forces, which beat off attack after attack until dawn today.

The Salween flows from the north and empties into the Gulf of Martaban at Moulmein, one hundred miles east across the gulf from Rangoon.

City Deserted, Say Japs  
(The Salween had been mentioned as a possible first-defense line for the British stand in Burma.)

(Japanese accounts of the attack on Moulmein said the city had been left virtually deserted, its approaches heavily mined.)

(A Domei broadcast from Tokyo indicated that the principal attack on the city came from the southeast, where Japanese troops reportedly crossed the Ataran river in small boats. The Ataran, flowing from the southeast, joins the Salween river at the eastern outskirts of Moulmein.)

In Jap Artillery Range  
The enemy was reported earlier within easy artillery range of Moulmein outposts, and the situation then was termed "fluid."

A joint army and air force communiqué said Moulmein was under heavy land and air attack throughout yesterday, with British defense forces counter-attacking in an effort to stay the Japanese rush.

Heavy Japanese aerial action was said to have been directed against Martaban, just across the Salween from Moulmein.

Moulmein itself was bombed, and

Rangoon had two alarms, although no planes were seen over the city. Since Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, supreme United Nations commander, visited Burma, the British defenses have stiffened and demanded a price for every foot of ground relinquished.

Toungoo, midway between Rangoon and Mandalay, where the highway is only about seventy-five miles from Japanese-held territory.

In this section the country is better suited to mechanized warfare. A Japanese thrust north from Moulmein

## British Forced To Give Up Burmese Port Of Moulmein

### Japs Take Picturesque Teak And Rice-Center As Defenders Fall Back To Salween River

By DANIEL

[By the Associated Press]

Rangoon, Jan. 31.—The picturesque Burmese teak and rice port of Moulmein fell to the Japanese shortly after dawn today, and British defense forces which had held out against attack after attack dropped back to the west bank of the Salween river.

There apparently they manned the first main defense line of Burma, blocking the course of the Japanese-Thai drive toward Rangoon, port for the road to Mandalay and the back door to China.

#### A Tougher Line

Military observers predicted that the invaders would find the north-south Salween river line and the defenses beyond it considerably tougher to crack than anything they encountered in the seventy-mile push from the Thai frontier across the Dawna range to Moulmein.

The Salween empties into the Gulf of Martaban at Moulmein just one hundred miles across the gulf from Rangoon. The land route to Rangoon from Moulmein, however, is at least 150 miles by road twisting north around the head of the gulf.

The official announcement of the withdrawal across the Salween from Moulmein said rear-guard action held off the Japanese until all stores and equipment were removed.

The Japanese were said to have suffered heavy casualties in their assaults.

#### Burma Road Status

Most observers here expressed the view that the main threat to the Burma road still was in a possible Japanese attack from the Thai border somewhere in the region 100 to 150 miles north of Moulmein.

A thrust there would be aimed at cutting the road in the vicinity of

would run into great swampy regions immediately across the Salween.

TOKIO (From Japanese Broadcasts), Jan. 31 (AP).—Domei reported today that Japanese troops driving across Burma toward Moulmein had crossed the Ataran River which flows from the southeast into the Salween River at the outskirts of the city.

The dispatch said approaches to the city had been mined heavily.

## BURMA RAID FOILED

### Allied Planes Ward Japs From Air Over City

The All-India radio reported today that Rangoon, capital of Burma, had an air raid warning this morning for one and one-half hours after a raid-free day and night yesterday.

The radio, heard by CBS, said Allied fighters went up but it was believed that no Japanese raider approached the city.

Sydney, Jan. 31 (P)—Eleven Japanese planes attacked Bulolo and Halamau, on the island of New Guinea, at midday today, War Minister Francis M. Forde announced.

## Japs Invade Another Dutch Island

Sydney, Australia, Jan. 31 (P)—Japanese covered their landings today on the Dutch Island of Amboina with a preliminary air attack, and shelling from three cruisers and six destroyers, Australian War Minister Francis Forde announced today. They landed from four transports, his communique said.

[By the Associated Press]  
Batavia, N. E. I., Jan. 31.—The Japanese have opened a fifth front in the battle of the East Indies with a furious assault from the land and sea on Amboina Island, site of the second most important naval base in this archipelago.

"This morning at 6.20 o'clock enemy ships and aircraft were shelling and bombing the island and the battle was raging everywhere," the Netherlands East Indies high command announced in a communique.

The high command also reported

that a Dutch warship, keeping up the Netherlands schedule of hitting the Japanese fleet and merchant ships at a one-a-day clip, destroyed a Japanese submarine in Indies waters by depth charges.

A transport transferring German internees from the Netherlands Indies to British territory was "subjected to Japanese action which caused a great many victims," it was announced officially.

The transport was said to be the last of a series which was taking Nazi interned persons from these islands in accord with the war prisoners clause of the 1921 Treaty of Geneva forbidding the holding of prisoners in an area of combat.

Those interned were largely Germans who were rounded up by the Dutch here after the Nazi invasion of Holland in May, 1940, and were kept in a camp in south Sumatra.

The Dutch tersely announced that once again they had destroyed vital points in Amboina and vicinity—carrying out on another island the declared policy of putting to the torch or blasting their riches to keep them from falling to the Japanese.

Similar destruction was done to oil and other items when the Japanese invaded the Celebes and Tarakan Island, off northeast Borneo, and even before the Japanese sailed against the important oil port of Balikpapan, on the east coast of Borneo. The Japanese

nese also have invaded the west coast of Borneo, landing troops at Pemangkat.

#### Goal Becomes Clear

The official announcement of the high command revealed that the Dutch had shadowed for some days the Japanese convoy sent against Amboina and that on Thursday it became clear just where the attack would be made.

"The assault began early Friday morning with air attacks," the communique distributed by Aneta, Dutch news service, continued.

"From 7.45 A. M. until 9.45 A. M. bombers, protected by fighters, bombed and machine gunned. The Japanese succeeded in destroying a church and school building and inflicted slight damage to a radio station. No casualties were reported.

"An enemy transport fleet was spotted. At 1 P. M. it was seen from Amboina.

transport transferring German internees from the Indies to British territory was the target of unspecified "Japanese action" which, an official announcement said, killed and wounded a great many of Japan's allies.

A Dutch warship, maintaining the Netherlands' armed forces, scheduled of hitting one enemy ship almost every day, sank a Japanese submarine in Indies waters.

In Java, the United Nation's commander, Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, toured the military bases about which the final defense of the Indies will be centered.

### Japanese Blast Nazis On Dutch Prison Ship

BATAVIA, Jan. 31 (AP).—The Dutch announced officially today that a transport transferring

flashing.

"We didn't want to get bombed," the houseboys explained meekly.

Wardens put a quick stop to the practice.

The island is in the Molucca group which forms a barrier between the Molucca passage from the north and the Banda Sea to the south. On the west is Celebes; on the east, New Guinea. The Australian naval base of port Darwin is 634 miles to the south-east, Java not much farther to the southwest and the island of Timor lies only 350 miles distant.

#### Maneuver For New Thrust

By Thursday it was apparent from reconnaissance that the Japanese suffering from the pounding they received at the hands of Dutch and American planes and warships in their abortive attempt to force the strait of Macassar, direct route to Java, were maneuvering for a thrust down the Moluccan passage.

In the Macassar waters to the west a Japanese armada had been battered and halted with nearly two score warships or transports sunk or damaged and its only achievement an empty invasion of Balikpapan, East Borneo oil port where the Japanese found oil fields and refineries in embers from the torch of the Dutch-scorched earth policy.

The first attack on Amboina began Friday morning with two hours of assault by Japanese bombers and machine-gunning fighters. A church and a school were destroyed and a radio station damaged slightly, but the population escaped casualties.

#### Work Near Completion

Amboina's destruction squads, well informed of what was in store by scouting Dutch and Australian aircraft, sprang quickly to execution of the well-laid demolition plans which have been a part of the grim defense of every important Indies base since the fall of the homeland.

By the time the enemy's transport fleet was spotted off the island the work was well along toward completion.

At 1 P. M. Friday the Japanese warships and invasion liners could be seen from Amboina, the city on the south coast of the island.

#### Begin Attack In Evening

"In the evening, the enemy began the real attack," the Netherlands command, announced. "At several points along the coast cruisers, destroyers and transport ships were lying, while on various places destruction was still burning.

"This morning at 6.20 enemy ships

and aircraft were shelling and bombing the island and the battle was raging everywhere."

This was the fifth enemy invasion front in the Indies, and by far the most strategically important. Other Japanese footholds in the Dutch possessions are at Balikpapan; the oil island of Tarakan, off North Borneo; the Minahassa peninsula of North Celebes and Pemangkat, on Dutch West Borneo. The enemy also occupies Sarawak, British Northwest Borneo.

#### Report New Air Raids

Today there were reports of new Japanese air raids from Sumatra to Celebes: one of them on the Borneo airdrome at Banjarmasin, 300 miles northeast of Soerabaja, Java, the Indies' principal naval base. Moreover, a

## Philippines

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 31—Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today his American-Filipino troops on the Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines had frustrated determined enemy attempts at infiltration through the lines in the past twenty-four hours.

The War Department said in a morning communique that some Japanese prisoners were taken.

Fighting on the peninsula, where fresh enemy troops have been arriving amid apparent Japanese preparations for resumption of a large-scale offensive, was said in the communique to have been only sporadic in nature. Virtually no hostile air activity was noted.

#### Fighting Was Sporadic

The communique, No. 86 of the war, based on reports received up to 9.30 A. M., said:

"1. Philippine theater:

"There was sporadic fighting on the Bataan Peninsula during the past twenty-four hours. Determined enemy attempts at infiltration through our lines were frustrated. Some Japanese prisoners were taken.

"Practically no hostile air activity was noted.

"2. There is nothing to report from other areas."

#### Jap Demands Ignored

Ignoring a demand for surrender, the general held his American and Filipino troops alert for a great new Japanese offensive. He gave no indication of where he expected the full weight of the attack, but his statement yesterday that it was coming paralleled the predictions he had made on the eve of other major Bataan engagements.

The temper of his warriors as the zero hour approached was shown in a communique issued late yesterday.

#### Continuing Resistance

It told how "General MacArthur and his troops paid no attention" to demands for surrender in a Japanese Air Force leaflet raid of January 10

and how a new Japanese appeal yesterday, directed at Filipino troops, "occasioned much mirth among the Filipino soldiers, who are continuing their resistance with loyalty, courage and resolution."

Along with MacArthur's staunch defense came an improved Allied naval position in the Pacific, indicated in a decision of marine underwriters to cut cargo war risk insurance rates on shipments from the United States to southern Australian ports from seven and a half per cent. to six per cent., effective today.

#### Cargo Risk Rates Cut

Pacific Coast cargo war risk rates were cut from three fourths of one per cent. to one half of one per cent. for the area from Puget Sound to the Panama Canal, from three quarters of one per cent. to one fourth of one per cent. from Puget Sound to Cape Spencer, Alaska, and from one and a half per cent. to one half per cent. between Cape Spencer and Seward.

In the Atlantic the navy announced the torpedoing and abandonment of the 6,836-ton tanker Rochester in the fifteenth submarine attack off the American and Canadian coasts in three weeks. Only one of the fifteen vessels reported attacked has survived to make port—the tanker Malay. A sixteenth vessel, the Pan Maine, sighted a submarine but was not attacked and reached port with her crew of thirty-eight safe.

#### MacArthur Defense Varied

In the Bataan Peninsula fighting MacArthur has varied his defense tactics to meet each different Japanese blow.

In some instances he has broken the enemy spearhead with concentrated artillery fire. At other times he has counter-attacked directly as soon as the fighting lulled. Again, he has hurled his scant forces at one end of the line in surprise thrusts to relieve pressure on the other.

After a strong Japanese push on January 5 which they repulsed with 700 Japanese killed, the American and Filipino troops felt the shock of the first major attack on January 11, when the Japanese struck the right flank with tremendous force.

#### Tank Columns Shattered

Although thrown back with heavy losses during the first day of this battle, the invaders came on again only to see their tanks and armored columns shattered by MacArthur's big guns in a 24-hour artillery engagement January 14.

The second heavy assault opened

against the right flank January 17, but faded out in two days fighting. The third large-scale attack was against the center, where the Japanese struck in force on January 20 only to be thrown back by a counter-attack the next day.

#### Set For New Attack

Without giving the defenders a breathing spell, the Japanese launched a fourth big attack on January 22, gradually concentrating on the left. MacArthur relieved this pressure by a counter-attack on the right which stabilized the front on January 25.

Thursday the Japanese sent their infantry in headlong assaults on the right and left flanks, but MacArthur broke up this fifth assault with artillery and grimly prepared for the next one.

## MACARTHUR FORCES TAKE PRISONERS

### General's Report May Serve To Ease Treatment Of Captured Americans

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 31 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today that in addition to holding off the Japanese, his forces have been taking some prisoners.

After a forty-eight-hour lull, during which the enemy made ready for another large scale assault, there has been "sporadic fighting," he advised the War Department.

Determined efforts to infiltrate the Bataan peninsula defense line were rebuffed, and in the course of these actions the prisoners were taken. As for a number of days past, there was virtually no enemy activity in the air, he said.

#### Might Ease Treatment—

It was MacArthur's first report of

prisoners captured, and some thought the effect might be to restrain the Japanese from such brutal treatment of American prisoners as the general complained of a week ago.

On January 23, he informed the War Department of "several instances" of Japanese violation of the international convention relating to captured prisoners of war. Japan had announced her intention to abide by that agreement.

MacArthur said that on January 12, the body of a Filipino scout, Fernando Tan, had been found face down in a stream. His hands had been bound behind his back and he had been bayoneted several times, and he had obviously been "thrown into the stream to die."

#### To Maintain Standards

In reporting the mistreatment of Private Tan, the Department said:

"However foully the enemy may act, the general states that he will abide by decent concepts of humanity and civilization."

The text of today's communique follows:

"There was sporadic fighting on the Bataan peninsula during the last twenty-four hours. Determined enemy attempts at infiltration through our lines were frustrated. Some Japanese prisoners were taken.

"Practically no hostile air activity was noted."

### Japanese Admit Failure to Advance

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts Jan. 31 (AP).—Dispatches from Tokio said today that the Japanese assault forces in the Bataan peninsula are being held back by Gen. MacArthur's troops manning strong positions in the mountains.

These dispatches said the Japanese were unable to bring heavy artillery or motorized units into action in this terrain, but were making headway in night attacks.

The Japanese claimed they had won the whole northern half of the peninsula.

#### Understatement

With General MacArthur on Bataan Peninsula, Luzon, Jan. 27 (Delayed) (AP)—One of the masterpieces of official understatement comes from a Bataan province official in the thick of a full-fledged war.

Starting his annual report, he wrote: "There is a little trouble in Bataan... which has caused some difficulty in the collection of taxes."

## Land, Sea And Air Attack Opens On Dutch Indies Base

Japanese, ~~Started In~~ 1942 Macassar Strait, Turn On Amboina, Bar To Molucca Passage

[By the Ass

Batavia, N. E. I., Jan. 31—A furious battle on land, sea and in the air flamed today between the Dutch defenders of Amboina, the East Indies' second naval base, and a strong Japanese invasion force which struck with great strength into the strategic bastion on the Archipelago's eastern flank.

While a fleet of transports edged close to shore, Japanese cruisers and destroyers poured shells into the island; bombers and fighters pounded Amboina port itself in furious force and, a communique said, "the battle was raging everywhere."

#### Race To Destroy Facilities

Ashore the Dutch were engaged in a race with time to lay waste the facilities which—in the hands of the enemy—could menace the main Indies-Australian communications of the United Nations and facilitate invasion of Java and North Australia.

Flames from demolitions on the island licked at the sky and it was announced officially that "all preparatory destruction of vital points in Amboina and vicinity was ordered and immediately carried out."

German internees from the Dutch East Indies to British territory was "subjected to Japanese action which caused a great many victims."

The transport was said to be the last of a series which was taking interned Nazis from these islands, in accord with the war prisoners clause of the 1921 Treaty of Geneva forbidding the holding of prisoners in an area of combat. The entire archipelago has been declared a zone of hostilities.

#### Those Wily Japs

Batavia, N. E. I., Jan. 31 (AP)—A wily Japanese ruse to get flashlight signals for their bombs during air-raid blackouts has been thwarted here.

Vigilant Dutch ARP wardens gave this explanation of the trickery:

When the Japanese evacuated the Indies shortly before the war broke out, they told native houseboy servants who remained that if they flashed lights skyward in air raids, their towns and villages would escape bombing.

During trial blackouts, lights began

# Japs Carry Supplies To Last 2.4 Weeks

FEB 1 - 1942

[By the Asso] With General MacArthur on Bataan Peninsula, Luzon, January 27 (Delayed)—Equipment taken from captured Japanese snipers has proved surprisingly complete, enabling each man to fight independently for two weeks to a month behind enemy lines if he can get a minimum of food and water from the countryside.

Equipment of this type apparently has made Japanese infiltration tactics possible in Malaya as well as here.

## Camouflage Assured

A sniper sent on such a mission carries:

- A gas mask.
- A green combination mosquito-net-camouflage hood covering his helmet, head and shoulders.
- A green, corded net to camouflage the rest of his body.
- A black wire eyescreen to protect him from sun glare.
- A coil of rope for miscellaneous uses, including climbing trees and tying himself to trunks and branches to prevent the rifle's recoil from dislodging him.
- A five-inch-long sack of rice.
- A small bag of hardtack.
- A half pound of hard candy.
- A package of concentrated food.
- A can of field rations.

- A small can of coffee.
- Vitamin pills.
- A can of chlorine to purify water.
- A mess kit.
- A canteen.
- An antidote for mustard gas.
- Quinine.
- Stomach pills.
- Gauze pads.
- Roll and triangular bandages.
- Spare socks.
- Gloves.
- A toothbrush.
- A flashlight.

The flashlights has rotating vari-colored lenses, one color apparently intended as a sign of recognition, a visual password.

## Cold-Weather Lenses

A half dozen spare lenses for the eyeholes of the gas mask include some usable in sub-zero weather, possibly indicating that the troops either served previously in Manchoukuo or North China or that the equipment originally

was intended for those northern fronts. The medical supplies are packed in a nest of wicker baskets and in the gas mask.

Despite the number of articles, the packs are far from bulky. Most of the equipment is not very substantial, testifying to Japan's lack of material.

# Jap Cavalry Estimated At About 61 Regiments

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 31—An estimate that the Japanese army is making use of possibly sixty-one regiments of cavalry comprising altogether 33,000 or more riding and pack horses came today from the *Cavalry Journal*.

Some Japanese cavalry units were landed in the Philippines in late December at the start of the invasion, Gen. Douglas MacArthur has reported. They have not figured, however, in official reports of the fighting at close quarters on the rugged Bataan peninsula, although the terrain, forbidding to tanks, was viewed as well suited to horse transport.

## Credited Against Japs

By American military standards Japanese cavalry is poorly armed, lacking the armored scout cars and other auxiliary mechanized equipment which makes the existing two United States army cavalry divisions and other mounted units hard-hitting as well as fast-moving instruments of warfare. The Japanese horsemen are credited nevertheless with a record of military usefulness against the Chinese.

Japanese cavalrymen still rely on the saber, every officer and man being equipped with a weapon three feet long. American cavalry discarded the saber after the first World War, except for riot duty. Every trooper and officer of American cavalry units is armed instead with either a pistol or carbine—the latter a short barrel rifle.

## Jap Horses Smaller

Japanese horses, officials said, are smaller on the average than those in the United States but have some

thoroughbred blood.

"In general, the Japanese doctrine with reference to the use of cavalry is very much like our own," said the *Journal*. "The following excerpt however, from one of their regulations may be of interest: 'Modern cavalry not only can defend itself successfully from motorized-mechanized units of the enemy, but it can crush them.'"

The most recent confirmed information is that the Japanese have twenty-five cavalry regiments, including eight of non-divisional cavalry organized into brigades, and seventeen regiments of divisional cavalry.

## Independent Use Foreseen

"Reliable but unconfirmed information, however, indicates that Japan now has approximately sixty-one infantry divisions and that the divisional cavalry has correspondingly been increased to sixty-one divisional cavalry regiments," the *Journal* said.

"Moreover, recent Russian translations state that the Japanese expect to build up large forces of cavalry, heavily reinforced, to be used as independent cavalry."

# Diary of MacArthur's Stand

## Day-to-day Account of Heroic United States-Filipino Battle Against Japanese.

Washington, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—The diary to date, from official War Department reports, of Gen. MacArthur's resistance in the siege of Batan Peninsula:

January 3—American and Filipino troops consolidate in new positions after a regrouping which thwarted Japanese attempts to divide north and south forces; sixty Japanese planes bombard Corregidor for five hours; three Japanese planes shot down.

January 4—Corregidor attacked again by fifty-two bombers; four Japanese planes shot down, four others hit.

January 5—Defenders repulse

strong Japanese attack, killing 700 Japanese; fifty Japanese planes bomb Corregidor for four hours; at least seven hit by United States anti-aircraft fire.

January 6—Forty-five bombers attack Corregidor; several hit by anti-aircraft fire.

January 7—Heavy fighting with Japanese increasing pressure at all points; Japanese planes bomb, machine-gun front lines continuously but defenders hold fast.

## Move Up Re-enforcements.

January 8—Japanese move up re-enforcements for large scale attack; air activity confined to reconnaissance.

January 9—Lull in fighting as Japanese continue assault preparations.

January 10—Intensive patrolling and artillery duels along whole front.

January 11—Heavily re-enforced Japanese troops attack right flank with tremendous force; American and Filipino troops hurl back attackers, inflicting heavy losses. Corregidor bombed again.

January 12—Heavy artillery battle along whole front; ground activity increasing; widespread Japanese air attacks.

January 13—Gen. MacArthur's artillery shatters Japanese tank

maintain pressure, attempting general infiltration.

January 16—Japanese fighters and dive bombers maintain incessant attack on defenders' front lines and artillery positions; specially trained Japanese shock troops try infiltration at scattered points.

January 17—Japanese open heavy attack against defenders' right flank; airplanes, artillery supports the attack, but greatly outnumbered United States-Filipino forces resist stubbornly.

## More Jap Planes Felled.

January 18—Repeated Japanese thrusts successfully parried; Japanese pressure definitely lessens; four Japanese planes shot down by ground fire.

January 19—Desultory ground activity.

January 20—Supported by aircraft, Japanese renew ground attack, concentrating on center of line, three Japanese planes shot down.

January 21—United States-Filipino troops drive back Japanese by savage counter-attack, inflicting heavy losses and re-establishing original positions at center of line.

January 22—Japanese renew attacks with heavy fighting on left and center; Japanese land re-enforcements in Lingayen Gulf and Subic Bay.

January 23—Strongly re-enforced Japanese assault troops maintain heavy attacks, apparently attempting to crush defenders by numerical superiority regardless of casualties. Defenders repulse all attacks.

## Enemy Uses Warships.

January 24—Supported by fire of warships, Japanese troops continue heavy attacks on left flank, taking a number of positions on west Batan coast. Fierce United States-Filipino counter-attacks regain several points, but Japanese hold others. Heavy losses on both sides. Japanese continue to land re-enforcements.

January 25—Massive Japanese assaults force defenders to give ground on beaches and in mountain passes, but sudden, powerful counter-attack by Gen. MacArthur routs Japanese on right. American, Filipino troops charge Japanese after pounding lines with heavy guns. Hundreds of Japanese dead left on battlefield.

January 26—Fighting dwindles to unimportant skirmishes.

January 27—No ground fighting; two American P-40's shoot down two Japanese dive bombers, disable a third.

January 28—No ground fighting; small new Japanese landings in Subic Bay area.

January 29—United States-Filipino artillery breaks up headlong enemy infantry assaults on right and left flanks. Japanese losses heavy.

January 30—Light ground encounters. Arrival of fresh Japanese troops and movements behind lines indicate preparations for resumption of large scale offensive.

# AMERICAN URGED FOR PACIFIC CHIEF

New Zealand's Minister Terms U. S. Dominating Influence In Area

Predicts 'Tough Year' But Expresses Confidence Of Victory

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 31—Walter Nash, New Zealand's first Minister to Washington, said today that "the United States is the dominating influence in the Pacific" and advocated that an American be made commander-in-chief of all fighting forces of the United Nations in the Pacific.

Predicting a "tough twelve months" ahead, the New Zealand envoy asserted at a press conference that the United Nations would have to coordinate all their strength to smash the Japanese. He expressed the opinion that establishment of a Pacific war council, with headquarters in Washington, and a unified operations command would be the best means by which to achieve the required coordination.

British Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's command is limited to the Southwest Pacific.

## For Political Problems

The war council, Nash explained, would handle the political problems and questions involved and leave the

actual fighting in all theaters of war to the high command.

"New Zealand (which is 5,700 nautical miles from Japan) is not worried about an invasion," Nash asserted, "but we realize we are in danger of invasion and are taking every possible step to meet that threat. We're on the job."

He said New Zealand felt she had sent an undue proportion of her fighting men overseas, but had more men in training and had not asked for manpower from other nations.

## "Good Response" To Pleas

The United States and Great Britain, he added, had made a "good response" to requests for war weapons and supplies.

The New Zealand Minister asked his views on creation of a British Empire war council, said great difficulties would be involved since the Prime Ministers of the commonwealths could not spend as much time as would be required in London.

# CHINESE IN BATTLE FOR CANTON PORT

Fighting Reported Also in Kiangsi Province.

Chungking, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Chinese forces pressing an offensive in south Kwangtung province are engaged in a bitter battle with Japanese troops for possession of the vital port of Waichow on the East River, east of Canton, a Chinese communique said today.

Farther north in Kiangsi province, Chinese positions southwest of Nanchang have been heavily attacked by large Japanese forces, the bulletin declared. Fighting was said to be surging around a half-dozen towns in this area, but the Chinese were reported holding their ground.

In eastern Hupeh province, prowling Chinese motorized columns were reported to have blown up sections of railway twenty-five miles north of Hankow and intercepted a Japanese supply column.

## CHINESE ROUT JAPS IN CANTON SECTOR

Report For In Full Retreat  
After Suffering Defeat  
At Waichow

[By the Associated Press]  
Chungking, Jan. 31—Japanese troops are in full retreat toward Canton tonight after being defeated in a five-day battle with Chinese forces east of the city, an official Chinese communique said.

"The Chinese army is in close pursuit of the retreating Japanese," the official announcement added.

The Japanese were declared to have been put to disordered flight after suffering a smashing defeat in the Waichow area, east of Canton.

60 Miles From Hongkong  
Canton, South China's greatest metropolis, is some sixty miles north of the Japanese-occupied British crown colony of Hongkong and has been in Japanese hands since 1938.

Waichow itself is an important port on the east river and could be of vast advantage to the Chinese in their drive to liberate Canton and possibly Hongkong itself.

Holding Lines In North  
To the north in Kiangsi province the Japanese were assaulting Chinese positions southwest of Nanchang, the provincial capital, but Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces were reported holding everywhere.

In the fighting around Waichow, which is forty miles northeast of Hongkong, the collapse of Japanese resistance was said to have started with the Chinese recapture of the near-by town of Pokao.

## Over 300 Trucks Burma Road Daily

NEW YORK (P)—A Chinese observer in Kunming, first important Chinese point on the Burma road, broadcast yesterday that at least 3,000 trucks use the road and 300 to 500 trucks unload at Kunming daily.

The broadcast, heard by NBC, said an estimated 30,000 tons can be carried on the road monthly.

Transportation and administrative difficulties on this major Chinese link for United States supplies were recently studied by United States experts. American Army officers have joined a new Chinese transportation control in speeding up traffic.

## \$34,282,700 in Gifts For Jap War Effort

TOYKO (From Japanese Broadcasts) (P)—More than 189,000,000 yen (nominally \$34,282,700) has been voluntarily donated to the War Ministry for the Japanese military effort since the war with China began, Lieut. Gen. Hyotaro Kimura, vice war minister, said yesterday.

Testifying before a Diet committee, he said that over 36,700,000 yen (\$8,598,810) has poured into Army

## CALLS MISSION ANYTHING TO DEFEAT AXIS

Says Studies Covered Military, Diplomatic And Economic Issues

Watched Air Battles In Libya And Was Bombed "A Little Bit"

[By the Associated Press]  
Valletta, Malta, Jan. 31—Thirteen alerts were sounded on this much-bombed island fortress within twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock tonight. No casualties and only slight damage was reported. Malta, bombed more than any place on earth, has had more than 1,500 alerts since the war started.

[By the Associated Press]  
Washington, Jan. 31—William C. Bullitt, special envoy to the Middle East, made his first report to President Roosevelt today on war needs in the

entire Eastern Mediterranean area. On leaving the White House, Bullitt said the purpose of his mission had been to "do anything that might be of value in defeating the Axis more rapidly."

Headquarters In Plane  
His headquarters most of the time was in a plane, as the President had announced facetiously it would be, but while on the front in Libya he slept in a tent, watched air battles from the ground, and was bombed "a little bit, not much."

He said his studies embraced military, diplomatic, economic and structural (base construction) questions to find out "what makes sense" in the whole complicated picture. He declined to discuss what the military requirements were, explaining "this whole world fight is one fight and where the strength is to be put and not put obviously must be decided by the chiefs of staff and not an underling like myself."

Tribute To Ferry Flyers  
He described American planes and light tanks on the North African battle ground as "excellent" and "the best you can imagine," and also paid high tribute to American ferry pilots, navigators, and mechanics who are flying planes to the area via circuitous routes.

Bullitt would not say whether he intended to make another journey to the Middle East. His job now, he said, was to put down on paper about fifty subjects he surveyed on the mission.

## 2 Trapped Units Elude Rommel

[By the Associated Press]  
Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 31—The British Middle East command said today there was no change to report in the situation around Bengasi, but that two columns of the Seventh Indian Brigade ousted by the Axis detachments of Field Marshal General Erwin Rommel from about that Libyan port had rejoined the main British forces.

"In the Msus area (seventy miles southeast of Bengasi) our mobile columns continued throughout the day to engage the enemy, whose patrols again withdrew on making contact," a communique said.

"Our fighters again carried out protective patrols over our troops,

while others successfully attacked the enemy's lines of supplies."

## Rommel's Counter-Drive In Libya Loses Impetus

Cairo, Jan. 31 (P)—Temporarily at least, Field Marshal Gen. Erwin Rommel's sudden Libyan counter-offensive seemed tonight to have lost impetus after fanning out into a seventy-mile front from the Msus region to recaptured Bengasi.

Reports reaching here indicated that there has been no Axis advance much beyond the twice won and twice lost port, and the British high command said Axis patrols withdrew after contact with British forces near Msus.

Military observers said the British probably did not lose any large quantity of guns and equipment in the withdrawal from Bengasi.

Some sources estimated that the two columns of the Seventh Indian Brigade which won free from the port represented about two thirds of the brigade's full strength. Normally that would be about 1,000 men.

## Axis 'Extends' Pursuit In Libya

[By the Associated Press]  
Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), Jan. 31—The Italian high command announced today that British forces in Libya were continuing to retreat under heavy Axis pressure and declared that the scene of battle was being steadily extended.

"We are maintaining frequent contact with the enemy," said a communique, which also reported that Axis bombers were heavily blasting British troop concentrations and communication lines.

RAF Striking Back  
The Italians acknowledged, however, that the Royal Air Force was striking back sharply at the advancing Axis forces.

"The British Air Force continued to disturb transport on our supply roads," said the war bulletin. It reported that two of the raiders had been shot down by anti-aircraft batteries.

The high command said German air formations were continuing relentlessly their assaults on the British Mediterranean stronghold of Malta, and declared the raiders had caused fires and explosions in the port area.

In the central Mediterranean, the Italians said, one of their convoys beat off an attack by British torpedo-carrying planes, shooting down one

of the attackers into the sea and escaping without damage.

## PRETTY BEER (P) CAIRO'S CITADEL

Cairo, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Barricade fighters were mobilized today for the defense of Cairo.

With Axis forces aimed once again at Egypt, authorities decided that Cairo and other cities should have solid protection against enemy bombs, but the ugly piles of sandbags shielding buildings offended their sensibilities.

Several building owners hit upon the idea of filling the beer cans with concrete to brace the walls. These re-enforcements were springing up throughout the city, with brick facings on the outside.

## DOWNED R.A.F. MEN GET 100 PRISONERS

19 of Sunderland Crew  
Swim to Shore and  
Hike over Desert

By EDWARD KENNEDY  
With the R. A. F. in North Africa —(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Shot down into the Mediterranean, 19 crewmen of an R. A. F. Sunderland flying boat have reached their base with 100 Italian prisoners after swimming to shore through rough seas and hiking across the Libyan desert with the captives.

The British plane was attacked by two German Messerschmitts. One was shot down and the other damaged and driven off, but the Sunderland also was hit, and its starboard engines stopped. The big craft hit the sea hard, bounced forward 50 feet, and finally came to rest four and a half miles off the African shore. One passenger had been killed in the attack and a gunner was wounded critically.

The crippled craft drifted inshore and finally sank. The gunner was placed in a rubber dinghy and the others — 19 men and a dog — swam beside it to shore near Apollonia. There the unarmed Britons encountered an isolated party of 40 or 50 Italian soldiers, who claimed them as prisoners.

The mixed band started along the coast, carrying the gunner on an improvised stretcher.

The next day they met 20 Italian officers. Embittered because, they said, the Germans had made off with their vehicles, these officers proposed that in return for their help they be given favored treatment if they fell into British hands.

After that, it became difficult to distinguish between captors and prisoners.

An Italian major publicly flogged an Italian soldier who had made off with the wounded gunner's flying boots.

Next day the gunner died, and the Italian major conducted a military burial.

Then the major proposed that his party head for Bengasi, leaving the British with rifles to fend for themselves. The R. A. F. leader insisted Bengasi had fallen to the British. The Italians at first were skeptical, but finally were convinced and gave up the idea of trying to regain the Axis lines.

Then the whole group set out eastward toward the British lines. From time to time other straggling Italians joined the party. Eventually the R. A. F. men trudged in with a full hundred prisoners.

Perhaps one of the oddest angles of the adventure was that an R. A. F. sergeant who had a small camera made a photographic record of it—and the Italians were as eager to get into the pictures as were the British.

## IVORY COAST KING JOINS DE GAULLE

Ruler of 200,000 African  
Natives Quits Vichy.

London, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—De Gaulle's headquarters announced a new ally today—Koadio Adiomani, king of 200,000 natives inhabiting the Bondoukou district of the Ivory Coast, part of the Vichy-controlled French West Africa.

An announcement said he had joined Free French forces with thousands of his subjects.

The King and his entourage arrived on British gold coast territory. Adiomani was carrying the French Tricolor. He asked that Gen. Charles de Gaulle's emblem, the cross of Lorraine, be added to the flag.

The British gave the natives a

cordial welcome and the King sent a message to Gen. de Gaulle declaring enmity for Germany and allegiance to the Free French.

## Ruler With Enormous Prestige Joins De Gaullists in Africa

LONDON (P)—A native African king with enormous prestige in the central and southern regions of the Vichy-ruled Ivory coast of West

Africa, was announced yesterday as the newest follower of the flag of the Free French and a sworn enemy of Germany.

The king is Koadio Adiomani, sovereign of 200,000 Abom natives living in the Bondoukou district. The announcement said he and his entourage arrived with dramatic fanfare on British Gold Coast territory.

He was bearing the French flag and asked that the De Gaulle cross of Lorraine be added to it. Welcomed cordially by the Brit-

ish, he sent a message to Gen. Charles De Gaulle declaring Germany his enemy and pledging allegiance to the cause of the Free French.

In his retinue, along with five native chieftains and several thousands of subjects, was Kouame Adingra, one of his sons. Three others volunteered in the French Army, one is a prisoner in Germany and another was lost in the sinking of a ship torpedoed by the Germans.

## NAZIS' UKRAINE LINES BREAK AS REDS KILL 3000

## 200 Villages Recaptured in Ferocious Drive of Annihilation.

**FEB 1-1942**  
**RUMANIAN LOSSES GREAT**

Geneva Reports Them as 200,000  
and Hungarian Casualties 20,000  
Out of 45,000 Men.

Moscow, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—The Red Army's offensive in the Ukraine continued to smash through German lines and 200 villages have been restored to the Soviet, a Kuibyshev broadcast of war dispatches said today.

Three thousand Germans were killed in the action, the broadcast said. In the Donets Basin forty-six towns and villages were reported recaptured.

Rumanian losses on the eastern front exceed 200,000, the Soviet News Agency Tass said today, quoting neutral sources at Geneva.

Hungarian losses were placed at 20,000 of the 45,000 men placed in the battle.

Broadcasts from Berlin warning western Europeans what a Russian conquest would mean shared the air waves with Moscow radio summaries of flanking and encirclement victories from Lake Ilmen to Ukrainian granary gates.

The Soviet Information Bureau reported that the forty-six places newly recaptured were in the pincer zones of the central front and in the south, where the previously announced drive of a Soviet spearhead to Lozovaya had placed Red Army legions only seventy miles from the big bend of the lower Dnieper River.

"The Hitlerites lost over 800 soldiers and officers killed" in a forty-eight-hour action on the Kalinin front; 2,500 in the conquest of Sukhinichi, in the Kirov sector 150 miles southwest of

Moscow, and suffered heavy casualties in other snow-covered battle zones, the bureau said.

Seven locomotives, 100 supply-laden cars, two tanks, more than 100 trucks, an aerial bomb depot and other trophies were declared to have been added at Sukhinichi to the already enormous stores of captured German war equipment.

Ski-equipped planes of the Russian Air Force struck again and again in support of the ground troops.

## SOVIET SEIZES BERESTOVOYA, NEAR AZOV SEA

City Captured Is 115 Miles  
West Of German-Held  
Taganrog

Advance Threatens South-  
ern Anchor Of Nazis  
In Ukraine

[By the Associated Press]  
Moscow, Sunday, Feb. 1—The Russian army has captured Berestovoya, 115 miles west of German-held Taganrog and 30 miles north of the Sea of Azov, in a smashing blow threatening the southern Ukraine anchor of the Nazi defense lines, the Red army newspaper Red Star reported today in a war-front dispatch.

Red Star said a full-scale offensive had been in progress on this southern flank of the tremendous front for several days, with the Germans subjected to day-and-night pressure.

Berestovoya is thirty miles north of Ossipenko (Berdiansk), port on the Sea of Azov, and halfway between Melitopol and Mariupol.

**Effort To Trap Germans**  
Apparently the Russian forces employed in this new thrust by-passed Taganrog itself in an effort to outflank

and trap the German garrison there. It was to Taganrog that the German forces retired after the Soviet counter-offensive had blasted them out of Rostov, the gateway to the Caucasus.

Earlier reports said Russian troops had broken through the German lines in the Ukraine and are racing forward after capturing 200 villages, while in the northwest ski-mounted artillery is enabling the Red army to wade deep into enemy-defended territory, Russian war reports said.

The Kuibyshev radio said more than 3,000 Germans were killed in the Ukraine advance where the Russians have thrust to Lozovaya, only seventy miles from the big end of the Dnieper. Red Star mentioned the strongly fortified town of Berestovoya, as one the Soviet captured on the southern front.

**Nazis Stiffen Resistance**

While front-line dispatches indicated stiffening German resistance on the western, southwestern and southern fronts, with fighting raging in all sectors, these reports said the Red army was continuing to make gains.

Some of the most violent fighting was going on northwest of Kalinin where the Russians have thrust deep toward the Latvian border.

Red Star's correspondent said Russian troops had forced the crossing of a river and was approaching a town of great military importance in that sector, but did not name the river or town.

**Street Fighting Rages**

Fighting still is in progress at the approaches to the town, the correspondent said. Another town was captured and more than 2,000 Germans killed in desperate street fighting, he said, while street fighting was still in progress in the center of a third town.

The Germans made counter-attacks in some sectors there, but were said to have been beaten back everywhere.

Fiercely resisting bands of Germans left behind the Russian lines in the swift advances of recent days are being mopped up methodically, this account said.

**Where Artillery Counts**

It was here that ski-borne artillery was found particularly useful. Advancing over countryside where the roads had been obliterated by deep drifts, the gunners kept pace with

swift-moving infantry to give close-up support in reduction of German strong points, Red Star said. Ski-mounted planes also attacked at many places along the front.

Everywhere German guns, mortars, trucks and other equipment immobi-

lized by the snow are being captured, the Russians said.

The Soviet Information Bureau said the Germans had attempted another "psychological attack" in fighting for one village, but that like all others in which the Germans charged shouting and waving, the Russians held their fire until their foe was very close then mowed them down. The Russians said one hundred Nazi bodies were left on the field.

A success on the Leningrad front also was reported in the communique which said fourteen German block-houses were destroyed in two days.

**Advance Of 100 Miles**

As for the thrust in the Ukraine sector, it marked an advance of more than one hundred miles from the last lines previously reported by the Russians in that area. These ran from east of Taganrog to well east of Ordzhonikidze.

The Russians gave no indication of how they reached this point, but it may have been by an advance along the railroad which runs from Stalino to Melitopol, by-passing other points on the route. It might also have been a landing west of Taganrog on the Sea of Azov, which the Russians mentioned January 15.

In any case, the sudden announcement of the taking of a town well to the west of their lines, after a long silence concerning activity in the area, fits in with Russian policy recently.

On Thursday the Russians suddenly announced they had captured Lozovaya, marking a ninety-three mile penetration from previously reported lines in this area.

**Like Two Long Prongs**

Lozovaya is almost on a direct line 135 miles north of Berestovoya.

On a map of the Russian lines last reported the two thrusts to Lozovaya and Berestovoya look like two long prongs thrust out from the Russian lines between Kharkov and the Sea of Azov. With complete details still lacking the shape of the front in this area cannot be defined exactly.

In announcing the recapture of Lozovaya, the Russians said they had

retaken 400 populated centers in a ten-day advance in which 25,000 Germans were killed. Thus the rewon Soviet territory in the south may be much more extensive than indicated by a map showing a sharp arm reaching out to Lozovaya.

Both thrusts could easily be aimed at the bend in the Dnieper river which comes east in this area.

## Reds Put Field Guns On Skis

Moscow, Jan. 31 (A. P.)—Field guns on skis are the Red army's latest contribution to winter warfare.

Challenged by the deep snow on roads, the Russians mounted their artillery batteries on runners and have worked havoc among the enemy, says Red Star, the army newspaper.

Such guns helped the Red army advance recently on the Kalinin front where a violent battle still is raging for two important, but thus far unidentified, towns.

## Russians Down German Ace

[By the Associated Press]  
Moscow, Jan. 31—Karl Brauchner, commander of a German bombing squadron said to have participated in 200 raids over Poland, France and Britain, has been shot down by Russian anti-aircraft guns and is now a Soviet prisoner, the Moscow radio declared today.

Brauchner was reported shot down on his first flight over the Eastern front.

**Submarines Got 43**  
NEW YORK (A. P.)—The British radio said last night that Russian submarines have sunk 43 enemy vessels totaling 170,000 tons. The broadcast was heard by CBS.

## Russians Hurled Back, Nazis Say

[By the Associated Press]  
Berlin (from German Broadcasts) Jan. 31—German, Italian, Rumanian and Slovak troops cooperating on the eastern front have again inflicted heavy losses on the Russians, the German high command declared today.

Both repulse of Soviet attacks and execution of "their own offensive"

were reported in behalf of the Axis armies.

A counter-attack northeast of Kursk, a railway city 280 miles below Moscow, was declared to have resulted in a complete success for the German infantry and mechanized troops of Major General Breith.

"An enemy force of several divisions and armored units which had penetrated into German lines was defeated with heavy losses for the enemy and thrown back eastward."

**Finns Seize Aliens' Property**

Helsinki, Jan. 31 (A. P.)—The Finnish Government announced today it had seized all British and Russian property in Finland by a decree which also prohibits further business dealings by Finnish citizens with enemy countries and their subjects.

## QUISLING TO TAKE NEW POWER TODAY

London Hears Squabbling  
Of Leaders Delayed  
Elevation

[By the Associated Press]  
London, Jan. 31—Foreboding tension was reported mounting throughout Norway tonight on the eve of the delayed ceremony elevating Vidkun Quisling to the German-designated title of "Prime Minister of State."

While 8,000 Quislingists moved on Oslo for the panoplied ceremony, dispatches from the continent said Norwegian patriots were watching the proceedings in cold and silent fury.

**Reports Discord In Group**  
The formal ceremony putting Quisling in power was scheduled for last Friday but, was postponed until tomorrow. Stockholm dispatches said last minute discord among Quisling party leaders themselves caused the delay.

Adding to the discontent of patriotic Norwegians were new restrictions placed upon the population. Among these was an order by occupation authorities banning civilian traffic from additional coastal areas.

After Quisling's official investiture at midday tomorrow in the ancient fortress of Oslo, it was learned there

would be a typical demonstration of Nazi fanfare with storm troopers and youth organizations—amply guarded by Quisling police—marching through the Norwegian capital.

**Picture On Stamps**

The German radio announced tonight Quisling's portrait will adorn two new stamps to be issued in connection with his elevation from his present post as political leader of the Nazi-established "commission state."

These, it said, would be sold at a hiked fee, the surcharge to be used by the National Samling political organization he heads.

## Legation Reports Wave Of Executions In Norway

Washington, Jan. 31 (A. P.)—The Norwegian legation said today that "a new wave of German executions in Norway has brought death to at least ten Norwegian patriots during the past four days."

All were sentenced by German courts-martial.

## TENSION IN NORWAY

Feeling Rises on Eve of  
Quisling's Elevation.

Zurich, Switzerland, Jan. 31 (A. P.)—Exchange Telegraph said tonight that tension throughout Norway was increasing on the eve of a delayed ceremony formally elevating Major Vidkun Quisling to power. The dispatch said that 8,000 Quisling party members were expected in Oslo for the ceremony.

## Quisling Honored On Norse Stamps

LONDON (A. P.)—The German radio announced last night Quisling's portrait will adorn two new stamps to be issued in connection with his elevation from his present Norwegian post as political leader of the Nazi-established "commission state."

These, it said, would be sold at a hiked fee, the surcharge to be used by the National Samling political organization he heads.

**Nazi-Norway War End Due.**

New York, Feb. 1.—(A. P.)—The British radio heard by CBS said that the state of war between Ger-

many and Norway will be declared officially ended when Vidkun Quisling is elevated to "prime minister of state" today at Oslo.

### Tagged Porkers

New York, Jan. 31 (AP)—German authorities in occupied Belgium are going to issue identity tags to pigs, the BBC reported today, to keep them from eluding live-stock control.

Mindful that half a million pigs escaped a previous roundup in occupied Holland, said the broadcast, heard here by CBS, the Germans named 6,000 controllers and tried to catch the Belgian farmers unawares in a swift census.

Before they could make their rounds, however, freshly slaughtered pork was being offered three times a day in rural districts, the radio said, and now each pig will have to have its identity card.

### Say Germans Kill 2,300 Serbs

London, Jan. 31 (AP)—Reuters said it heard the Moscow radio declare today that 2,300 Serbs had been shot in German-dominated Yugoslavia in reprisal for the death of twenty-three Germans.

### Italy Cutting Rail Service

London, Jan. 31 (AP)—Exchange Telegraph news agency reported today from Zurich, Switzerland, that Rome dispatches indicated sharp restrictions would be imposed on passenger train service in Italy tomorrow.

(Such restrictions frequently are indicative of large-scale troop movements.)

### Italians Now Can Eat Meat But Once A Week

And Then They Can Have Only Three And One Half Ounces Of It

Rome, Jan. 31 (Andi to AP)—The Italian Government reduced the meat ration today to three and one-half ounces a week for each person and restricted its consumption to one day a week.

Henceforth, Italians may eat meat only at luncheon on Saturday, while other week-end meals must be restricted to vegetables and fruit.

The orders were issued through the recently former Inter-Ministerial Food

Control Committee, headed by Premier Mussolini.

Another edict extended penalties for evasion of food regulations to include

those guilty of buying edibles privately and selling them at increased prices.

The committee indicated the milk ration, which now is one-tenth of a liter (about a fifth of a pint) daily, would be reduced even further.

### Vichy Pleased by Food Assurances

VICHY, France (AP)—President Roosevelt's statement that unoccupied France should not lose American aid has been received "with much pleasure" in Vichy, a government source said yesterday.

"In so saying the President is faithful to a tradition of charity that America has not forgotten and is not forgetting," this informant said, citing relief being carried on by the Quakers as an instance.

The last shipload of food from the United States arrived last May and Vichy hopes another will be coming soon.

The Cabinet yesterday discussed France's food crisis.

### DANISH CAPITAL IS SWEEPED BY FLAMES

### Stockholm Reports Part of Copenhagen Burned

London, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—The Rome radio, quoting dispatches from Stockholm, said today that a quarter of Copenhagen, the capital of German-occupied Denmark, had been destroyed by fire.

The dispatch did not bring out whether the fire was started accidentally, by incendiarism or attacks of British bombers which have been raiding Danish military objectives.

### Ice-Bound Ship Freed

Stockholm, Sweden, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Swedish steamer Heimdal, carrying 600 Finnish children to Stockholm,

was freed yesterday by the Finnish icebreaker Voima from ice floes in the coastal waters off Abo.

### GOTTHARD LINE BLOCKED

Avalanche Cuts Rail Route From Switzerland To Italy

Bern, Jan. 31 (AP)—An avalanche shortly after midnight blocked the Gotthard line—main rail route from Switzerland to Italy—derailing at least four freight cars.

One track was expected to be cleared for resumption of traffic by tomorrow morning.

### Turkey Reports Typhus

London, Jan. 31 (AP)—Exchange Telegraph News Agency reported today from Istanbul that the Turkish minister of hygiene had announced the appearance of a number of cases of typhus in Turkey and said that adequate precautionary measures had been taken.

### 3 Sentenced For Espionage

Zurich, Jan. 31 (AP)—Two members of prominent Swiss families were sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment each today for military espionage. Another military tribunal sentenced a foreigner of undisclosed nationality to twelve years for a like offense.

### American Diplomats Pass Through Madrid

En Route From Bucharest To Lisbon To Be Exchanged For Rumanians In U. S.

Madrid, Jan. 31 (AP)—American diplomats to Rumania passed through Madrid tonight en route to Lisbon, where they will await an exchange with Rumanian diplomats in the United States.

The group of forty-two included J. Webb Benton, charge d'affaires; legation families, and American residents of Bucharest. Mrs. Franklin Mott Gunther, widow of Benton's predecessor, was in the party. All reported they were well treated in Bucharest after Rumania declared war on the United States at the urging of Germany.

### Biggest Ship In Convoy Hit By British Bombs

Air Ministry Announces Attack On German Vessels Off Frisian Islands

London, Jan. 31 (AP)—British bombers scored two direct hits on the biggest ship of an eight-ship German convoy off the Frisian Islands today, the Air Ministry announced.

A single German plane bombed the Scottish southeast coast tonight, causing two casualties and slight damage. Daylight raiders attacked a place in East Anglia but their bombs fell harmlessly.

Belfast, Northern Ireland, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Royal Air Force fighters engaged a German reconnaissance plane yesterday over Ulster, the area to which the vanguard of United States Expeditionary Forces have been assigned, officials said today.

"Bullets were seen to enter the rear turret of the (reconnaissance) bomber and, almost at the same time, return fire ceased," said a communique issued by the R. A. F.

"The chase continued, but the enemy aircraft managed to evade our fighters in the thick cloud cover."

### Berlin Claims Railway's Hit

Berlin (from German broadcasts) Jan. 31 (A. P.).—The High Command said today "railway targets in Northern Ireland were machine-gunned by German planes" in operations yesterday. A military installation on the east coast of England, not further described, also was reported by the High Command to have been attacked by German planes.

### SAME DRESSES WORRY NURSES

### No Uniforms Yet, A. E. F. Girls Can't 'Change'

With the United States Army in Northern Ireland, Jan. 31 (Wide World).—Two-score young American women nurses with the United States Army have found that snug, warm woolies are more important in this climate than silk stockings or cosmetics.

"One thing I'll get out of this," said Stella Dabrowski of East Chicago, "I'll learn to appreciate what I have when I have it."

Never before have the girls worn the same suit or dress so long or so often. They had packed hurriedly and had been told to travel lightly. Their uniforms haven't arrived and they can't replenish their wardrobes as the civilians do because they have no coupons.

But they aren't complaining. And already they've formed a sort of alliance with their British sisters, giving them soap, matches and American-made cigarettes.

### Getting Used to Tea

Because already down to essentials, the British women in return can give only cheery words of hospitality and make their American guests as comfortable as possible.

The American girls are living in four groups until a hospital is ready.

Meanwhile, they are resting from the sea trip, sightseeing, playing table tennis and cards in the Nissen huts—and quickly learning local ways.

Walking briskly along the blacked-out streets of the town near the hospital, the girls have learned to sing just as the Irish lads and lassies.

Although they're acquiring a taste for tea, the nurses miss the home snacks of cheese, jam and sandwiches.

The girls who arrived with the convoyed soldiers left comfortable rooms—with curtained windows, dressing tables and lots of heat in adequate barracks or permanent dormitories—and came to small rooms with blacked-out curtains at the windows.

### The Hot Water Bottle

Perhaps their best gifts from their British sisters were the tips on how to keep the small hand-fired coal stoves glowing, how to ride a bicycle, and the best routes into town.

Every American girl found a hot water bottle warming the bedclothes as she pulled down the blankets on the first night after their arrival—another little touch of British hospitality.

In the hospital social rooms, the Americans swap stories with the British before open grate

fires, stories of New York and Chicago in return for tales of Irish cities and of London.

First Lieut. Marye Ray, with twenty-four years of service, is in charge of the American nurses with the North Ireland forces.

At one hospital the girls found their hostess to be Margery Tait, 30, an English woman who had served for two years as a volunteer with the frontier nursing service in the mountains of Kentucky.

### MANY ASK TO JOIN AEF IN N. IRELAND

### Americans Now Serving In British Forces Clamor For Transfers

By RICE YAHNER

Associated Press Correspondent

With the United States Army in Northern Ireland, Jan. 31—Americans already serving with the British army in these embattled islands clamored today to join the United States Expeditionary Force which landed in Northern Ireland earlier this week.

The Yanks were near the grim war action that awaits them, for Royal Air Force fighters chased away a German bomber on reconnaissance, possibly seeking to estimate the American strength. Bullets whizzed into the rear turret of the Nazi craft, silencing its fire. A thick cloud bank saved the German from destruction.

### Many Seek To Join Up

Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle, commander of the first AEF troops, said he had received letters from Americans serving in various parts of Britain seeking to join the ranks of their countrymen.

Arrangements have not yet been completed here to effect the transfers. Some women, who were nurses in the first World War and who have been in Europe, also were offering their services.

Hartle conferred for the first time today with Lieut. Gen. H. E. Franklin, commander of British forces in the North Ireland Department, on integration of the American and British forces.

Directed Dunkerque Retreat General Franklin is widely known

as the director of the "Franklin counter-attacks" in the British retreat from Dunkerque.

Scores of greetings and well wishes have been received by the commander from all over the British Isles. All extended a warm welcome to the men and women occupied on the American war effort. Invitations to entertain the doughboys have been profuse.

Many of the letters have sought word of possible relatives among the first contingent of American troops.

### Red Cross Aids Soldiers' Families in Ireland AEF

BELFAST, Jan. 31 (AP).—The Red Cross is setting up a corps of "trouble shooters" to work on morale problems among the AEF in Northern Ireland.

For example, if a man is worried about his family at home the Red Cross will cable its chapter in the man's home town to investigate and take any action needed to alleviate the cause of concern.

### HUNGER STRIKE CONTINUES

### 10 IRA Prisoners Still Refuse Food After 10 Days

Belfast, Jan. 31 (AP)—Ten Irish Republican Army prisoners who went on a hunger strike ten days ago in a Belfast jail still were refusing food today.

The other gave up the strike which was started in opposition to prison discipline.

### Britain Has Shipped Eire Arms For Year, It Is Said In London

London, Jan. 31 (AP)—Britain has been allotting neutral Eire certain surplus military equipment for twelve months, informed Britons said today in response to Dublin reports that offensive as well as defensive armaments were being provided.

The supplies going to Eire were understood to be under control of a thirty-man commission—fifteen British and fifteen Irish—operating on the border of Eire and Northern Ireland.

Dublin informants said Prime Minister Eamon de Valera of Eire, who has vigorously protested the arrival of United States troops in Northern Ireland, had given assurance that the

armaments obtained from Britain would not be used in any attempt to force a union of the six counties of Ulster with Eire.

### British Boys of 17 Register for Training

London, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Britain's youngest conscripts, boys of 17, registered today at labor exchanges throughout the nation for pre-service training until they become subject to regular army service at 18½.

## 10 DIE, 32 SAFE IN NEW U-BOAT ATLANTIC RAID

**FEB 1 - 1942**  
Survivors of British Freighter Landed At Canadian Port

### 34 From Another Attack Put Ashore By U. S. Ship At Bermuda

[By the Associated Press]  
An East Coast Canadian Port, Jan. 31—Thirty-two survivors of the crew of a British freighter, the latest victims in the German submarine war against Atlantic shipping, have been brought here after a U-boat sent three torpedoes into their ship killing ten men.

They spent eighteen hours tossing in an open lifeboat in the freezing cold of the North Atlantic before being picked up. They said the second torpedo came as they were lowering the lifeboats.

One of the boats was shattered and six men died of the concussion or were so stunned they drowned. Four were pulled aboard the second lifeboat. Four of them died later of wounds or exposure.

Survivors said the submarine came to the surface briefly, then disappeared.

### U. S. Destroyer Lands 34 From British Ship

Hamilton, Bermuda, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Thirty-four survivors of a British merchantman torpedoed early today were landed here this afternoon by a United States destroyer.

The crewmen said that after sending three torpedoes into their vessel the submarine tried unsuccessfully to smash the three lifeboats in which the ship's hands escaped.

Those arriving here were from two of the lifeboats. The third was understood to have been picked up by another rescue ship.

#### Sighted By Patrol Plane

The survivors said their two lifeboats, lashed together, were sighted by a Atlantic patrol plane which guided the American destroyer to the rescue.

As they drifted through the bitterly cold night a portable radio brought along by one of the men was turned on and, ironically, the first thing they heard was a New York station broadcasting a furrier's announcement: "Now is the time to buy your winter coats."

### Orange Crate Helps Ship Outmaneuver Submarine

At an Atlantic Port, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—How an orange crate, floating on the sea, provided the "tipoff" that helped the American tanker Pan Maine to outmaneuver an enemy submarine, was told today by the tanker's second mate when the vessel docked at a safe port.

Second Mate Melvin Hays, of Baltimore, 32-year-old former navy radio operator, related that during his watch on the bridge wing during the afternoon of January 27, he sighted the crate off the starboard bow, and, upon training a telescope on it, detected a submarine's periscope near by.

"It (the periscope) was about a mile away crossing our course, and making about one to three knots," said the officer of the 7,236-ton Pan Maine.

#### Signal For Attack Sent

"As soon as I saw it, I sounded the general alarm signal, gave the engine room a stand-by signal and put the wheel hard left to change our course."

When the alarm was sounded, Radio Operator Joseph Caronna, 20, of New

Orleans, leaped from his bunk, and in quick succession there crackled from his sending set an SOS and an SSS—the signal for "submarine attack."

Hays, who declared he was certain he had seen a periscope, said that if it had been closer, he would have

given orders to ram the submersible, but he added that the submarine was far enough away "to get us before we could ram it." Manuel Alves, of New Bedford, who also was on the bridge, said he saw the periscope, too.

#### Slid Away Under Haze

"We didn't see it again," said Hays as he told how the tanker, veering sharply in her course, slid away under a light haze.

Later, on the run to port, the Pan Maine ran into a storm, and the seas were so heavy that one of the tanker's lifeboats was smashed.

Under the command of Capt. Elmer Hawkins, of Dugger, Ind., the Pan Maine had earlier been reported to have been under submarine attack.

This report came simultaneously with a navy announcement that the 7,096-ton tanker Francis E. Powell had been torpedoed January 27 off the Atlantic coast.

## 30 Off Tanker Landed At Norfolk

[By the Associated Press]  
Norfolk, Va., Jan. 31—A story of "bum shooting" on the part of unusually polite German U-boat crewmen was told by the thirty survivors of the tanker Rochester when they were landed today at the naval operating base here. The tanker was sunk in daylight off the Virginia coast yesterday.

The 6,836-ton tanker was torpedoed without warning. The submarine pierced the aft portion of the ship with two torpedoes and fired thirteen shells at the hulk.

#### "Not Too Amazed"

The first torpedo hit in the engine room and trapped three of the "black

gang" there. Capt. A. L. Clark said the three men were instantly killed by the explosion or escaping live steam.

Captain Clark, a native of West Bedford, Mass., was not "too amazed" or "too confused," he said, because in the first World War two merchant vessels were sunk under him by enemy torpedoes.

L. J. Davidson, of Little Falls, N. J., the chief officer of the tanker, owned by the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company of New York city, related that two lifeboats were lowered within six or seven minutes after the first torpedo struck. A second torpedo was fired into the port side of the stricken vessel a few moments later.

Then the sub came to the surface and hurled thirteen shells, several of them missing their target, Davidson said, because the "Germans were bum shooters."

"Even though they couldn't shoot, they sure were polite," Davidson said, "for when the sub started shelling the ship we were between the two vessels and in the line of fire. The submarine waved us away and someone on her shouted in English, 'Get out of the way. We are going to fire.'"

#### Scalded By Steam

Two men were slightly injured when the first torpedo struck. A wiper was on his way down into the engine room and was scalded by steam, and a seaman was injured when he was thrown out of his bunk by the concussion.

Captain Clark said that if his ship had been armed the men might have protected themselves somewhat.

The skipper said he did not believe the submarine was large enough to cross the ocean, operate off the Atlantic Coast and return to its home port. He would not comment, however, on the chances that a mother ship is being maintained for U-boats.

#### Victims Listed

The Fifth Naval District Public Relations office listed the dead men as: Joseph Sutherland, third assistant engineer, San Francisco; Arthur J. Briggs, ordinary seaman, Beaumont, Texas, and Leonard A. Rierson, fireman, Brooklyn.

The two injured men are Frank McGhee, fireman, Worcester, Mass., and R. D. Jones, third mate, Providence, Rhode Island.

The skipper stated that the tanker capsized when hit by the second torpedo but did not sink until an hour

and a half later. He said the sub remained at the scene for twenty minutes, then headed eastward and submerged about a mile away.

## WEST COAST SHIPS AGAIN ARE WARNED

### Navy Says Possibility Of Jap Attack In Force Has Grown In Last Ten Days

### Base For Blimps Established On San Francisco Bay To Combat Menace

[By the Associated Press]

Seattle, Jan. 31—The Thirteenth Naval District staff headquarters today reiterated its warning of a week ago that "a Japanese attack in some force on West Coast shipping is an early possibility."

"In the past ten days, there has been no information which would indicate a lessening of that possibility," the report stated. "Indeed the information brought in by air and surface patrols would heighten it."

#### Russian Ships Dock

Attention was called to the recent sighting of an enemy submarine by United States forces off the southern California coast, but the report did not say what data had been compiled on conditions off the Washington and Oregon coasts.

The report announced "a number of Russian cargo vessels reached northwest ports during the past week." It did not indicate the nature of their loadings.

It was reported that "the momentary curtailment of fuel oil deliveries in the district have been caused by adjustments necessary to the safety of tanker crews and cargo, and not, as has been reported in some quarters, to excessive purchase and storage on the part of the navy."

#### Blimp Base Established

The report also said Lieut. Gen. John L. De Witt, army western defense commander, and Rear Admiral C. S. Freeman, Thirteenth Naval District

commandant, have been conferring regularly the last year.

It was said that Admiral Freeman returned recently by plane from inspections of Alaska bases, and that "virtually constant contact has been maintained with the Canadian navy, air force and army commanders in Canada for several months."

It has been revealed that a base for blimps, the dread of submarine commanders, was established on San Francisco Bay today.

#### Patrol Commissioned

The navy announced it had commissioned an airship patrol squadron on Moffett Field, near San Francisco, and said that by the end of this year it was expected the entire Pacific Coast would be under airship patrol as an aid to bombing planes and destroyers.

Some of the non-rigid dirigibles, commonly referred to as blimps, went into service immediately.

After April 15 the navy will take over Moffett Field completely. It now is headquarters of the army's West Coast Air Corps training center, which is to be moved to another location.

In commissioning the patrol squadron, Rear Admiral Hugo W. Osterhaus praised the army for "superb cooperation" in permitting operation of the squadron from the army base ten weeks ahead of schedule.

## Sub-Hunting Blimps To Be Based On Frisco Bay

**FEB 1 - 1942**  
[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, Jan. 31—A base for blimps, the dread of submarine commanders, was established on San Francisco Bay today.

The navy announced it had commissioned an airship patrol squadron on near-by Moffett Field, and said that by the end of this year it was expected the entire Pacific Coast would be under airship patrol, as an aid to bombing planes and destroyers.

#### In Service Immediately

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#### Says Public Should Know

"It is of great importance," he said, "that the American public should know how the army and the navy can cooperate. Here we have an outstanding instance. This is common sense and just another example of the spirit prevailing in this area since the beginning of the national emergency."

Command of the squadron was vested in Lieut. Com. George F. Watson, for many years intelligence officer at Lakehurst, N. J.

## Battleship Alabama Will Go Down Ways In Middle Of Month

Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 31 (A. P.).—An \$80,000,000 splash will stir up the Elizabeth river February 16, when the battleship Alabama is launched to take her place in the nation's first line of defense.

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, the navy announced today, has desig-

nated Mrs. Lister Hill, wife of the Senator from Alabama, as sponsor for the 35,000-ton craft.

The Alabama will be the sixth battleship launched since the navy began strengthening the fleet. She follows the North Dakota, Massachusetts, Washington, Indiana and North Carolina.

Fourth naval vessel to bear that name, the Alabama was authorized by an act of Congress March 27, 1934. The contract was let April 1, 1939, and her keel was laid February 1, 1940.

## 26½ Billions For Navy Voted

## In Senate Group

### Committee Acts to Prevent Transfer of Big Fighting Ships to Other Nations

**FEB 1 1942**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A record \$26,495,265,474 naval supply bill won approval of the Senate Appropriations Committee today, but not before members had acted to prevent the transfer of any of the Navy's big fighting ships to other nations.

Because of reports that the Administration planned to lease some war vessels to Latin-American countries, the committee voted to limit Presidential authority over the transfer of ships to smaller types built under a \$1,000,000,000 allocation for emergency construction. The 1,789 vessels in this category might include destroyers, mosquito boats, convoy vessels and others of this type.

Senator John H. Overton, Democrat, of Louisiana, floor manager for the measure, said Senators felt that an original request of the Budget Bureau to permit the President to lease any naval ship to another country was too broad. There was evident opinion, he said, that it was "better to have our own men manning our ships."

Senator George W. Norris, Independent, of Nebraska, said he would oppose the leasing of United States war vessels even to Latin-America.

"I would rather that we patrolled the Latin-American coasts ourselves, in co-operation with the forces of those countries," Norris told reporters. "We have made the defense of the Western Hemisphere our responsibility, and we ought to carry it out."

The vast appropriations bill, including \$23,738,865,474 in proposed cash outlays and \$2,756,400,000 in contract authority, is scheduled for Senate consideration Monday. Overton predicted its speedy passage, after which the measure will have to go back to the House for action on Senate committee additions of \$6,016,300,000 in cash and \$500,000,000 in contractual authority.

The major share of the additions made by the Senate committee were for airplanes. Members said approximately \$8,000,000,000 was included in the bill for this purpose. Approved by the committee also

was a proposed \$8,000,000,000 outlay for new ships, \$5,000,000,000 for operations and maintenance of the existing fleet and the balance for guns, uniforms, pay and bases.

## LIMIT ON NAVY SHIP TRANSFERS VOTED

### Senate Committee Acts To Bar Lease Of Big Vessels To Other Nations

### Record Supply Bill, Approved, Due To Reach Floor Tomorrow

[By the Associated Press]  
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Senator Connally (Dem., Texas), chairman of the Senate Foreign Rela-

tions Committee, said he would have no objection to the navy's turning destroyers or other light craft over to Latin-American nations but did not believe any major units of the fleet should be transferred at this time.

**\$23,738,865,474 Cash**  
The mammoth appropriations bill, including \$23,738,865,474 in proposed cash outlays and \$2,756,400,000 in contractual authority, is scheduled for Senate consideration Monday.

Overton predicted its speedy passage, after which the measure will have to go back to the House for action on Senate committee additions of \$6,016,300,000 in cash and \$500,000,000 in contractual authority.

The major share of the additions made by the Senate committee was for airplanes. Members said approximately \$8,000,000,000 was included in the bill for this purpose.

Approved by the committee also was a proposed \$8,000,000,000 outlay for new ships, \$5,000,000,000 for operations and maintenance of the existing fleet and the remainder for guns, uniforms, pay, bases and other items.

## Gen. Hagood Puts Pearl Harbor Blame On The War Department

### Retired Coastal Defense Commander Says He "Thanks God" He Wasn't In The Saddle In Hawaii

[By the Associated Press]  
Washington, Jan. 31.—Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood, retired army coastal defense commander, asserted today the Pearl Harbor disaster resulted largely from "faulty organization" of the War Department, along with a "lack of authority and responsibility." General Hagood, an outspoken critic of the army's organization since his retirement in 1936, said in a letter to the publication *Army and Navy Register* that the lack of army cooperation blamed by the Roberts Commission "has been going on in Hawaii and elsewhere for thirty years."

So, without making excuses for what actually happened, I thank God I was not in command of the Hawaiian Department on December 7," he said.

In 1933, General Hagood recalled, he told the House Military Affairs Committee that the War Department "has become so complicated that the archangels of heaven could not operate it." He predicted then that it was "doomed to crack at the outbreak of war" and

collapse" a few weeks thereafter."

General Hagood, several times commander of field armies in the continental United States as well as coastal defenses, retired from active service after having criticized Federal relief expenditures as "stage money" in testimony at a Congressional hearing.

## Communiques

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.  
**FEB 1 1942**  
(Morning.)

1. Philippine theater: There was fighting on the Batan Peninsula during the past 24 hours. Determined enemy attempts at infiltration through our lines were frustrated. Some Japanese prisoners were taken.

Practically no hostile air activity was noted.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

Air attacks by Japanese planes were made on Bulolo and Salamaua.

Johore Causeway was successfully breached. The Royal Navy and Royal Air Force cooperated. A statement by the General Officer Commanding in Malaya (Lieut. Gen. A. E. Percival) said: "The Battle of Malaya has come to an end and the Battle of Singapore has started."

"For nearly two months our troops have fought an enemy on the mainland who has had the advantage of great air superiority and a considerable freedom of movement by sea."

"Our task has been both to impose losses on the enemy and to gain time to enable the forces of the Allies to concentrate for this struggle in the Far East. Today we stand beleaguered in our island fortress."

"Our task is to hold this fortress until help can come, as assuredly it will come; this we are determined to do."

"In carrying out this task we want the active help of every man and woman in the fortress; there is work for all to do."

"Any enemy who sets foot in our fortress must be dealt with immediately; the enemy within our gates must be ruthlessly weeded out."

"There must be no more loose talk and rumor-mongering; our duty is clear; with firm resolve and fixed determination we shall win through."

**RANGOON, Burma, Jan. 31 (AP)—A combined Army-R. A. F. communique said tonight:**

Yesterday Moulmein was attacked heavily from all directions.

The first attack was beaten off in the morning but a second in the afternoon had to be counter-attacked to restore the situation.

During the night our small force defending Moulmein beat off all attacks till dawn. The enemy suffered heavy casualties during this close-range fighting.

The fighting continued during the day and our troops have now withdrawn over the Salween River after removing all stores and equipment from Moulmein.

The enemy's infantry, supported by considerable air action, was mostly directed against Martaban.

At 9:05 A. M. there was an air raid warning in the Rangoon area.

At 10:25 A. M. Moulmein was bombed.

There was no damage to property. Some civilian casualties were reported.

At 12:45 P. M. there was an air raid warning in Rangoon.

Martaban was bombed, but no details are yet to hand.

**British**  
**SINGAPORE, Jan. 31 (AP)—The British Far East Command issued this communique today:**

Last night, in accordance with a prearranged plan, our forces, which have been operating in Southern Johore were withdrawn into the island of Singapore.

The enemy made little effort to interfere with this operation.

**Dur,** our aircraft reconnoitered territory. **Dur,** two warnings no aircraft appeared over the Rangoon area.

**MELBOURNE, Jan. 31 (AP)—A communique of the Royal Australian Air Force said today:**

Yesterday our reconnaissance planes sighted a Japanese convoy north of Amboina.

This morning enemy aircraft made a number of raids on the airdrome on the island. It is expected that a landing attempt will be made during the course of today.

Last night our aircraft made their fourth attack on Rabaul since the Japanese landing there and dropped bombs on enemy vessels in the harbor, scoring at least one direct hit. All aircraft returned safely.

Our sea reconnaissance continues.

**SYDNEY, Jan. 31 (AP)—Australian War Minister Francis Forde issued this communique tonight:**

Air attacks by Japanese planes were made on Bulolo and Salamaua, New Guinea, at about lunch time today.

Eleven enemy planes took part in the raid on Bulolo.

No details of the raid have since been received.

A landing of Japanese forces is being attempted on the island of Amboina in the Netherlands Indies.

Three enemy cruisers, six destroyers and four transports were sighted off the island this morning.

Enemy planes carried out a preliminary raid and afterward troops began to land.

No further details of the attempted landing have been received.

**CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 31 (AP)—The British Middle East Command communique today follows:**

There is no change to report in the situation around Bengazi.

Further information reveals that after fiercely contesting positions of positions covering the town for nearly forty-eight hours

against considerable odds, our Seventh Indian Infantry Brigade decided to break through on the night of Jan. 29.

By that time the enemy had established themselves astride the road leading to the north from Bengazi to Tocras, in spite of the efforts of the Fourth Indian Division to dislodge them and also at Er Regima on the road leading from Bengazi to El Abiar.

Full details of the progress of this operation are not yet avail-

able, but so far two columns of the brigade have rejoined our main forces.

In the Msus area our mobile columns continued throughout the day to engage the enemy, whose patrols again withdrew on making contact.

Our fighters again carried out protective patrols over our troops, while others successfully attacked enemy lines of supply.

**An R. A. F. communique said today:**

Throughout yesterday our fighter aircraft continued their protective patrol over our forward forces in Cyrenaica. Other fighters attacked enemy supply lines between Sirte and Ras al-Aali, destroying several barges at the last named objective.

During Thursday night our bomber aircraft effectively raided concentrations of enemy motorized forces at Agedabia and in the neighborhood of the town.

Mobile units, transport parks and barracks between Tripoli and Beurat el-Hsun as well as a blockhouse at Tauorga and the harbor at Misrata also were bombed and machine-gunned.

During the same night (Thursday, Jan. 29-30) naval aircraft in bad weather successfully attacked an enemy tanker which was escorted by a destroyer in the Central Mediterranean. Torpedoes scored one and possibly two hits on the tanker which was brought to a standstill with flames and black smoke issuing from it.

One of our aircraft is missing.

**LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP)—An Air**

**Ministry communique said tonight:**

Hudson aircraft of the Coastal Command sighted an enemy convoy of eight ships off the Dutch Frisian islands this morning and attacked the largest ship in the convoy with bombs.

Two hits were seen, followed by dense smoke from amidships.

An aircraft of the Coastal Command is missing from patrol today.

**The Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security issued this joint communique tonight:**

This morning an enemy aircraft dropped bombs harmlessly at a place near the coast of East Anglia.

**BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Jan. 31 (AP)—The R. A. F. Headquarters in Northern Ireland issued this communique today:**

It now is definitely established that contact was made by our fighters with an enemy aircraft engaged on reconnaissance over Northern Ireland yesterday morning.

Bullets were seen to enter the rear turret of the bomber and almost at the same time fire ceased. The chase continued, but the enemy aircraft managed to evade our fighters in the thick cloud cover.

It is presumed the machine was not sufficiently damaged to prevent it from reaching its base.

### Netherland

**BATAVIA, Netherlands Indies, Jan. 31 (Netherlands Indies news agency)—The Netherlands Indies**

**Armed Services issued this communiqué today:**

After watching the moves of enemy ships for a considerable time it became clear in the course of Thursday that the Japanese would attack Amboina.

The attack began early Friday morning with air attacks. From 7:45 A. M. until 9:45 A. M. bombers, protected by fighters, bombed and machine-gunned. The Japanese succeeded in destroying a church and a school building, and inflicted some damage to a radio station. No casualties were reported.

An enemy transport fleet was spotted. At 1 P. M. it was seen from Amboina.

All preparatory destruction of vital points in Amboina and vicinity was ordered and immediately carried out.

In the evening the enemy began the real attack. At several points along the coast cruisers, destroyers and transport ships were lying, while at various places fires were still burning.

This morning at 6:20 enemy ships and aircraft were shelling and bombing the island and the battle was raging everywhere.

Reports are coming in from several places in the archipelago about enemy air activity. The airdrome at Banjermassin, Southeast Borneo, was machine-gunned a few times. There were no casualties and no damage.

Some bombs were dropped on Tandjong Balei, on the northeast coast of Sumatra; Sabang on the island of Wal, off the northeast coast, and Baeabae, on the island of Boetoeng, off the southeast coast of Celebes. Two men and two children were killed, two men and four women were seriously wounded, and many persons were wounded slightly.

A warship of the Netherland Navy, during a night action in Netherlands Indies waters, destroyed a Japanese submarine by depth charges.

### Russian

**MOSCOW, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Soviet Bureau of Information communiqué broadcast today follows:**

During the night of Jan. 30 our troops continued offensive battles against the German Fascist invaders.

In the fighting for village "K" on the Western Front the German troops attempted a psychological attack against a position held by one of our tank units. Our men allowed the Germans to approach within close range and then opened up a hurricane of fire. The enemy fled in panic, leaving 100 dead on the battlefield, one gun, fifteen heavy machine guns and other equipment.

Our air force, operating on the Western Front on Jan. 29, destroyed twenty German transport planes on enemy airdromes and blew up a bomb and fuel depot.

Our units, operating on the Leningrad front during the last two days, destroyed fourteen enemy blockhouses, eight enemy machine guns and a number of motor vehicles. The enemy lost in killed nearly 1,100 officers and men.

One of our air force units operating on the Leningrad front made a successful raid on a railway station occupied by Germans and blew up an ammunition dump.

The Soviet Information Bureau issued the following midnight communiqué:

Our troops continued to advance, engaging the enemy in stubborn fighting.

During Jan. 30, four German planes were brought down in air combats and sixteen were destroyed on the ground. Our losses were five.

### German

**BERLIN, Jan. 31 (From German broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The German High Command communiqué said today:**

At several points of the Eastern Front German, Italian, Rumanian and Slovak troops again inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in repulsing local enemy attacks and in their own offensive and shock troop actions.

Nineteen enemy tanks were destroyed in these operations and a number of enemy fighting positions were destroyed.

In the area northeast of Kurak a counter-attack by German infantry and mechanized fighting troops under the command of Major Gen. Breith resulted in complete success after several days of fighting.

An enemy force of several divisions and armored units which had penetrated into the German lines was defeated with heavy losses for the enemy and thrown back to the east.

In waters around England

planes on offensive reconnaissance attacked military installations on the east coast of the island and attacked railway targets in Northern Ireland with machine-gun and cannon fire.

In North Africa there was patrol activity. In Northern Cyrenaica German bomber, dive-bomber and destroyer units dispersed concentrations of motor vehicles.

Attacks by the Luftwaffe on air and naval bases on Malta were successfully continued by day and by night.

The naval dockyard at Valletta was attacked with high explosive and incendiary bombs.

### Italian

**ROME, Jan. 31 (From Italian broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The Italian High Command issued this communiqué today:**

In Cyrenaica we are maintaining frequent contact with the enemy. Extension of the battlefield continues.

There was increased air force activity, during the course of which German and Italian Air Forces attacked retreating enemy troop concentrations and motorized columns.

The British Air Force continued to disturb transport on our supply roads. Two enemy planes were shot down by anti-aircraft guns.

German air formations bombed airdromes and harbor installations on Malta, in the course of which they caused several fires and explosions.

In the Central Mediterranean one of our convoys repulsed without damage to itself an attack by enemy torpedo-carrying aircraft, during which one of the enemy planes was hit and crashed into the sea.

### Finnish

**HELSINKI, Finland, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Finnish communiqué said today:**

Karelian Isthmus: Enemy patrols moving in front of our positions were driven off. In the resulting skirmishes, an enemy patrol which included two officers was entirely destroyed. Another patrol lost the officer in charge and half its men, the survivors fleeing. Our own patrols penetrated into enemy positions and destroyed a bunker with its crew of twenty.

Aunus Isthmus: Our artillery successfully fired on enemy positions, scoring direct hits on trenches, nests and bunkers. Enemy patrols which approached our positions were dispersed and

driven off.

Eastern Front: In the southern sector there was fire activity by

both sides at some points. An enemy detachment of 100 men and a patrol which tried to advance across the ice to our positions were dispersed by our fire. Farther north, a Finnish battle unit carried out a successful attack on the enemy rear, destroying a large number of enemy buildings used for storage and

billeting and destroying communications and a railway plant.

Northern Sector: There was lively patrol activity. At one point an enemy force about a company strong attacked our positions but was repulsed.

Air Activity: Our anti-aircraft units brought down an enemy fighter in the Aunus Isthmus.

### Bolivia Ousts Jan Envoy

**La Paz, Bolivia, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Bolivian Government today notified the Japanese Minister, Kasuhiro Irie, that he must leave the country by Monday, under Bolivia's breach of relations with the Axis.**

Luigi Mariani, the Italian Minister, and Wolfgang Hoeller, German Charge d'Affaires who replaced Ernst Wendler as the Reich's Minister when Wendler was ousted in August, also are expected to leave soon.

### Bolivian Cabinet Ready To Resign, Reports Say

**Action Expected To Allow President To Choose New Ministers**

**La Paz, Bolivia, Jan. 31 (AP)—Political informants said tonight the Cabinet would resign, probably before the end of next week, to permit President Enrique Penaranda to choose new ministers before the impending elections.**

The collective Cabinet resignation will be forthcoming, it was said, as soon as Foreign Minister Anze Matienzo arrives home from Rio de Janeiro where he attended the recent Pan-American Conference.

### To Probe Subversive Acts

**Buenos Aires, Jan. 31 (AP)—A special department was created in the Ministry of Interior today for investigation and repression of subversive activities.**

### Chileans Will Select Their President Today

**Question Of Pan-American Solidarity Is One Which Has Been Factor In Election Campaign**

**Santiago, Chile, Jan. 31 (AP)—Chileans tomorrow will choose between Juan Antonio Rios, candidate of the "democratic bloc," and General Carlos Ibanez Del Campo, former so-called dictator and nominee of the right wing, as their next President.**

Rios is the middle-of-the-road leader of the moderate wing of the Radical party, Chile's largest political group, an outspoken advocate of Pan-American solidarity and collaboration with the United States for hemisphere defense.

Ibanez, who also was regarded as extremely friendly to the United States when he was President from 1929 to 1931, strongly denied opposition accusations that he is totalitarian-minded, and called himself

## 4 UNIVERSITIES TO 'JOIN' NAVY AND TRAIN 30,000 PILOTS FOR COMBAT DUTY

**Knox Calls Plan Greatest Program Of Kind In World**

**Extremely Rigorous Routine Will Toughen Men For Battle**

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Jan. 31—The Navy Department announced plans tonight to turn out 30,000 pilots a year in what it called "the greatest aviation training program in naval history."

Facilities of four large universities

will be leased, each university to become an "Annapolis of the air." The names of the four universities were not announced. One is located in the East, one in the West, another in the South and the fourth in the Midwest.

The facilities of these universities will be rented by the navy for the duration of the war.

**FEB 1 1942**  
The announcement said the new expanded naval-aviation training program will be in operation "by May 1 or sooner, and applications for training already are being accepted."

The plan involves the induction of more than 2,500 aviation cadets a month.

Each candidate will undergo "an extremely rigorous toughening process, deliberately aimed at making our sea hawks the strongest, most daring and most determined type of airmen in the world," the announcement said.

**Truly Tough Schedule**

Secretary Knox said the preliminary three-month toughening process would be "the most strenuous in the history of American military training."

The men will learn to march "up to forty miles from sunup to sundown, and will be set at such heavy labor as ditch-digging, wood-chopping and land-clearing, and will be extensively schooled in such realistic self-defense arts as advanced as jiu-jitsu, boxing and rough-and-tumble fighting."

"The program is a challenge to patriotic young American men who are proud of their ability to take it," Knox said. "This training will be hard, but the time for pulling punches has passed. The men will have to have guts."

**Must Prove Strength**

"When they have won their navy wings, they will have proved that they can both take it and have it out. That's the kind of fighting the

navy wants and the country needs."

The Secretary added that this training and the air training to follow would make the men "the best pilots in the world" and that they would become the leaders in post-war aviation.

Lieut. Com. Tom Hamilton, former head football coach at the Naval Academy and himself a navy flyer, will be director of physical training, with Lieut. Com. Gene Tunney director of physical training for all navy personnel. Other leading college athletic coaches and sports figures will be inducted into the naval reserve to conduct the physical phases of this training.

### Four Big Ground Schools

The four university plants will be used solely as ground schools, each comparable in size to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

"Every effort is being made to select schools which will be least affected by this dislocation of their present activities and which have the necessary athletic facilities," the announcement added.

The training course will be broken down into four basic fundamentals to prepare the student for actual flight training:

1. Proper physical conditioning and strength.
2. Indoctrination in naval history and customs.
3. Military drill and seamanship.
4. Training in communications, ordnance and other specialties.

### Three-Month Basic Course

After students pass the preliminary three-month course at one of the four universities, they will be sent to one of the sixteen naval reserve aviation bases for actual primary flight training. From there they will go to one of the navy's advanced flying schools. The entire flight training course will normally take a year, with less time necessary in exceptional cases.

The army's training program provides for turning out 30,000 pilots, bombardiers and other airmen this year, but is pointed to an increase in 1943.

The Army Air Corps headed up its training program this week under Maj. Gen. Barton K. Yount. It is centered now in three major flying centers: The Southwest center, Maxwell Field, Alabama; Gulf Coast, Randolph Field, Texas, and West Coast, Moffett Field, California. There are numerous supplementary training fields.



destroying the installations of their second most important naval base as they fight, just as they put the torch to the oil riches which the enemy coveted and seized in West Borneo.

The task of MacArthur and his men and of all the garrison and people of Singapore, white, yellow and brown, is to immobilize vast, crawling forces of the Japanese imperial army and to hold out, as the Singapore commander, Lieutenant General A. E. Percival declared: "Until help can come, as assuredly it will come; this we are determined to do."

Steeped in the American spirit of fight and prayer, the gallant MacArthur prepares now for the deadly certainty of a sixth major Japanese assault on his lines on the peninsula of Batan, ignoring with a warrior's contempt the enemy's demands for surrender which, couched in funny-paper Japanese-English, came fluttering down in swarms of paper scraps from the blue sky.

The questions which millions of Americans and British must inevitably ask are: "Now soon can help get there?"—"How long can they hold out?"

Inexorable necessities of fighting a world war must dictate the firm answer, although Americans would far rather lose battleships than MacArthur and his men, and British are no different about their own at Singapore.

#### Story of Mafeking.

No one can answer the second question, but if we turn history back four decades there is hope in the story of Mafeking.

A cluster of steaming, corrugated iron huts in Bechuanaland, Mafeking was invested by the Boers at the start of South African war in October, 1899. It had less than 1000 mixed defenders and two seven-pound guns, but it held out for seven months against very superior forces, and under a rain of cannonade.

The hero of this siege, the commander of Mafeking garrison, was Robert Baden-Powell, who, of course, was to live and die as the idolized founder of the Boy Scouts. Then a colonel, Baden-Powell, behaving with what the British call "unconventional gaiety," led his men in repeated bayonet sorties, dug new wells when the enemy cut off his water, rigged up ingenious warning systems when the big shells came over, just as MacArthur's men sound the air-raid alert with banging pots and pans, and whipped up morale with a regular recreation system.

A flying column relieved Baden-Powell in May of 1900, after he had tied up 3000 or more Boers and upset, by his resistance, the plans for invasion of Rhodesia.

# America's

## African Arsenal

By MARK BARRON.

It is normally a desolate, sometimes blood red and sometimes brooding gray land which the United States is transforming in Eritrea, North Africa, into an arsenal for the United Nations.

And it is another setback for Mussolini and his crumbling Fascist empire.

Brigadier General Russell L. Maxwell, who is chief of the United States North African Commission, said that work is proceeding according to schedule. This former Italian colony is being converted into a manufacturing and assembly base for tanks, bombers and other implements of war designed to stop all offensives of the Nazis and Fascists toward the torrid shores of the Middle East.

With most of the lands and seas around it controlled by British armed forces, Eritrea is now a well protected "island" where these vital war materials can be stored and assembled in anticipation of a vast German offensive expected toward that region of Africa in the coming months.

With the British and American navies controlling the Atlantic and Indian oceans, Eritrea is in a position that can be reached by a bridge of freighters carrying war materials south around the Cape of Good Hope and back north into the Red Sea.

Ironically, the technicians are arriving just in time to get the benefit of improvements the Italians have made in the country since the black-shirts started from there the boomerang war against Ethiopia.

And, what must be even more irritating to Mussolini, much of the labor to build roads and assembly plants to speed transportation of war supplies for the United Nations will be composed of Italians and Askaris.

When the Fascist armies fled last spring before the British onslaught against Cheren, Eritrea, they abandoned nearly 5000 Blackshirts as prisoners of the Tommies. The Askaris, like the Dubats in the Somaliland, are native mercenary workers and will either work or fight for anybody at a salary of about 15 cents a day.

On the same day that the Italians lost Cheren to the British they also lost Harar, the Chicago of Ethiopia, so Emperor Haile Selassie can enjoy

a double smile of revenge as the bases in Eritrea are used to strike hard at the Italian foes and their Axis partners. For it was in Eritrea that Mussolini first broke his word of honor in a solemn treaty with the Ethiopian Government.

That was in 1928 when the barren lands in Eritrea were not proving sufficiently productive to make good the glowing promises the Fascist government in Rome made to Italian colonists who were ordered to settle in Africa. The colonists wrote back to friends and relatives in Italy about their disappointments.

To stave off the growing disgruntled feelings at home, Mussolini's cabinet proposed a trade treaty with Ethiopia—designed to work to considerable benefit of the Fascist settlers in Eritrea.

The treaty promised Ethiopia a free port zone in Assab, a tiny miserable and busy village on the coast of Eritrea near where the Red Sea meets the Gulf of Aden. A caravan trail comes from the interior of Ethiopia to this outward bound port and the Italians, in their treaty of alleged friendship, persuaded Selassie to build a good road along this route.

Selassie kept his word. But before Ethiopia could profit from this new trade outlet the Fascists utilized Selassie's road for what was their intention when they persuaded him to built it—a swift route for their military forces in an offensive against Addis Ababa.

Along with Selassie's revenge today for the Fascist violation of the Assab treaty, this new base in Eritrea is also a belated revenge for Great Britain, Turkey and Egypt. Trade treaties made by those powers were violated by the Italians when they first took a section of Eritrea from Sultan Berehan in 1878. The Italians quieted the Sultan's complaints with a gift of approximately \$10,000.

Eritrea, about the size of Pennsylvania or Mississippi, is a land burdened with most of the hardships of war even when a war isn't actually there. Its geographical position makes it an invaluable center of strategy and supplies if and when the Axis forces attempt an offensive against Egypt, Libya, the Russian Caucasus or even towards India and the Far East.

The logical centers for troops and technicians, once they emerge from the sweating cauldron that is the port of Massaua, are the cooler plateaus rising towards Asmara, the capital, and towards Cheren and Biscia. These three towns are connected from the coast by a railroad and the current dispatches from Cairo say that plans call for construction of other rail lines.

This is no romantic tropical land. The blistering white and red sands and the monotonous gray earth alternate in a violent and depressing pattern as they abruptly change like Zebra stripes on the trails from the shores of the Red Sea towards the cooler highlands where Ethiopia begins.

Eritrea's narrow coast territory is 670 miles long. This merges into subplains of about 2500 feet and then moves upward to plateaus of about 7000 feet elevation. Although these plateaus are usually cool at night, they are violently hot in the daytime. The plateaus are broken up by arid valleys which are hot day and night.

The country is not productive. In normal times the colony imports three times as much as it exports, the exports being mostly coffee

which the Eritreans get from Ethiopians by trading them salt taken from the Red Sea.

When I was there during the Italian-Ethiopian War the whole of the Eritrean coast appeared to be a checker-board of shallow depressions, where salt sea water was being dried under the equatorial sun. The salt bar is regarded the same as money.

The process of exchange among the native merchants I saw was for an Eritrean to pay two bars of salt for one Maria Theresa Thaler (an Ethiopian silver coin worth about 60 cents) and then buy pepper of skins with the thalers. These two products then could be sold at either Massaua or Jibuti for Italian or French money.

Massaua, with a normal population of about 15,000 who manage to live in its usual climate of 90 to 120 degrees, is second in size to Asmara, which has a normal population of 25,000. These two towns and Assab are the only centers in the country large enough to be regarded as anything more than crossroads villages.

Too, the new workers are carrying along their own housing facilities which are being built into a new town called "Little Hollywood."

Heretofore the few decent living quarters in Eritrea have been those which were built for the now departed Italian officers. The one hotel in Eritrea which could legitimately be called a hotel according to American standards is The Hamisien, an Eritrean "palace" of 32 rooms and one bath. Beds are usually inhabited by numerous fleas and grasshoppers. The rooms swarm with mosquitoes and cockroaches.

The sensible plan is to purchase a native swisher, a stick with a bunch of short cords on the end like a kitchen mop. At all times, including the hour at the dinner table, one must keep swinging this swish stick around the head to drive

away pestiferous insects.

Asleep in bed, when you must abandon the swish stick, the only escape is to pull the sheet over your head.

Visitors find a polyglot population in Eritrea. Along with the natives, the markets amid the eucalyptus trees are noisily run by Arabs and Hindus. Most of the manufactured goods used to be imported from Japan, whose low wages for labor made it possible to undersell American and most European merchants.

The prize possession of the natives, as valuable to them as money, are the shiny five-gallon tin cans in which American and British petroleum companies ship oil and gasoline to Africa. The natives use them not only as cooking and water utensils, but also as ornaments, traveling baggage and improvised ferry boats. As they are not good swimmers they hold onto the cans as they would water wings, kicking and splashing and yelling their way across the few rivers they encounter.

(Wide World.)

## For Tough

### FEB 1942 U.S.A.

By DON WHITEHEAD.

THE world went astray somewhere between Versailles and Munich and now America must be as tough and ruthless as the foe to win the war and the peace that will follow.

That is the stated belief of Hendrik Willem Van Loon, eminent historian and biographer who was knighted recently by Queen Wilhelmina for services to his native Holland.

"We must study the methods of Hitler and Goebbels and do a little better job than they've done," he says. "It takes a pirate and a half to beat a pirate. We can't win this war by phoning Henry Ford and ordering 40,000 more planes, though planes are important. We must win by the spirit of the men."

Van Loon, at 60, sees the old order being shoved aside by economic, political and social upheavals spawned by the war.

"Whether we like it or not," he says, "this world already has changed. It will never be the same. The old-school-tie group is going. Inherited wealth will mean damn little in our new world."

"Men like Britain's Herbert Morrison (home secretary and minister of home security) will come to the top after this war. The old system of class and caste will be leveled.

"This is a war for independence and there is no turning back. Our greatest need will be to reconstruct our own information by overhauling our educational system to give a realistic and true picture of history and geography. We can see now that we must start all over again."

This new world, Van Loon believes, will be run by men of intelligence and ability who earn their leadership by performance.

It will be a world whose mental and moral muscles will be toughened by adversity, where the brotherhood of nations will be linked more closely by a greater knowledge of one another.

But, says Van Loon, international friendship can not be cemented by overnight efforts to create good will, but only, by a process of education which leads to mutual understanding; the people must realize their out-moded ways of doing things, scrap soft living and remake a world with proper perspective:

"The United States is a great symphony, but the accents are on the wrong notes. We must learn to place the accent in the right place.

"We had a Bill of Rights, but we never had a bill of duties. We were given many privileges but few responsibilities. We lost our discipline and the old respect for mama and papa. Perhaps having 7,000,000 men in the army will teach us discipline again. We need it badly.

"This is a job for our educational system—after it has been overhauled. The system has been rigged up to prevent children from knowing what has happened. We must begin all over again by taking geography and history seriously.

"The schools gave children a lot of fairy tales and sugar-coated stories. Now the time has come to give the young generation stock of what's what."

Van Loon feels strongly that education has failed the youth of America and that children must be given a new knowledge of the past to prepare them for the world of tomorrow. He has begun a series of small volumes for children between 12 and 16 concerning the culture and history of the past 40 centuries.

"I hope that it will help them to find their way in what is about to follow and will allow them to avoid those mistakes which have almost carried us of the present generation to the brink of destruction," he says in a note describing his work.

Born in Rotterdam, Van Loon received his formal education at Harvard, Cornell and Munich. He was

an Associated Press correspondent in Washington for a time and then was sent to Russia where he saw the outbreak of the 1906 revolution.

He was in Belgium when the first World War began, and during the next four years he roamed through eight nations as an Associated Press writer. He was associate editor of the Baltimore Sun in 1923-24.

After the last war he began writing the works which brought him world-wide recognition. His books have been translated in some 29 languages.

Among his volumes on Dutch history are "The Fall of the Dutch Republic," "The Rise of the Dutch Kingdom," "The Golden Book of the Dutch Navigators," and "Life and Times of Rembrandt Van Rijn." Better known are "The Story of Mankind," "The Story of the Bible," and his "Geography," all best sellers. He is proud of the fact that his books have been banned by the Nazis in the occupied countries of Europe.

When the current war broke out and the Germans overran Holland,

Van Loon became head of the Dutch relief organization and a sort of unofficial leader of the Dutch cause in the United States. —1942

Van Loon has set about the task with vigor. He looks fit and has the quick, light step peculiar to many big men, although a recent bronchial illness has forced him to pay closer attention to his health.

He works in two light, airy rooms at his white clapboard home overlooking the waters of Greenwich cove—rooms filled with books, sketches, work tables and manuscripts in a cheerful disarray belying the popular conception that historians live in a cloistered world of neat orderliness.

The house with huge cement pillars on the veranda has a homey, lived-in atmosphere where an inquisitive Dachshund, a senile poodle, a bored cat and a lumbering Newfoundland live in complete harmony with the master and Mrs. Van Loon, the former Helen Criswell, of Harrisburg, Pa.

Authors, artists, newspaper men, radio folk, refugees, townfolk and officials of many governments frequently visit them. Recently they had 54 dinner guests, and both seemed slightly amazed that everyone had managed to be seated.

Even the complete stranger finds himself at ease in the Van Loon household, with its irreverence for pomposity or pretention. This is a trait in Van Loon which dates back to his early days as a newspaperman.

One of the first things he did was organize a short wave radio pro-

gram directed to Holland from station WRUL in Boston—and soon he became known to thousands in his native land as "Uncle Hank." The program is now sponsored by the Free Netherlands government.

Despite the threat of penalties by the Germans, the Netherlands folk hide in closets or under mattresses to hear the American broadcasts, Van Loon says, explaining that he keeps in touch with the people there through letters, postcards and reports from people who have been in Holland since the invasion. The Germans haven't been able to insulate the country from news of Dutch naval victories.

"If only 500 hear a program," Van Loon says, "they will tell others and soon the news is spread throughout Holland."

A letter from Holland, forwarded to Van Loon, carried the postscript (passed by German censors): "I forgot to tell you to give our love to Uncle Hank."

(Wide World.)

## Moving U.S. Troops Seen Record Task

### Transportation Job Without Precedent Ahead, Compared With That of AEF in 1917-18

Washington, Jan. 31.—(Wide World)—In 1918 when the Government announced on July 1 that 1,000,000 United States troops had arrived in France, it took the country completely by surprise. War had been declared April 6, 1917. This is in contrast to the recent announcement that thousands of United States forces had arrived in Northern Ireland, less than two months after the United States declaration of war.

When the United States had placed 2,000,000 men in France by October, 1918, it had established a record. Never had so great an Army been moved so far. Now, instead of a single battlefield in France, only 3000 miles away, the President promises that American armies will be sent to many battle fronts, some of them halfway around the world. He recently announced that American forces were already in six, eight or 10 localities of the world.

#### Unprecedented Job.

Obviously an unprecedented job of troop transportation still lies

ahead. As in World War I, the sense of any troop convoy effort will be secrecy. Not even the commander of the embarkation camp in 1918 knew the hour of sailing. Ship captains sailed under sealed orders, to be opened when they were on the high seas. The troops marched away during the night, and their ships sailed through the war zones near each coast under cover of darkness. Not a soldier appeared on deck as the ships left the harbor. No lights shone at night except dark blue blubs below deck. No radio communication was permitted.

The ships took zigzag courses across the sea, operating on special little-used sealanes.

Every ship in a convoy was armed and heavily manned with Navy personnel. Lifeboats, rafts and lifebelts were carried in abundance.

But the most remarkable feature of the World War I troops transportation was that not one transport was sunk on the eastbound passage, when troops were aboard. Five troopships were torpedoed, three of them sinking, but the U-boats got them on the homeward journey, when they carried only the ship's crew. Throughout that war, only 768 men of the American armed forces were lost at sea.

#### 1917 Preparations

The first United States military unit to sail was a base hospital force from Cleveland on May 8, 1917, about a month after the declaration of war. Then General Pershing and his AEF staff went over and began on the shore of France to prepare to receive the American army—deepening rivers, building great docks and warehouses, enlarging railroads and establishing supply bases.

The first convoy sailed on June 14, 1917—12,000 troops in 10 ships, accompanied by 4 cargo ships and an escort of cruisers, submarine chasers and destroyers.

In this group, thousands of boys from the farms and cities who had never seen the ocean before had

the narrowest escape from U-boats of any in the 86 groups of troopships which sailed during the war. Submarines attacked at night as the convoy approached the war zone off France, and salvos of torpedoes barely missed several of the ships.

Most of the submarine attacks occurred on the European side of the Atlantic, where the convoys converged as the ships neared port. Submarine activity on the United States Coast did not begin until June, 1918.

#### Pershing Asked Speed.

By January 1, 1918, troops and marines totaling 195,495 had been embarked. General Pershing pleaded for more speed, writing the War Department on December 2, 1917: "The Allies are very weak and we must come to their relief this year 1918. The year after may be too late."

But the rate of embarkation increased very gradually until March

1918, when the Germans launched their powerful offensive in Picardy and seemed headed for final victory. Every available ship then was pressed into service; troopships were packed until the men slept in folding bunks set up in the mess rooms, and on some ships the bunks were used alternately by two men, one sleeping while the other was on deck.

In March, 84,863 men were transported; in June, 278,750 embarked; in July, 306,185. By the end of October, 2,075,834 men had sailed.

The job was done with much help from the Allies. The British loaned 49 per cent of the troopships and provided warship escorts. The British directed all the cargo convoys. The French supplied practically all the artillery for the AEF as it went into battle, besides some tanks and airplanes. General Pershing purchased in Europe 4,341,405 tons of supplies. Without all this, the expeditionary force could not have been dispatched or maintained. For, although straining every effort, the United States shipped only 5,153,000 tons of cargo overseas.

#### Americans Effective

But the American entry into the struggle began to have its effect. By the time the March offensive started, 343,000 doughboys were in the thick of the fighting. "On trial in the eyes of Europe," as Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, asserted, "A huge army, hastily gathered, consisting largely of inexperienced

troops, they upheld the finest traditions of the service."

By October, Pershing's forces were threatening the German communication lines at Sedan, preparing a blow which was to prove fatal to the Teuton cause.

The Allies did not know in the middle of October that the Germans were making their last stand. Generalissimo Poch told Baker that his hope was to launch the final drive to victory in the following year. Pershing planned to land 80 divisions in France by the summer of 1919, and to increase this to 100 divisions by the end of that year.

#### Armistice Plan Surprise.

Then, like a thunderbolt, word came to Washington that the Germans were planning to seek an armistice. But they had a last desperate recourse, to throw their entire fleet against the grand fleet of the Allies.

When the American government heard of this, it secretly ordered troop embarkations to halt on November 1. This has been called the

most difficult feat of the whole troop transport program, for it had to be done without the American public, the Germans or the Allied commanders hearing of it. If the Germans learned it, they might think America's strength was waning and so fight on. If the Allies learned, they surely would create an uproar.

As it happened, the great sea battle never took place, for the German navy mutinied when it received

the order to attack. The Hohenzollerns were overthrown, and the new German Republic signed an armistice. But the officials who ordered embarkation to cease had taken a big chance. If the war had continued, they would have been accused of holding up troop transportation for weeks.

## Eight-Engined Bombers Ahead

### FEB 1-1942 Wright Field Designers Work Years Before Production

By JOHN H. COLBURN

DAYTON, O. (Wide World)—Long-range bombing planes mounting as many as eight engines are in the offing as the air war becomes more intense and nations vie for qualitative superiority in air power.

Fresh warplane designs under consideration have pusher, instead of tractor, propellers, providing a completely free field of fire in front. Even tailless planes may make their appearance.

These glimpses into the future come from the engineers of the Army Air Corps laboratories at near-by Wright Field. The Army believes America is producing the world's finest fighting planes, but it is axiomatic that every airplane is obsolescent before it actually goes into production.

#### Better Planes Coming

The designers work that far ahead of the production engineers. New, better planes are coming. Radical in appearance, they are designed to propel men through the sky faster and farther than anything yet conceived.

New models are products of scientific aviation development. They didn't come fresh from drawing boards after the United States declared war on the Axis. They were conceived three to five years ago.

Engineers and researchers, working in the laboratories and over the drawing boards of the Army Air Corps' design development unit here, are planning, looking ahead constantly in the titanic competition for air supremacy. They are experts endeavoring to outsmart other experts in the world's air laboratories and drafting rooms.

Nineteen words from the government's first official defense-war summary portray a cheering picture of what the nation's researchers

are doing for aviation.

#### Plane Development

The Army's four types of combat planes in use today, says the report, "are better than anything yet produced abroad, so far as is known."

And it adds significantly: "Still better models are on the way."

Plane research and development in the United States are "equal to most nations and ahead of a lot of them," the House appropriation committee in Washington was informed by Lieut. H. H. Arnold, deputy chief of staff for air.

And the hub of the research centers today around the material division's aircraft laboratory at Wright Field, where every piece of military aviation equipment is tested before being adopted by the government.

Behind ideas for plane design are Air Corps officers and civilian engineers, fairly youthful and typically American in appearance.

No design trends go uninvestigated at Wright Field. On its laboratory drawing boards new plane ideas are born. Above the field's expansive runways roar the newest model planes, undergoing rigorous tests in all types of flight.

#### Pusher Propeller Type

Peering through the designers' eyes into aviation's immediate future, one notes many pusher propeller type planes. Pushers speed the rate of climb, a boon to interceptor ships. And pushers, unlike tractor—or nose—propellers, do not have a retarding effect on plane speeds in their approach to the speed of sound.

We'll eventually see bombers mounting eight engines, obviously for long range. There also will be six and four-engine type bombers with combinations of pusher and tractor propellers.

#### Five-Plane Army

A tailless (pterodactyl) fighter has wing-tip rudders, and pilot and gunner are seated back to back. Other planes have "swelled" wings and very thin wings.

Men who design planes think of radical or new ships in terms of three to five years hence. Their dreams of model construction are super-imposed by hard common sense.

Before approaching the drafting stage they know from confidential information the latest advancements in designs. There is a pool of ideas for improvement advanced by all connected with the industry. Then military experts outline what they need in the way of range, speed, altitude and fire power.

In the eyes of the designers a plane is simply the solution of a problem in mechanics. As an offi-

cer in the Wright Field unit expressed it, "to the impartial physicist, a propeller on the tail is no more odd than a propeller on the nose."

#### Transparent Cockpit

Development five years ago of an Air Corps idea for a transparent cockpit demonstrated how designers work to improve pilot efficiency. Previously pilots flew largely unprotected from the weather, their handling of armaments of a small airplane in maneuvers being limited because of the physical effects of extreme cold.

Pilots were willing to suffer those hardships rather than undergo the uncertain means of emergency exit then afforded by the few enclosed cockpits in service. Experiments to overcome both hazards resulted in the transparent cockpit cover now seen on all pursuit ships.

Such scientific advancements are typical of the design development unit of the aircraft laboratory at Wright Field—an inconspicuous group working tirelessly to keep America in the aviation vanguard.

## Five of U.S. Generals Are Active Pilots

### Officers Trained In Air Corps Have Larger Part In Army Leadership Than Ever Before

FEB 1-1942  
By CLARKE BEACH.

Washington, Jan. 31.—(Wide World)—Flying generals are now in command of the United States' land and air forces in most of the outlying posts and zones of operation. Officers who have won their reputations in the air corps never before have had so large a share in army leadership.

When Major General James E. Chaney, former head of the Air Defense Command, a few days ago was given control of all our army forces in the British Isles, these other top-flight airmen were the Army's commanders of land and air forces in other strategic spots:

Lieutenant General George H. Brett, deputy supreme commander of the Allied forces in the southwest Pacific.

Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, commander of the Hawaiian Department.

Major General Frank M. Andrews, head of the Caribbean Defense Command and Canal Zone.

Major General Gerald C. Brant, commander of the American forces in Greenland.

#### Overdue Recognition.

Some observers regard these appointments as long-overdue recognition of the importance of air power in military operations.

The appointments follow the War Department's announced policy of selecting commanders from that branch of the service which is primarily concerned with the operations in a particular region.

Yet many experienced observers doubt that the new predominance of air generals means any more than that the air corps is coming of age.

The five airmen now leading a large portion of America's armed forces range in age from 54 to 58. All five air generals received their initial army training on the ground. All but Brett, a graduate of Virginia Military Institute, were West Point men.

All the air generals are active pilots.

#### Chaney Ex-Diplomat.

General Chaney, scion of an old Maryland family, is a linguist as well as an expert combat pilot and combat observer. He has spent many years at overseas posts where his work was largely diplomatic.

He was in England during the Germans' mass raids in the Autumn of 1940, observing British Air Defense methods, some of which he later introduced in this country. He has specialized in recent years in interceptor work. He developed as a unified system the nation-wide network of airplane spotters and detectors, information centers, anti-aircraft batteries and interceptor squadrons.

## 'West Front' Of America's Is Steel Wall

### All Latin Powers of Pacific Join With United States In War Plan Against Japs

## 'Mutual Defense' Not Just Phrase

### Republics Are On Guard From Southern California to Straits of Magellan

By JOHN LEAR.

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Washington, Jan. 31. — (Wide World) — The ring of steel which the Inter-American conference at Rio de Janeiro was called upon to weld around the new world is already in place against Japan.

All the way down the Pacific coast, from the southern edge of California to the Straits of Magellan at the bottom of Chile, the Latin American republics are on constant guard by land and sea.

At no point could the Japanese land on the western rim of Central and South America without meeting resistance. Nor could they cross over into the Atlantic without passing naval guns.

The defenses are not airtight yet by any means. But they employ everything the Latin nations can muster. They make it clear that "common defense" is more than a friendly phrase.

Mexico, acting with the approval of the United States, has cleared Japanese agents out of the lower California peninsula and has moved in troops to guard that strategic coastline. It has placed the entire Mexican Pacific coast on the alert, on wartime footing, sharpening the point of this maneuver by signing a mutual defense pact with Washington. Movements of all Axis nationals — Germans, Italians and Japanese — are closely scrutinized under a recent order requiring them to present their papers for government inspection.

#### Six Central Americas.

The six central Americas — Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama — are too small and too weak to do much for themselves. But all of them have opened their ports and airports to wartime use by the United States. Panama is a stronghold of military and naval might. Costa Rica has borrowed \$550,000 from lend-lease to build its first army. And \$20,000,000 is to be spent to finish the Pan-American highway from Mexico to Panama to expedite movement of troops.

South of Panama, the republic of Colombia has moved troops into position along both the Caribbean and Pacific Coasts, with special guards at all ports. A constant close check is kept on Japanese and other Axis fifth columnists.

Ecuador has ordered all Axis peoples out of the hump of Pacific coastline which commands the approaches to the Galapagos Islands, south of the Canal. Those who stay face the fate of spies.

There is a great deal more in this last move than meets the eye. I visited Salinas last January and saw what was happening then. Axis agents were pretending to dig oil wells in small concessions surrounded by British and United States oil fields. They drilled for months. But never produced a drop of petroleum. They spent their week-ends in Axis-owned Salinas hotels, in company with an Italian flying mission which previously had advised the Equa-

dorian government but had been displaced by a United States mission. Employees of the German news agency, Trans-Ocean, also vacationed there more often than most newspaper reporters could afford. So did the fliers of Sedta, the German airline which since has been grounded.

#### Salinas Counter-Plot.

To counter whatever plotting was going on at Salinas, Ecuador and the United States cooperated to build immense airports along the coast. Ostensibly for the use of Pan-American planes, the landing fields were much larger than required for commercial purposes, and the runways were made to handle heavy bombers.

So that vital information stays within the hemisphere, Ecuador has banned interned Japanese from leaving the country.

The Navy of Peru, consisting of a few small boats and some submarines, being advised by United States naval officers. This is also true of the air force, which could be increased in size through the production of an airplane factory near Lima, one of the few in South America.

The Chilean navy is on convoy patrol, protecting its supply of strategic minerals to the north.

#### Argentine Question.

Although the hemisphere defense scheme is not restricted to the Pacific, its effectiveness in the Atlantic will depend to some degree on Argentina's attitude. That country thus far has been unwilling to do more than permit the United States navy and air force to use Argentine ports and airports for war purposes. The role of the strong Argentine army and navy is, therefore, a question mark.

Most military men believe the greater part of the Argentine coastline can be covered safely by operations from the harbor of Montevideo in Uruguay and the more northern coast of Brazil — if the strength of the United States navy is not too much in demand elsewhere at the decisive moment.

Uruguay has gone all-out for hemisphere defense. The Brazilian coast has been heavily fortified with airports, supported by the Brazilian navy. Brazil's position dominates the sea route from Dakar to Belem, the shortest passageway between the old and new worlds. Thus, it would force any invader from that direction to take a more roundabout route, which would be more difficult to maintain.

It is a good guess that Argentina will close the backdoor to this invasion route as soon as the war production program in the United States navy's power to defend all the coasts of the new world.

## Rationing

## Of All Goods Seen Likely

### Authorities Studying British Experience in Light of Nation's Responsibility

New York, Jan. 31. — (Wide World)

— Direct rationing of supplies to the ultimate consumer, already effective for automobiles and tires and coming for sugar, is likely to be considerably more widespread shortly, in the opinion of business men questioned today.

Authorities in key-consumer goods fields were generally reluctant to talk for the record because, they pointed out, the mere suggestion of impending shortages was often enough to cause consumer "runs" on the available supplies which, if handled carefully, might last for many months.

It appeared significant, however, that in conversations among themselves and in trade and financial publications there was growing discussion of proper forms and methods of parceling goods to civilian users.

Within the last few days such diverse publications as "Business Week" and the "Survey" of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York have examined for their readers the British experience in direct rationing and inquiries among such diverse trades as clothing, coffee, hardware, gasoline, canned foods and others indicates the idea is at least in the discussion stage.

"Business Week" said today: "The whole picture has changed in the last six weeks. For instance it is no longer a matter of being able to feed and clothe ourselves. New plans are being made on the basis of the United Nations, not only for the United States. That means 800,000,000 people to consider, not just 130,000,000 who happen to live in the United States plus 46,000,000 in Britain.

"It is this broad new concept of our responsibility in the war which has caused the officials of the Office of Price Administration to look carefully at British experience with consumer rationing, and business leaders slowly to admit that there may be more parallels with Britain than at first seemed likely because of our far greater economic self-sufficiency."

The doling out of scarce materials in this country, experts pointed out, so far has been tackled mainly at what they call the "first and second levels," that is, by allocation or priority arrangements covering the raw material or the semi-manufactured product.

Sugar is the first food to ap-

proach the rationing stage, while new tires and automobiles, among the "semi-durable goods" are already forbidden to the average consumer, and non-defense housing is banned in the durable goods list.

### (DUTCH REVIEW) WITH AMS BUDGET

BY J. B. BOWSER

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF ANETA, OFFICIAL DUTCH NEWS AGENCY

BATAVIA, JAN. 31. — (ANETA TO AP) — AT THE BEGINNING OF THE EIGHTH WEEK OF THE WAR THE JAPANESE INVASION OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES IS WELL ADVANCED, AND IT IS FOOLISH NOT TO ADMIT THAT SUBSTANTIAL DANGER NOW THREATENS THIS ARCHIPELAGO.

WHILE IT IS ENCOURAGING TO NOTE THAT THE JAPANESE HAVE NOT YET CONQUERED ANY REALLY DECISIVE POINTS, IT IS BELIEVED HERE THAT THE MOST SERIOUS PHASE OF THE BATTLE IS AT HAND.

THE PRINCIPAL THREAT IS TO THE FABULOUSLY WEALTHY AND DENSELY-POPULATED ISLAND OF JAVA, WHICH, IT IS GENERALLY BELIEVED, IS DESTINED TO BE THE SCENE OF THE FINAL STAGE OF THE PACIFIC WAR.

JAVA IS MENACED BY SIX JAPANESE THRUSTS. THESE ARE:

1. THE ADVANCE ON SINGAPORE.
  2. THE DRIVE IN WEST BORNEO, WHICH STARTED WITH THE LANDING AT PEMANGKAT AND WAS FOLLOWED BY THE CROSSING OF THE SARAWAK-DUTCH BORNEO BORDER.
  3. THE JAPANESE NAVAL PUSH THROUGH THE MACASSAR STRAITS, WHICH HAS BEEN TEMPORARILY HALTED AT BALIK PAPAN, WHERE FIGHTING IS STILL GOING ON.
  4. THE JAPANESE ACTION AGAINST KENDARI, IN SOUTHEAST CELEBES.
  5. THE ASSAULT ON THE ISLAND OF AMBOINA, SITE OF AN IMPORTANT NAVAL AND AIR BASE, WHICH HAS JUST BEGUN.
  6. THE DRIVE TOWARDS NEW GUINEA AND AUSTRALIA.
- OBSERVERS HERE BELIEVE THAT EXECUTION OF THE PLAN HAS BEEN

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CONSIDERABLY SLOWED DOWN BY LOSSES INFLICTED ON THE ENEMY AND THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL DELAYING ACTIONS FOUGHT BY THE DEFENDERS AT THE ADVANCE POSTS.

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PART OF THIS PLAN APPARENTLY IS A DRIVE TO COMPLETE THE ENCIRCLEMENT OF SINGAPORE BEFORE DECISIVE REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVE. THE PUSH IN WEST BORNEO SEEMS TO BE AIMED AT CONQUERING PONTIANAK, 400 MILES EAST OF SINGAPORE, WHICH MAY BE FOLLOWED BY ACTION AGAINST THE ISLAND OF BANGKA BILLITON TIN-MINING CENTERS SOUTH OF PONTIANAK.

AN ATTEMPT MAY THEN BE MADE TO CLOSE THE RING AROUND SINGAPORE BY AN EFFORT TO CONQUER BASES ON THE EAST COAST OF SUMATRA. INCESSANT AIR ACTIVITIES OVER THIS SECTOR APPEAR TO PRESAGE SUCH ACTION.

THE ASSAULT ON PONTIANAK, BESIDES AIMING AT FORGING ANOTHER LINK IN THE SINGAPORE ENCIRCLEMENT, WOULD ALSO BRING THE JAPANESE MUCH CLOSER TO JAVA AND WOULD INCREASE THE MANOEUVRE OF AIR ATTACKS ON THIS ISLAND, WHICH IS THE CENTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNIFIED COMMAND.

THE THREAT TOWARDS JAVA THROUGH THE MACASSAR STRAITS APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN HALTED TEMPORARILY BY THE HEAVY LOSSES INFLICTED BY ALLIED SEA AND AIR ACTION OF THE HUGE JAPANESE CONVOY. SOME OBSERVERS BELIEVE THAT THIS FLEET, WHICH ONLY GOT AS FAR AS BALIK PAPAN, WAS ORIGINALLY ON ITS WAY TO ATTEMPT AN INVASION OF JAVA.

IT IS REALIZED, HOWEVER, THAT EVEN CONCENTRATIONS AT BALIK PAPAN REPRESENT A SUBSTANTIAL THREAT TO ALLIED POSITIONS ON JAVA. IT IS TAKEN FOR GRANTED THAT THE ENEMY IS CONCENTRATING SUCH STRONG FORCES AT THE RUINED EAST BORNEO PORT TO ESTABLISH A NAVAL AND AIR BASE AS A GENERAL SUPPORTING POINT FOR FURTHER ACTIONS, PRESUMABLY AGAINST JAVA.

OTHER OBSERVERS HOLD THAT JAVA WILL NOT YET BECOME THE IMMEDIATE ENEMY OBJECTIVE, EXPRESSING THE BELIEF THAT THE JAPANESE FIRST MUST ACQUIRE ADDITIONAL BASES AT BANDJERMASIN, IN SOUTHEAST BORNEO, AND

MACASSAR, IN SOUTHWEST CELEBES. THESE OBSERVERS BELIEVE THAT THE NEXT JAPANESE ATTACK WILL BE DIRECTED AGAINST THESE TWO CITIES.

THE LANDING IN THE KENDARI REGION OF SOUTHEAST CELEBES IS ANOTHER IMPORTANT THREAT TO JAVA. PRESUMABLY THE JAPANESE, IF THEY CAN CONSOLIDATE THEIR POSITION THERE, WILL USE THIS REGION AS A BASE FOR EXERTING ADDITIONAL PRESSURE ON MACASSAR, WHILE ALSO UTILIZING IT AS A SUPPORTING POINT FOR ATTACKS ON JAVA AND THE OTHER ISLANDS.

THE LATEST ATTACK, ON AMBOINA, SEEMS TO BE AIMED NOT ONLY AT ACQUIRING AN ADDITIONAL BASE, BUT ALSO AT CUTTING THE ALLIED SUPPLY LINES VIA AUSTRALIA. AS SUCH, THIS ACTION IS CONSIDERED VERY SERIOUS, NOT TO MENTION THE FACT THAT THE LOSS OF AMBOINA WOULD MEAN THE LOSS OF A VITAL ALLIED NAVAL AND AIR BASE.

THE ENEMY ACTION IN RECENT DAYS AGAINST AUSTRALIAN TERRITORY IS ANOTHER THREAT TO THE ALLIED SUPPLY LINE.

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THERE IS CONFIDENCE HERE THAT WITHIN A REASONABLE PERIOD THE UNITED NATIONS WILL BE ABLE TO END THE THREAT TO THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. BUT MEANWHILE, THE NETHERLANDS INDIES ARE CLEARING THE DECKS FOR A CRITICAL BATTLE.

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TOKYO (FROM JAPANESE BROADCASTS), JAN. 31-(AP)--JAPAN--"FOR THE TIME BEING"--CONSIDERS ONLY GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES HER MAIN ENEMIES AND HAS NO INTENTION OF DECLARING WAR ON ANY OTHER COUNTRY, FOREIGN MINISTER TOGO TOLD PARLIAMENT TODAY.

EXPLAINING THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES, 19 OF WHICH HAVE EITHER DECLARED WAR OR SEVERED RELATIONS WITH JAPAN, TOGO SAID:

"SHOULD THESE COUNTRIES DECLARE WAR ON JAPAN, OBVIOUSLY WAR BETWEEN THESE COUNTRIES WOULD EXIST. IN THAT CASE JAPAN WOULD SEIZE THE

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ASSETS OF THESE COUNTRIES AND ALSO TAKE APPROPRIATE MEASURES."

B541PES

MALAYAN

TOKYO, (FROM JAPANESE BROADCASTS), JAN 31-(AP)--JAPANESE ADVANCE GUARDS OCCUPIED PONTIAN KECHIL, ON THE WEST COAST OF MALAYA IN JOHO STATE, YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, DOMEI REPORTED TODAY.

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BY CLARK LEE

WITH THE USAFFE ON BATAN PENINSULA, JAN 29-(DELAYED)--(AP)--AMERICAN FIGHTING PLANES AND PILOTS REMAINING IN THIS AREA MAY BE FEW, BUT THEY STILL PACK A WALLOP.

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THE LATEST HEROES OF THE AMERICAN AIR UNITS STILL OPERATING ON LUZON ARE LIEUTENANTS EARL R. STONE, JR., AND JOHN POSTEN, JR., WHO KNOCKED DOWN THREE JAPANESE DIVE BOMBERS ON AN EARLY MORNING PATROL JUST AS THE ENEMY PLANES WERE PREPARING TO ATTACK A COLUMN OF AMERICAN AND FILIPINO TROOPS MOVING ALONG A HIGHWAY.

ROARING OUT OF A CLOUD BEHIND THE JAPANESE RAIDERS, THE AMERICAN PILOTS SENT ONE SILVERED PLANE PLUNGING INTO THE SEA OFF WESTERN BATAN BEFORE ITS PILOT AND MACHINE GUNNER EVEN WERE AWARE THAT U.S. PLANES WERE NEAR.

THE REMAINING TWO PLANES IN THE JAPANESE FORMATION TWISTED AND TURNED IN A DESPERATE EFFORT TO ESCAPE, BUT THE AMERICANS GOT ON THE TAIL OF ONE AND DOWNED IT IN A MATTER OF SECONDS.

THEN THEY POUNCED ON THE THIRD, BLASTING AT IT UNTIL THEIR AMMUNITION WAS EXHAUSTED. IT LATER WAS CONFIRMED OFFICIALLY THAT THIS PLANE ALSO CRASHED.

THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN AND FILIPINO TROOPS WHO WITNESSED THE AIR VICTORY SENT UP A GREAT CHEER.

THE ACTION WAS TYPICAL OF THE BATTLES WHICH THE AMERICAN PILOTS ARE FIGHTING HERE AGAINST NUMERICAL ODDS. THEIR PURPOSE IS TO PICK OFF THE JAPANESE PLANES ONE, TWO OR THREE AT A TIME WITHOUT LOSING ANY OF THEIR OWN SHIPS.

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ON THE GROUND, THE AMERICAN PLANES ARE CONSTANTLY UNDER BOMBING AND STRAFING ATTACKS, AND FREQUENTLY THE PILOTS ARE CALLED UPON TO TAKE OFF UNDER FIRE. IN THE AIR, THEY PLAY A DEADLY GAME OF HIDE AND SEEK, POUNCING UPON ISOLATED JAPANESE PLANES BUT AVOIDING COMBAT WITH LARGE NUMBERS.

THE AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS SAY THE JAPANESE BOMBERS ARE EASY GAME WHEN THEY ARE NOT ESCORTED BY PURSUIT CRAFT. THEY ALSO SAY THE JAPANESE PILOTS NOW ENCOUNTERED HERE ARE APPARENTLY LESS EXPERIENCED THAN THOSE WHICH TOOK PART IN THE FIRST PHASES OF THE PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN.

THE AVERAGE FORMATION OF THREE JAPANESE BOMBERS, THEY SAY, USUALLY INCLUDES ONE VETERAN PILOT AND TWO LESS EXPERIENCED.

THE JAPANESE ALSO ARE LESS RECKLESS NOW, THE AMERICANS SAY, BECAUSE OF THE COMPARATIVELY HEAVY LOSSES THEY HAVE SUFFERED FROM DOGFIGHTING AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

THERE ARE NOW MANY MORE AMERICAN AIRMEN THAN PLANES ON BATAN PENINSULA. AS A RESULT, MANY PILOTS, BOMBARDIERS, MACHINEGUNNERS AND MECHANICS HAVE VOLUNTEERED FOR SERVICE WITH THE LAND FORCES AND ARE FIGHTING WITH RIFLES AND GRENADES IN THE JUNGLES AND MOUNTAINS.

LONDON, JAN. 31-(AP)--IN RESPONSE TO REPORTS FROM DUBLIN THAT BRITAIN IS SHIPPING "OFFENSIVE ARMAMENTS" TO EIRE, INFORMED BRITISH SOURCES RECALLED THAT CERTAIN SURPLUS MILITARY MATERIAL WAS BEING ALLOTTED TO EIRE AS MUCH AS A YEAR AGO.

A NORTHERN IRELAND PORT. JAN. 31-(AP)-PRIVATE EDWARD C. HERFINDALH OF DES MOINES, IOWA, WHO IS ILL WITH INFLUENZA, WAS THE FIRST "CASUALTY" TODAY OF THE AEF IN NORTHERN IRELAND. HE IS AT A BASE HOSPITAL WHERE PHYSICIANS SAID HIS CONDITION WAS FAIR.

LONDON, JAN. 31-(AP)-THE LUCK OF WING COMMANDER R.R.S. TUCK, ONE OF THE GREATEST ACES OF THIS WAR, FINALLY HAS RUN OUT.

GERMAN REPORTS SAID TODAY THE TALL, SLIM LONDONER WAS SHOT DOWN DURING A RECENT RAID OVER NORTHERN FRANCE AND NOW IS A PRISONER OF WAR.

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ONE OF THE RAF FIGHTER COMMAND'S TOP SCORING PILOTS, HIS OFFICIAL RECORD CREDITED HIM WITH 29 ENEMY PLANES. TUCK RETURNED TO THE WARS ONLY RECENTLY AFTER VISITING THE BELL AIRCRAFT CORPORATION IN BUFFALO, N.Y., WHERE HE ADVISED THE MANUFACTURERS ABOUT PLACING CANNON IN THE NOSES OF AIRACOBRA PLANES.

TUCK WAS THE PILOT THE AIR MINISTRY REPORTED MISSING THURSDAY. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY ANOTHER SPITFIRE AND BOTH PILOTS CROSSED THE CHANNEL JUST ABOVE THE WAVES. THE OTHER PILOT LAST SAW TUCK NEAR BOULOGNE, APPARENTLY HIT BY GUNFIRE. HIS PLANE DISAPPEARED TOWARD LAND, TRAILING WHITE SMOKE.

THE 24-YEAR-OLD PILOT HOLDS THE DSO AND WAS THE FIRST PILOT OF THIS WAR TO GET TWO BARS ON HIS DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.

HE HAS BEEN CALLED ONE OF THE LUCKIEST AND MOST SKILLFUL MEN IN THE ROYAL AIR FORCE.

"HE ALWAYS SEEMED TO BE AROUND WHEN THE NAZIS SHOWED UP," A FELLOW PILOT SAID LAST AUTUMN AFTER TUCK HAD SHOT DOWN TWO GERMANS ON WHAT HE CALLED A "PLEASURE SPIN."

HIS LUCK HELD OUT ON AT LEAST FOUR OCCASIONS WHEN HE WAS FORCED TO

ABANDON DAMAGED PLANES. ONCE HIS PLANE COLLIDED WITH ANOTHER IN MID-AIR. THE OTHER PILOT WAS KILLED, BUT TUCK WAS UNSCRATCHED.

ANOTHER TIME HE WAS RESCUED FROM THE SEA. HE WENT TO A HOSPITAL AFTER ANOTHER ENCOUNTER, AND THERE A GERMAN PILOT HE HAD SHOT DOWN PRESENTED HIM WITH HIS COVETED IRON CROSS.

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NEW YORK, JAN. 31-(AP)-THE WAR HAS STRUCK AT THE VERY HEART OF THE WINTER SPORTS INDUSTRY---IT HAS CURTAILED SKIING IN SWITZERLAND. CBS HEARD THE BERN RADIO SAY TONIGHT: "BECAUSE OF THE MORE AND MORE PRESSING NECESSITY OF SAVING ELECTRICITY, SUNDAY SKI EXCURSION TRAINS WILL HAVE TO BE SUSPENDED FOR SOME TIME."

PS916PES

BUENOS AIRES, JAN. 31-(AP)-ARGENTINA'S FOREIGN MINISTER, DR. ENRIQUE RUIZ GUINAZU, WAS DELAYED FOR A SECOND TIME TODAY ON HIS RETURN FROM RIO DE JANEIRO WHEN HIS PLANE WAS FORCED DOWN BY BAD WEATHER AT PARANAGUA, BRAZIL.

STARTING HOME FROM THE PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE MONDAY, DR. RUIZ GUINAZU'S PLANE CRASHED IN ITS TAKEOFF. HE AND OTHERS ESCAPED UNINJURED.

HE NOW IS ONE THIRD OF THE WAY HOME AND IS EXPECTED HERE SUNDAY.

PS955PES

**BOLIVIAN OIL DEAL**

**CLEARs U.S. WAY**

**TO COOPERATION**

**SETTLEMENT OF OIL-SEIZURE CASE**

**AIDS "GOOD NEIGHBOR" POLICY (450)**

**BY JOHN LEAR**

(ADVANCE), WASHINGTON, JAN 31 (WIDE WORLD)-THE OLDEST EXISTING STUMBLING BLOCK TO THE "GOOD NEIGHBOR" POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES IN LATIN AMERICA WAS KICKED ASIDE TODAY.

THIS CAME ABOUT WHEN THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY SOLD ITS OIL FIELDS IN BOLIVIA TO THE BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT FOR \$1,500,000. THE FIELDS HAD BEEN EXPROPRIATED BY BOLIVIA IN 1937.

TODAY'S ACTION FREES FROM CONTROVERSY A WAR PRIZE ON WHICH ADOLF HITLER HAD FIXED HIS EYES FOR A LONG TIME. THE BOLIVIAN OIL WELLS PRODUCE SUCH A HIGH GRADE OF FUEL THAT IT CAN BE POURED DIRECTLY FROM THE WELLS INTO AUTOMOBILE GAS TANKS.

TO TRY TO WIN CONTROL OF THE WELLS, NAZI AGENTS FOR THE LAST FEW YEARS HAVE FOMENTED THE POORER LABORING AND INDIAN CLASSES INTO NEAR REVOLT AGAINST "YANKEE IMPERIALISM." WHEN GERMAN MINISTER ERNST WENDLER WAS EJECTED FROM THE COUNTRY LAST YEAR FOR REVOLUTIONARY PLOTTING, SOME OF HIS ALLEGED ACCOMPLICES WERE SEIZED WHILE TRAVELING IN THE OIL FIELDS.

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30.24 - 14581

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THE GERMANS, AFTER TODAY'S AGREEMENT, HAVE NOTHING TO CENTER DISCONTENT ON. THEY LOSE PRESTIGE BY THE MOVE NOT ONLY IN BOLIVIA BUT THROUGHOUT LATIN AMERICA. ONE OF THE STRONG PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN LATIN AMERICAN RELATIONS IS THAT ANY FRIENDLY OR UNFRIENDLY MOVE TOWARD ONE IS TAKEN AS A KINDNESS OR AN AFFRONT TO ALL. BY THIS ONE ACT, THEN, THE UOBARTBOTES STRENGTHENS ITS TIES AT EVERY SOUTHERN POINT ON THE HEMISPHERE.

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THE OIL DISPUTE WAS LOOKED ON, IN SOUTH AMERICA, AS A REMNANT OF WHAT THE LATINS CONSIDERED "DOLLAR DIPLOMACY." IT HAD BEEN A HANDICAP TO MUTUAL COOPERATION NEARLY FIVE YEARS, FOR BOLIVIA SEIZED THE OIL FIELDS LONG BEFORE THE MORE FAMOUS MEXICAN OIL EXPROPRIATION WAS UNDERTAKEN.

THE BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT HAD CHARGED THE COMPANY WITH WITHHOLDING TAXES, GIVING OIL TO ARGENTINA WHILE REFUSING IT TO BOLIVIA, AND INTERFERING WITH BOLIVIAN CONDUCT OF THE CHACO WAR AGAINST PARAGUAY.

THE COMPANY FOUGHT THE CASE TO THE BOLIVIAN SUPREME COURT, AND LOST IT THERE.

THE SEIZURE MADE A NATIONAL HERO OF THE MAN WHO ORDERED IT--THE LATE DICTATOR GERMAN BUSCH.

BOLIVIA CLAIMED THAT THE EXPROPRIATION WAS USED FOR A TIME BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AS A REASON FOR NOT GRANTING BOLIVIA "GOOD NEIGHBOR" LOANS. A PERSONAL LETTER BY SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL PLAYED A BIG ROLE IN THE ULTIMATE SETTLEMENT.

EACH SIDE MADE CONCESSIONS IN THE AGREEMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY. AT ONE TIME BOLIVIA REFUSED TO PAY ANYTHING FOR THE PROPERTIES. AT THAT TIME, THE OIL COMPANY DEMANDED PAYMENT OF A SUM THE BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT COULD NOT HAVE AFFORDED.

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LAST YEAR THE DISPUTE REACHED SUCH HEAT THAT PRESIDENT ENRIQUE PENARANDA DECLARED A STATE OF SIEGE AND PUT TROOPS INTO THE STREETS ON THE COBBLESTONED HILLS OF HIGH, CHILLY LAPAZ AT NIGHT. THE PRESIDENT'S POLITICAL OPPONENTS, BACKED BY GERMAN-DOMINATED NEWSPAPERS, TALKED OPENLY OF "REVOLUTION."

SINCE THE SEIZURE OF THE PROPERTIES, BOLIVIA HAS BEEN OPERATING THE OIL WELLS HERSELF. BUT THE TECHNICAL SKILL OF HER ENGINEERS WAS NOT HIGH ENOUGH TO SOLVE PROBLEMS OF INCREASED PRODUCTION. MOST OF THE HUGE FUEL RESERVOIR REMAINS UNTAPPED. MAKING USE OF IT WILL BE ONE OF THE TASKS FOR A UNITED STATES ECONOMIC MISSION NOW IN BOLIVIA, ADVISING THE GOVERNMENT ON ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION TO HELP BEAT HITLER.

AP65 LONDON 40 31 223P  
PRESS ASSOCIATED NEWYORK

01420 EXTELS MELBOURNE ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED FOR  
EXCHANGE OF MINISTERS WITH NETHERLANDS

BARON VAN AERSSSEN BEYEREN VAN VOSHOL NETHERLANDS

MINISTER IN TEHRAN WILL BE ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY TO  
AUSTRALIA AND SM BRUCE WILL REPRESENT AUSTRALIA AT  
NETHERLANDS COURT LONDON

30.24

#### LATIN AMERICA JOINS UP

LATIN NATIONS OVERCOME  
AXIS STRENGTH WITHIN  
IN AIDING U.S. CAUSE

SOURCES OF VITAL RAW MATERIALS WON  
FOR UNITED NATIONS BY DIPLOMACY

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BY JOHN LEAR

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON, JAN 31-(WIDE WORLD)-THE TRUE MAGNITUDE OF THE AGREEMENTS SIGNED AT THE CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN FOREIGN MINISTERS AT RIO DE JANEIRO BEGINS TO EMERGE WITH THE NEWS THAT LATIN AMERICA HAS BROKEN ALMOST ALL OF ITS TIES TO THE AXIS POWERS.

THEY REPRESENT A MAJOR DIPLOMATIC VICTORY FOR THE UNITED NATIONS. ALL BUT ARGENTINA AND CHILE HAD SEVERED FORMAL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS UP TO TONIGHT, AND THOSE TWO REPUBLICS PLEDGED THEMSELVES TO CUT BUSINESS RELATIONS, KEEP WATCH ON POSSIBLE FIFTH COLUMNISTS, BAR WAR MATERIALS FROM GOING OUTSIDE THE NEW WORLD, AND MAKE OTHER MOVES WHOSE TOTAL EFFECT, IF SUCCESSFULLY ACHIEVED, WOULD BE TO END TOTALITARIAN INFLUENCE FOR ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES.

THE STARTLING THING IS THAT ALL THIS WAS ACCOMPLISHED IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT ONE OUT OF EVERY 16 PEOPLE IN LATIN AMERICA EITHER PLEDGES

30.24.14583

30.24 - 14583

NATIONAL ALLEGIANCE TO GERMANY, ITALY OR JAPAN OR IS THE SON OR GRANDSON OF AXIS CITIZENS.

BEST ESTIMATES FROM THE MOST AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES IN WASHINGTON SAY THAT TWO AND A QUARTER MILLION AXIS NATIONALS LIVE AMONG OUR LATIN NEIGHBORS, AND THAT A BEDROCK MINIMUM OF SIX AND A HALF MILLION MORE OF THE TOTAL LATIN POPULATION OF 125,600,000 ARE DESCENDANTS OF AXIS CITIZENS.

COUNTRY BY COUNTRY, THE FIGURES ON THE AXIS NATIONALS ARE:

COUNTRY	POPULATION	GERMANS	ITALIANS	JAPANESE
ARGENTINA	12,762,000	59,415	780,000	2,600
BOLIVIA	3,426,296	13,000	500	200
BRAZIL	43,246,931	40,000	1,000,000	145,000
		TO 50,000		
CHILE	4,626,508	20,000	12,000	900
COLOMBIA	8,730,000	2,977	1,440	206
COSTA RICA	616,000	1,000	600	42
			TO 800	
CUBA	4,108,650	3,044	1,302	769
DOMINICAN				
REPUBLIC	1,544,549	139	350	5
ECUADOR	3,200,000	1,173	626	16
GUATEMALA	3,044,490	3,900	420	2
HAITI	3,000,000	355	79	NONE
HONDURAS	1,000,000	443	199	1
MEXICO	19,478,791	6,501	6,908	4,310

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NICARAGUA	1,133,972	151	65	1
PANAMA	467,459	175	600	300
PARAGUAY	936,126	10,000	5,600	25
PERU	6,600,000	2,122	7,618	22,728
SALVADOR	1,704,497	290	239	1
URUGUAY	2,093,331	6,000	100,000	20
VENEZUELA	3,451,677	3,000	1,500	20

THESE ARE ONLY ESTIMATES, BUT THEY ARE BASED ON DEFINITE STUDIES. DATA ON DESCENDANTS OF AXIS NATIONALS ARE MUCH LESS COMPLETE, AND THE TOTAL NUMBER OF SUCH RESIDENTS OF LATIN AMERICA CAN SAFELY BE ASSUMED TO BE MUCH GREATER THAN APPEARS FROM THE FOLLOWING TABLE:

COUNTRY	GERMAN DESCENDENTS	ITALIAN DESCENDENTS	JAPANESE DESCENDENTS
ARGENTINA	110,000	2,000,000	3,500
	TO 135,000	TO 2,200,000	
BRAZIL	1,500,000	1,250,000	92,000
	TO 2,000,000		
CHILE	150,000	NONE	NONE
DOMINICAN			
REPUBLIC	50 TO 100	400	NONE
HAITI	NO ESTIMATES	150	NONE
PERU	2,000	7,500	22,500
URUGUAY	10,000	500,000	NONE
VENEZUELA	1,000	1,500	NONE

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(NO ESTIMATES ARE AVAILABLE FOR: BOLIVIA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, ECUADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY AND SALVADOR.)

THERE SEEMS TO BE NO CONSISTENT RELATION BETWEEN THE AXIS STRENGTH IN THE LATIN LANDS AND THE ALACRITY WITH WHICH THE COUNTRIES LINED UP AGAINST GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN AFTER THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR ON DECEMBER 7. BRAZIL, WHICH HAS THE MOST POTENTIAL FIFTH COLUMNISTS WITHIN ITS BORDERS, SIDED WITH THE UNITED STATES FROM THE START. ARGENTINA, WITH THE GREATEST NUMBER OF STRICTLY GERMAN NATIONALS, HAS GONE SLOWEST. THE DIPLOMATIC PARADE AS A WHOLE HAS MOVED ON THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE.

DECEMBER 7. PERU DECLARED SOLIDARITY WITH UNITED STATES.

DECEMBER 8. UNITED STATES DECLARED WAR ON JAPAN. COSTA RICA, HONDURAS, SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, HAITI, THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND PANAMA DECLARED WAR ON JAPAN. MEXICO AND COLUMBIA SEVERED RELATIONS WITH JAPAN. BRAZIL DECLARED SOLIDARITY WITH UNITED STATES. BOLIVIA ANNOUNCED IT CONSIDERS OTHER AMERICAS NON-BELLIGERENTS.

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON 1ST ADD LATIN AMERICA JOINS UP (BY LEAR) XXX NON-BELLIGERENTS.

DECEMBER 9. CUBA DECLARED WAR ON JAPAN. ARGENTINA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA DECLARED UNITED STATES NON-BELLIGERENT. ECUADOR DECLARED SOLIDARITY WITH UNITED STATES.

DECEMBER 10. CHILE AND PARAGUAY DECLARED SOLIDARITY WITH UNITED STATES.

DECEMBER 11. UNITED STATES DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY AND ITALY. COSTA RICA, CUBA, GUATEMALA, AND NICARAGUA DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY AND ITALY. NICARAGUA DECLARED WAR ON JAPAN. MEXICO BROKE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY AND ITALY.

DECEMBER 12. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, SALVADOR, HAITI, HONDURAS

AND PANAMA DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY AND ITALY.

JANUARY 24. PERU BROKE RELATIONS WITH ALL THREE AXIS POWERS.

JANUARY 25. PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY BROKE RELATIONS WITH ALL THREE AXIS POWERS.

JANUARY 26. BOLIVIA AND BRAZIL BROKE RELATIONS WITH ALL THREE AXIS POWERS.

JANUARY 29. ECUADOR BROKE RELATIONS WITH ALL THREE AXIS POWERS.

JANUARY 30. VENEZUELA BROKE RELATIONS WITH ALL THREE AXIS POWERS.

NOW FRIENDLY WERE THESE COUNTRIES TO THE AXIS BEFORE THE RIO CONFERENCE?

THAT IS A QUESTION WHICH NO ONE IN WASHINGTON IS WILLING TO ANSWER ON ANY BASIS EXCEPT PERSONAL OPINION. THERE ARE SO MANY FACTORS THEY MAY EASILY BE CONFUSED. WHAT APPEARS ON THE SURFACE TO BE PRO-AXIS FEELING MAY BE NOTHING MORE THAN A DESIRE FOR INDEPENDENCE FROM OTHER POWERFUL FORCES, OR MAY BE ANTI-YANKED FEELING WHICH IS DISAPPEARING RAPIDLY AS A RESULT OF THE GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY BUT WHICH STILL EXISTS. THE SAME IS TRUE IN REVERSE.

AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER BEFORE THE WAR, PRACTICALLY ALL THE LATIN NATIONS WERE SUSPECTED OF HARBORING NAZISM IN DISGUISE, BUT SINCE THE SPREAD OF NAZI TERROR OVER EUROPE AND ESPECIALLY SINCE THE TREACHEROUS ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR, THERE HAVE BEEN INCREASING SIGNS OF REVULSION AGAINST TOTALITARIANISM THROUGHOUT LATIN AMERICA. NAZI OR JAPANESE ORGANIZATIONS EXIST, SECRETLY AND OPENLY, IN ALL THE 20 REPUBLICS. AN EQUALLY SINISTER ALTHOUGH PEACEFUL INFLUENCE IS THE COMMERCIAL AND SOCIAL INFILTRATION OF LARGE NUMBERS OF ITALIANS AND GERMANS WHO HAVE NO RELATION TO HITLER BUT MIGHT BE USED AS APOLOGISTS FOR HIM.